

6 June 1994

HIGHLIGHTS

- No changes have been made to the total OECD quarterly demand actuals and projections included in last month's Report. In 1Q94, North American demand has been reduced by 0.1 mb/d to 19.7 mb/d but there has been a corresponding increase in demand for the Pacific region to 7.1 mb/d leaving total OECD demand unchanged at 40.6 mb/d, 0.8 mb/d higher than in 1Q93. 1Q94 demand is now estimated to have been 3.9 per cent higher in North America, primarily due to the period of extremely cold weather, 1.1 per cent higher in the Pacific region, reflecting somewhat colder weather and continuing strength in transportation fuels and 0.5 per cent lower in Europe in part due to milder weather.
- In 2Q94, OECD oil demand is projected to increase by 0.7 mb/d or 1.8 per cent compared with 2Q93 to 38.3 mb/d. A 0.1 mb/d decline in non-OECD demand to 27.6 mb/d is now expected following a downward revision of 0.2 mb/d to apparent FSU demand.
- May OPEC production is estimated at 24.8 mb/d unchanged from revised March and April levels. Lower than expected Nigerian and Iranian production offset small increases in other OPEC countries. Non-OPEC production is estimated to have decreased slightly in both April and May. Reductions in North American output accounted for most of the April decline, due to Alaskan pipeline problems, Canadian syncrude maintenance and transportation difficulties related to the Canadian spring thaw. Unexpected supply outages at the Piper B platform in the UK North Sea and in Colombian Cano Limon production significantly lowered supply in May. The civil war in Yemen has not, as yet, affected production levels.
- Russian production continued to decline in April but exports from the FSU appear to have increased sharply in April and May to 2.3 mb/d, 0.2 mb/d higher than previously estimated.
- Preliminary estimates indicate that total OECD industry stocks increased by 0.7 mb/d in April consistent with the seasonal decline in demand. At the end of April, industry stocks are estimated at 311.8 million tons (mt), 6.4 mt below year earlier levels. However, total crude oil, gasoline and distillate stocks were at typical end-of-April levels and the historically low fuel oil stock levels were consistent with the lower demand. About 70 per cent of the 6.4 mt reduction continued to be in feedstocks, NGLs and other products and hydrocarbons.
- The higher level of crude prices reached towards the end of April was broadly maintained during May with Brent trading within a fairly narrow price range. The tightness in the prompt crude market eased during the month, but the losses of North Sea and Columbian crude production and the uncertainties over Yemeni, Iranian and Nigerian supplies tended to support prices. The differential between WTI and Brent increased to a three-year high in the first twenty days of May and significant volumes of North Sea and, unusually, some Russian Urals moved to the US.
- In April, aggregate European, Japanese and US refinery throughputs increased by 0.7 mb/d with the reduction in Japanese runs due to refinery maintenance more than offset by the effect of refineries returning from maintenance in the US and Europe. Preliminary indications for May suggest higher throughputs in the US and Europe with lower refinery maintenance more than offsetting any throughput reductions in response to the current relatively low level of refinery margins. Japanese throughputs are believed to have decreased sharply due to heavier maintenance than in April.

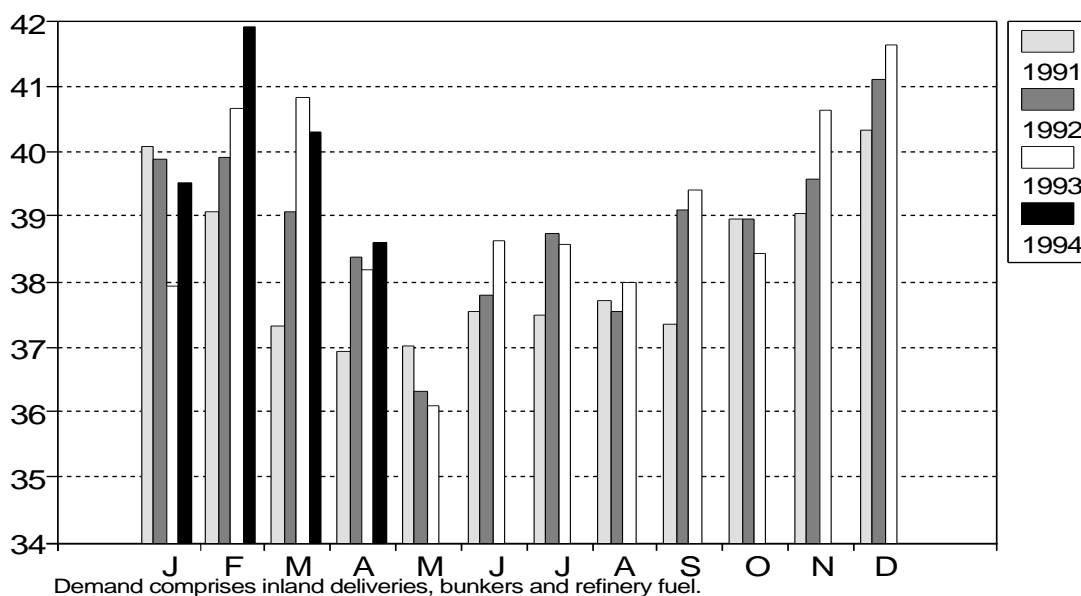
DEMAND

OECD

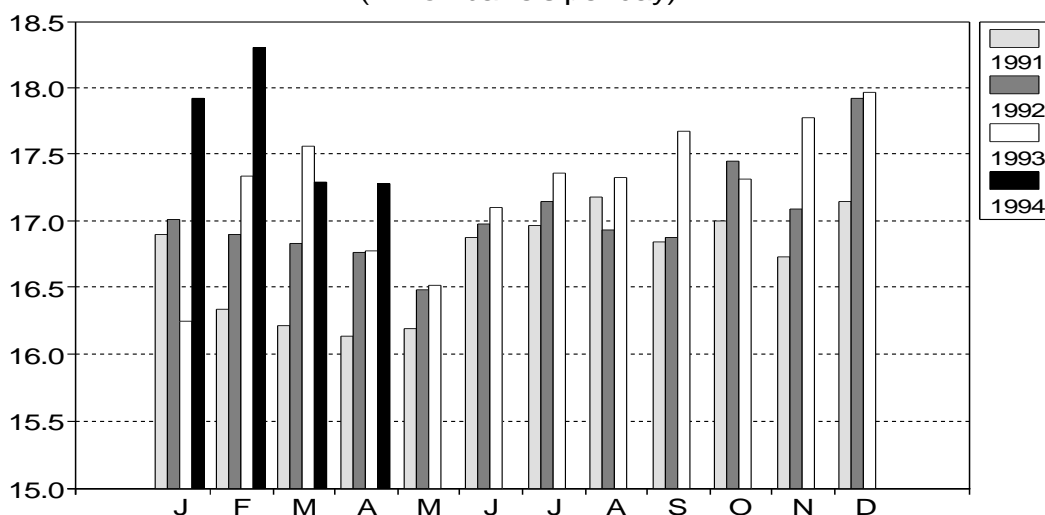
Summary

- Total OECD oil demand in 1Q94 is unchanged from the estimate in last month's Oil Market Report at 40.6 mb/d with a small decrease in North American demand offset by the estimate in a similar increase for the Pacific region. North American demand increased by 3.9 per cent primarily due to the period of extremely cold weather in January/February. European demand is estimated to have decreased by 0.5 per cent reflecting weak economic activity, milder weather and prebuying in 4Q93 ahead of the 1 January 1994 end-user tax increases. Demand in the Pacific region increased by 1.1 per cent consistent with somewhat colder weather than in the previous year and continued growth in transportation fuels in spite of weak economic growth.
- In 1Q94, gasoline demand continued to grow in North America and the Pacific region while there was a decline of about 1 per cent in Europe consistent with continuing growth in diesel vehicles and weak economic growth. Jet kerosene demand grew strongly in both Europe and the Pacific region, reflecting the impact of increasing commercial airline flights on jet fuel demand and the effect of colder weather on burning kerosene use in Japan. The cold weather in North America resulted in strong growth in demand for fuel oil (up 12 per cent) and gasoil (up 6 per cent) while fuel oil demand declined in both Europe and Japan.
- Preliminary estimates for April show inland product deliveries up by 3.0 per cent in the US and by 1.8 per cent for the four main European consuming countries while deliveries in Japan were 3.5 per cent lower. In 2Q94, total OECD oil demand is projected to increase by 0.7 mb/d or 1.8 per cent with increases of 2.9 per cent and 1.3 per cent in North America and Europe respectively and a 0.5 per cent decline in the Pacific region.
- With the exception of reductions in FSU apparent demand in 2Q94 and 3Q94 by 0.2 mb/d and 0.1 mb/d respectively, there are no other changes in quarterly demand actuals and estimates. Global oil demand is projected to increase by 0.7 mb/d in 1994 with a 0.8 mb/d reduction in FSU demand offsetting more than half of the growth of 1.5 mb/d (2.4 per cent) in the rest of the world.

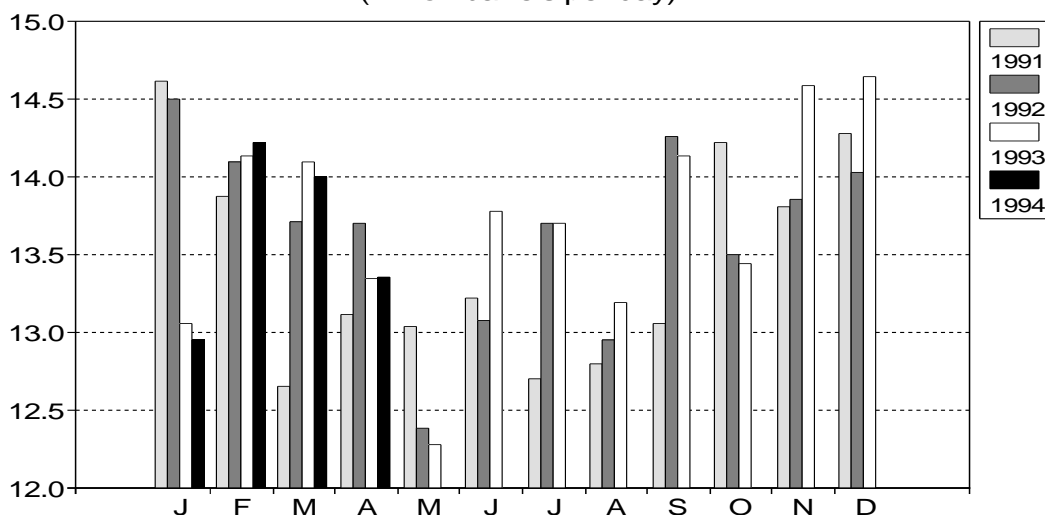
OECD Oil Demand Jan 1991 - Apr 1994
(million barrels per day)



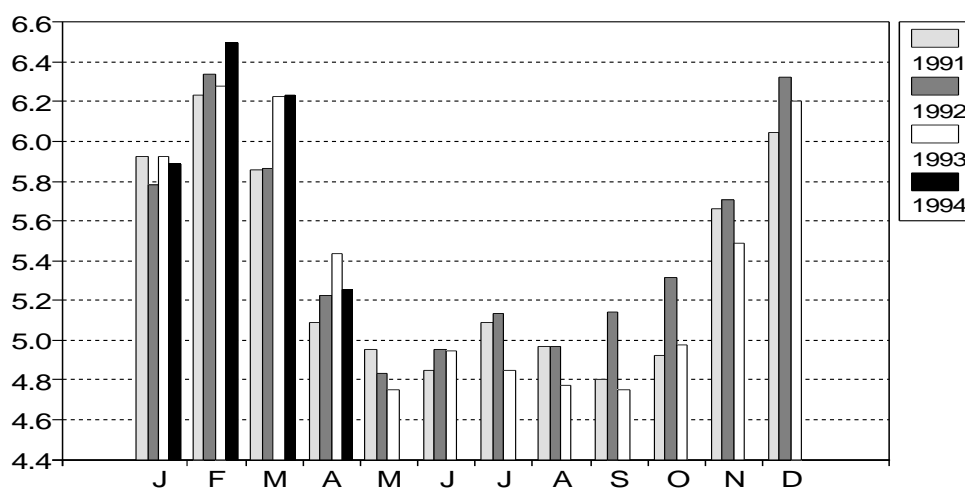
US Oil Demand 1991 - 1994
(million barrels per day)



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



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



First Quarter 1994

The table below shows 1Q94 OECD oil demand in comparison with that in 1Q93. It should be noted that North American and Pacific demand is based on government data while European demand still includes IEA estimates for demand in several of the smaller countries.

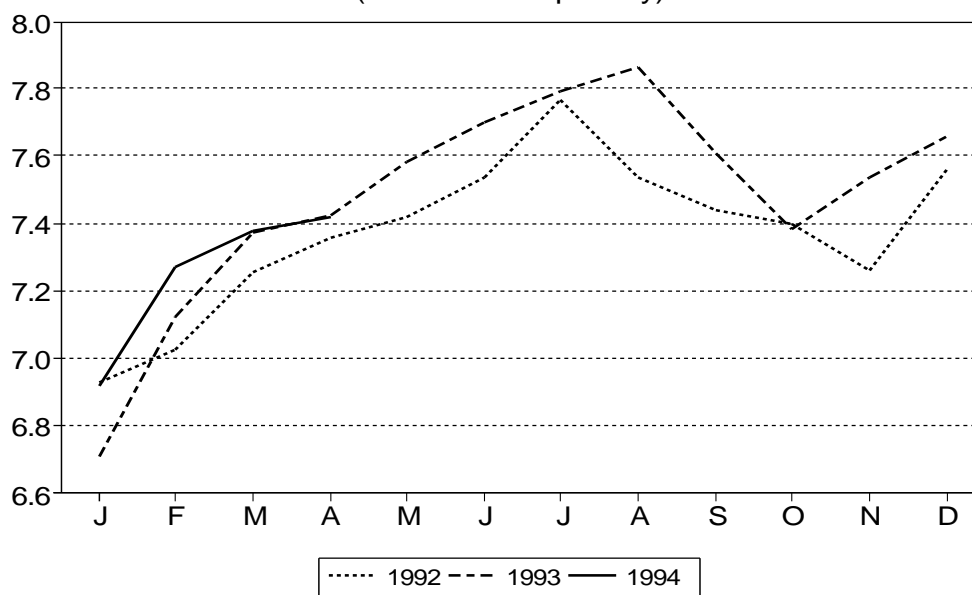
First Quarter OECD Oil Demand by Region
(mb/d)

	1Q93	1Q94	Change	
			mb/d	%
North America	19.0	19.7 ^r	0.7	+3.9
Europe	13.7	13.7	-	-0.5
Pacific	7.0	7.1 ^r	0.1	+1.1
OECD	39.8	40.6	0.8	+1.9

^r revised since last Oil Market Report

Gasoline demand in the **US 50 states** rose by 1.7 per cent. This reflected a variety of factors, on the one hand, increasing numbers of cars and lower gasoline prices (unlike in Europe), on the other hand, the effect of the cold winter on miles driven and the slight increase in average efficiency as old cars are replaced by more efficient new ones. The 3.2 per cent increase in jet/kerosene demand was due to increased use in gasoils to improve cold weather handling properties during the period of extreme weather in January and February, stronger economic activity and also the progressive switch-over of the US air force from naphtha to kero-based jet fuel. Gasoil demand was up by 5.7 per cent or almost 0.2 mb/d with the effects of cold weather in January and, to a lesser extent, February which more than offset a milder March. In percentage terms, fuel oil was the product most affected by the cold weather due to the combined effect of higher burn rate and fuel switching. In spite of lower demand in March, the average increase in fuel oil demand for the quarter as a whole was 15.7 per cent.

US Gasoline Demand 1992-1994
(million barrels per day)

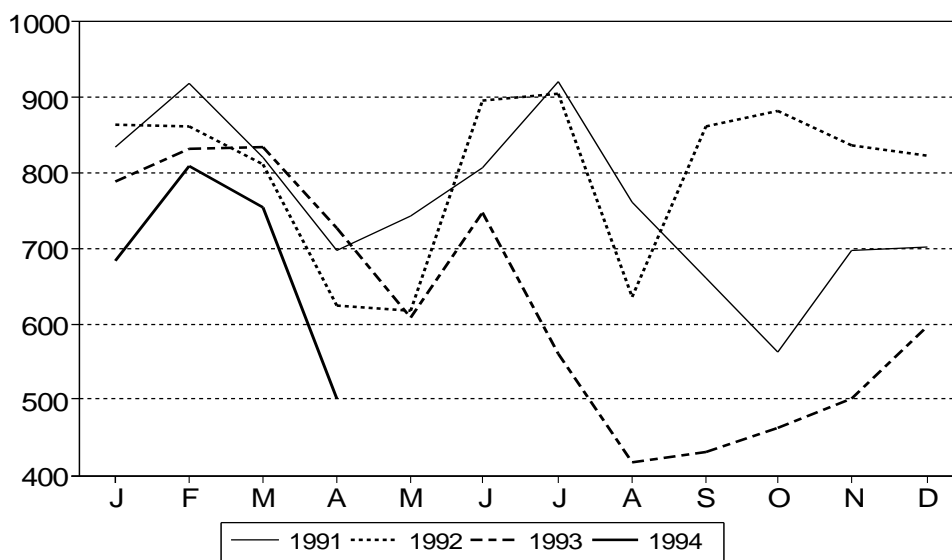


In **Canada**, total gasoil demand was up by 11.3 per cent. As in the US, the key factor was the extremely cold weather in eastern Canada during January/February with the replacement of interruptible gas supplies adding to total gas oil use. Diesel demand was also increased by the continuing growth in road freight traffic and higher gas drilling activity. The extent of the increase in total gasoil demand moderated during the quarter and demand in March, when eastern Canadian weather was warmer than a year earlier, was

only 2.8 per cent higher (see Table 2A). Gasoline demand was higher by 4.6 per cent reflecting the stronger economic activity and also the fact that January 1993 demand was particularly low. Fuel oil demand was down by 13.4 per cent although there were marked regional differences. The cold weather increased demand in Ontario and Quebec both directly and indirectly through switching from natural gas to fuel oil. In contrast, fuel oil use was reduced in Newfoundland due to increased hydroelectricity production, in New Brunswick due to increased nuclear electricity generation and in British Columbia due to warmer weather.

In **Japan**, the demand developments on light products were very different from those on fuel oil and crude oil for direct burning in power generation. In spite of the weak economic activity, gasoline demand increased by 4.5 per cent and diesel fuel by 3.5 per cent. Temperatures were colder than in the previous year in all three months of the first quarter and this contributed to the 4.7 per cent increase in jet/kerosene demand. In contrast, with LNG, coal and nuclear continuing to displace oil for electricity generation, total fuel oil demand was 2.6 per cent lower and crude oil demand for direct burning decreased by 3 per cent.

Japanese Oil Use in Electricity Generation*
(thousand barrels per day)

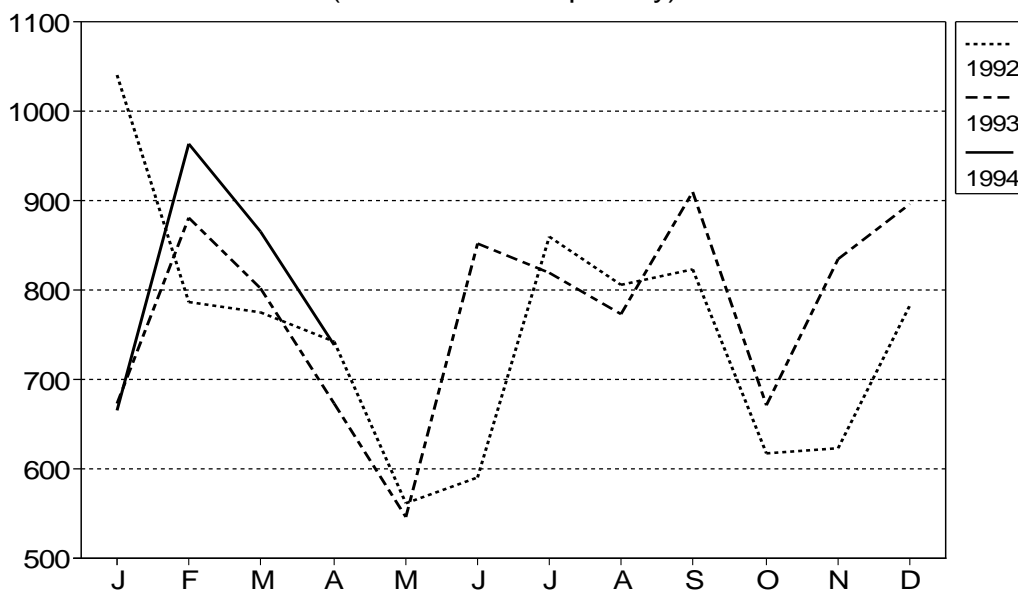


*comprises crude oil, fuel oil, naphtha, LPG and NGLs.

In **France**, oil demand decreased by 6.3 per cent. This decline was principally due to decreases in heating oil and fuel oil demand reflecting milder weather than in 1Q93 and reduced fuel oil use in utilities (down by 42 per cent, consistent with higher hydroelectricity production). Gasoline demand continued to decline, decreasing by 4.8 per cent, primarily due to the rapid increase in diesel-powered passenger cars which is discussed below. Conversely, diesel fuel deliveries increased by 4.0 per cent.

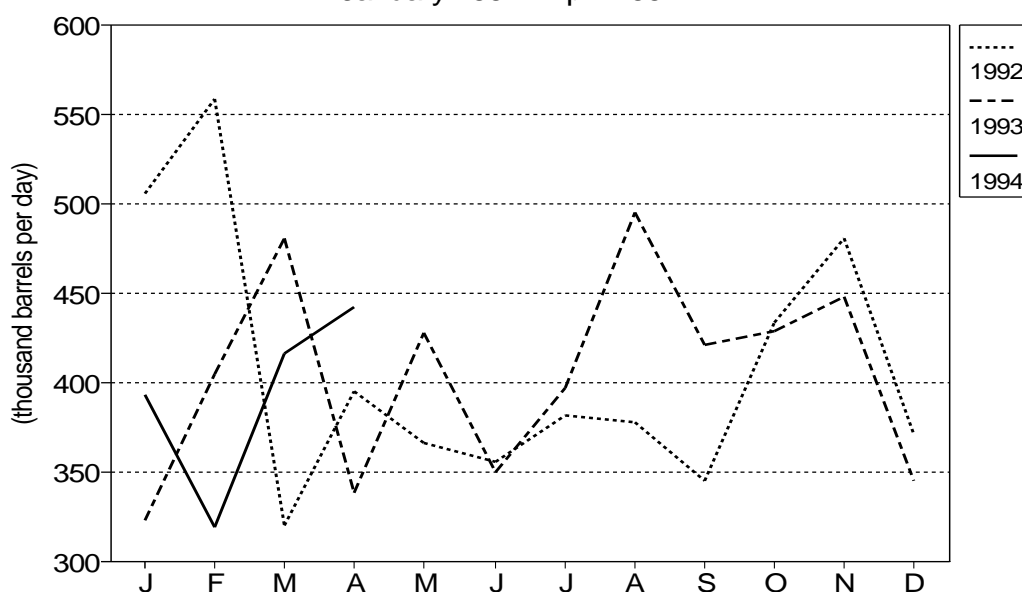
In **Germany**, gasoline demand was lower by 4.2 per cent with the 1 January 1994 tax increase affecting demand in a variety of ways. First, there was prebuying in 4Q93 with a corresponding impact on demand in 1Q94, primarily in January (when demand was 8.6 per cent lower). Secondly, the higher prices coupled with the generally weak economic activity are believed to have affected the level of driving. Thirdly, increased cross-border purchasing in response to the higher pump price differential between Germany and Luxembourg decreased German deliveries slightly (Luxembourg gasoline demand was up by around 20 per cent). In spite of milder weather than in 1Q93, German heating oil demand increased by about 7 per cent, in part due to a lower draw of consumer stocks which are believed to have ended the first quarter appreciably higher than in 1993. Diesel fuel demand was 1 per cent higher, in part reflecting increased trucking activity notably to and from central and eastern Europe. Fuel oil demand was down by 6.3 per cent. This was partly due to the weak economic activity but also to the continuing substitution of fuel oil by natural gas and even some gasoil in the industrial sector due to tighter environmental restrictions.

German Heating Oil Demand 1992-1994 (thousand barrels per day)



In **Italy**, gasoline demand was 5.2 per cent higher, reflecting increased mileage and the decline in the number of diesel cars on the road as the percentage of diesel cars being scrapped was higher than the same percentage in new vehicles (see graph below). Diesel fuel increased by only 1 per cent due to the effect of the recession on freight traffic and the declining share of diesel cars. Fuel oil use was down by 8.6 per cent consistent with weak electricity demand growth, higher electricity imports, higher hydroelectricity production, increased gas use and the restart of the La Spezia power plant (on coal and gas) following its shut down in early 1992 due to excessive outlet water temperatures.

ENEL Fuel Oil Demand January 1992 - April 1994



In the **UK**, gasoline demand continued to decrease, down by 1.6 per cent due to a combination of factors, the continuing penetration of diesel cars (see below), the effect of the weak economic activity on miles driven and some ongoing improvements in vehicle efficiency as old cars were replaced by more efficient new vehicles. Jet/kerosene demand was 16.3 per cent higher reflecting not only increased air travel but also a continuing increase in burning kerosene use. This high growth should be seen in the context of the sharp decline in April demand (see table below) and there is clearly the possibility that there was some secondary stockbuild in the first quarter. This increase in burning kerosene use was particularly noticeable in Northern Ireland where there is no gas grid but also reflects the currently lower price of kerosene than gas for domestic users. Fuel oil use was down by 6.3 per cent. While industrial fuel oil demand was firm, consistent with lower prices for fuel oil than for natural gas in the interruptible market, there was a sharp decline in fuel oil demand for power generation. This decrease was primarily due to the increasing penetration of gas combined cycle power plants, improved performance of nuclear generation and the take-or-pay commitment on coal purchases from British Coal coupled with the incentive to run down currently high power plant coal stocks.

April and the Second Quarter

The table below shows preliminary estimates of inland deliveries in April. In the **US**, gasoline deliveries were essentially unchanged from levels of a year earlier. Following the atypical decline in March, jet/kerosene demand increased by 6.8 per cent while gasoil use was 11.3 per cent higher, reflecting continuing strength in both road and rail diesel fuel use. Fuel oil demand was preliminarily estimated to have been 14.6 per cent lower, in part due to substitution by natural gas. However, it should be noted that there is a tendency for preliminary estimates to underestimate fuel oil demand (and overestimate gasoil demand). In **Japan**, gasoline deliveries continued to show month-on-month growth, increasing by 4.7 per cent. The weather in April was appreciably milder than a year earlier and this contributed to the decline in deliveries of jet/kerosene (down 5.8 per cent) and gasoil (excluding diesel) which was 3.3 per cent lower. However, diesel fuel was up by 4.5 per cent giving an overall increase in gasoil deliveries of 1.4 per cent. The pattern of lower oil use for electricity generation which began in May 1993 continued in April. Deliveries for crude oil burning were 19 per cent below April 1993 levels while total inland fuel oil deliveries were down by 6.3 per cent. It will be noted that, in **Europe**, gasoline demand continued to be weak, particularly in France (down 9.6 per cent) and Germany (down 7.9 per cent). The main feature on gasoil was a 9.8 per cent increase in heating oil deliveries in Germany, consistent with colder weather in April than in April 1993, partly offset by a 3.1 per cent decrease in diesel fuel demand to give a 4.1 per cent increase in total gasoil deliveries. Following the sharp decline in heating oil use in France in 1Q94, deliveries in April were little changed from levels of a year earlier due to the colder weather. In contrast, total road transportation fuels (gasoline and diesel fuels) showed a 4.3 per cent decline compared with a decrease of only 1.5 per cent in 1Q94. The greatest increase in deliveries in Europe was the 27.7 per cent increase for fuel oil in Italy. However, ENEL's oil consumption was lower than in March and the higher supplies were primarily used to increase stock levels.

Preliminary Inland Deliveries¹ April 1994 (million barrels per day)

	Motor Gasoline		Gasoil/Diesel		Residual Fuel Oil		Total Products ²	
	mb/d	% change	mb/d	% change	mb/d	% change	mb/d	% change
USA ³	7.42	-0.1	3.28	+11.3	0.92	-14.6	17.28	+3.0
Canada	0.55	-1.6	0.36	+5.8	0.11	-15.3	1.28	-0.1
Japan	0.85	+4.7	1.23	+1.4	0.72	-6.3	4.92	-3.5
France	0.38	-9.6	0.79	+0.5	0.09	+0.3	1.77	-1.7
Germany	0.71	-7.9	1.25	+4.1	0.13	-6.0	2.69	+0.9
Italy	0.41	-0.4	0.41	-0.7	0.51	+27.7	1.74	+5.4
UK	0.54	-2.5	0.42	+5.2	0.18	+3.9	1.61	+4.4
European Four	2.04	-5.4	2.86	+2.5	0.91	+13.8	7.81	+1.9
Total	10.86	+0.3	7.73	+6.1	2.66	-5.3	31.29	+1.5

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 April 1993

Projected regional demands for 2Q94 compared with 2Q93 data are shown in the table below. No changes have been made to the projections in last month's Oil Market Report. Recognising the considerable contribution of cold weather to the growth in North American demand in 1Q94, the growth in 2Q94 may appear high. However, it is closely in line with the provisional growth rate for April and takes into

account the expected increase in economic activity. The stronger growth expected in European oil demand compared with 1Q94 reflects a variety of factors: the effect on 1Q94 demand of relatively mild weather and prebuying in 4Q93 ahead of the 1 January 1994 tax increases and the anticipated continuation of economic recovery on 2Q94 demand. Even allowing for the impact of the ENEL stockbuild, the provisional 1.8 per cent increase in the demand of the four largest European countries in April also tends to support the more positive outlook, although the relatively high level of German consumer heating oil stocks could clearly influence deliveries during the remainder of the quarter. The projected decline in the growth of demand in the Pacific region should be seen in the context of the colder weather in 1Q94 and the provisional 3.5 per cent decrease in oil demand in Japan in April. As shown in the graph, oil use for electricity generation fluctuates considerably and future developments could clearly have a major influence on the final growth rate for 2Q94.

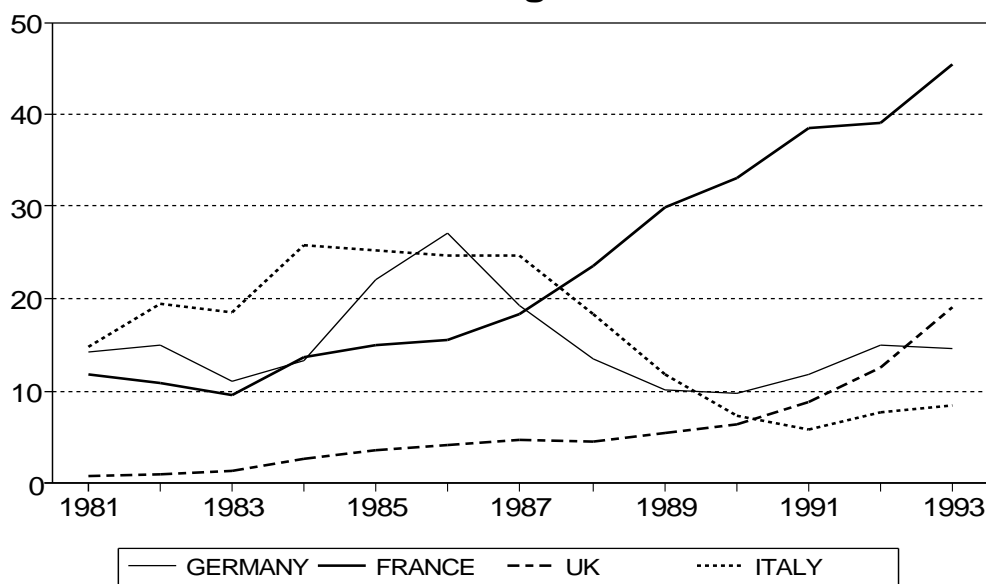
Second Quarter OECD Oil Demand by Region (mb/d)

	2Q93	2Q94	Change	
			mb/d	%
North America	18.6	19.1	+0.5	+2.9
Europe	13.1	13.2	+0.1	+1.3
Pacific	5.9	5.9	-	-0.5
OECD	37.6	38.3	+0.7	+1.8

Growth of Diesel Car Use in Europe

While total European oil demand was little changed in 1993, one product showing relatively strong growth is diesel fuel. The gas oil volumes shown in Tables 2 and 2A include diesel fuel, heating oil and other gas oils with diesel fuel representing about 40 per cent of the total. During 1993, diesel fuel demand increased by 4.7 per cent while demand for heating oil and other gas oils was essentially unchanged.

% of Diesel in Registration of Passenger Cars



About 80 per cent of diesel fuel for road transportation is used by commercial vehicles and the remaining 20 per cent by passenger cars. In spite of generally weak economic activity, road freight transportation continues to grow within western Europe and also to and from central and eastern Europe. However, the greatest growth in percentage terms is in diesel use by passenger cars. The graph shows the percentage of diesel-engined vehicles out of total passenger car registrations in four European countries. It will be

seen that the share of diesel cars increased in 1993 in every country except Germany with nearly 47 per cent of new cars in France being diesel-powered. For Europe as a whole, the share of diesel cars on the road has increased from 7 per cent in 1985 to 12 per cent last year. The corresponding decline in the share of gasoline cars has clearly contributed to the slow growth of gasoline demand. The primary reason for the increased number of diesel cars is the significantly higher level of taxes for gasoline than for diesel fuel, as illustrated in Table 8, coupled with the higher vehicle efficiency. It will be noted that the share of new registrations in both Germany and Italy declined steeply in the late 1980s only to recover partially in the early 1990s. These changes can be related to changes in fiscal policy coupled, in Germany, with the introduction of unleaded gasoline in 1986 which was seen as environmentally beneficial while diesel cars were perceived as being potentially bad for health and the environment with particulate emissions being suspected of being carcinogenic.

Non-OECD and Global Oil Demand

The sharply higher oil exports from the **FSU** discussed in the Supply section have led to downward revisions to FSU apparent demand estimates by 0.2 mb/d and 0.1 mb/d to 4.6 mb/d and 4.5 mb/d in 2Q94 and 3Q94 respectively.

In **India**, provisional government data for March indicate that domestic oil product demand increased by 8.9 per cent to 1.41 mb/d. This is broadly in line with the stronger trend in Indian demand, notably in gasoline, jet fuel and gasoil, observed in the last six months of 1993. The government has projected a growth rate of 6 per cent for 1994 as a whole. Latest data show that in **Mexico**, domestic oil consumption increased by 4.6 per cent to 1.53 mb/d. Gasoline demand rose by 2.7 per cent while fuel oil demand increased by over 12 per cent, following declines in 3Q93 and 4Q93, reflecting improved economic growth in 1994. This new information on India and Mexico does not lead to any changes in regional demands and all historical and projected data are unchanged from last month's report with the exception of the FSU revisions discussed above.

Total global oil demand in 1994 is now projected at 67.9 mb/d, 0.7 mb/d higher than in 1993. It should be noted that this total includes a 0.8 mb/d decline in apparent demand in the FSU. Global demand outside the FSU is projected to increase by 1.5 mb/d or about 2.4 per cent.

SUPPLY

Summary

- Unanticipated reductions in non-OPEC oil supplies and production difficulties in two traditionally high-capacity-utilisation OPEC countries reduced world oil supply in April and May by as much as 0.1-0.2 mb/d. Civil unrest and production restrictions imposed in Nigeria and growing evidence of technical problems in several key Iranian fields appear to have restrained production in both countries. Non-OPEC supply reductions occurred in Colombia, Alaska, Canada, the UK North Sea, and Egypt, but the civil war in Yemeni has, as yet, had no impact on production.
- Despite the absence of an anticipated recovery in Russian oil production in April, exports continued to run above last year's levels during the month, and tanker loadings indicate an even sharper increase in May. Net FSU exports for the second quarter are now projected to reach 2.3 mb/d versus 2.1 mb/d forecasted in last month's Oil Market Report. Similarly, 3Q94 and full year 1994 have been revised upward by 0.1 mb/d.

Non-OPEC Oil Supply

	(million barrels per day)									
	1991	1992	1993	1Q93	2Q93	3Q93	4Q93	1Q94 ^p	1994 ^e	
<i>Non-OPEC Crude Oil</i>										
United States	7.42	7.17	6.84	6.98	6.83	6.70	6.85	6.74	6.67	
Canada	1.32	1.36	1.43	1.39	1.41	1.47	1.44	1.43	1.39	
North Sea	3.78	4.08	4.38	4.15	4.09	4.38	4.89	4.99	5.06	
UK*	1.72	1.76	1.92	1.80	1.70	1.93	2.23	2.27	2.37	
Norway	1.86	2.12	2.26	2.16	2.20	2.25	2.44	2.47	2.45	
Other North Sea**	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.25	
Other OECD	1.05	1.03	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.98	0.93	0.99	1.02	
Total OECD	13.56	13.64	13.61	13.49	13.33	13.53	14.10	14.16	14.15	
Latin America	4.84	4.93	5.01	4.91	4.99	4.98	5.13	5.14	5.24	
Asia (incl. China)	4.44	4.54	4.66	4.65	4.66	4.62	4.72	4.79	4.74	
Africa	1.82	1.87	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.83	1.87	1.86	1.85	
Other Middle East	1.41	1.48	1.61	1.55	1.55	1.61	1.73	1.73	1.77	
Central and East Europe	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	
Total Non-OECD (ex. FSU)	12.77	13.06	13.39	13.22	13.32	13.30	13.70	13.77	13.85	
Russia	9.02	7.70	6.66	6.97	6.85	6.49	6.32	5.95	5.74	
Other Republics	0.92	0.88	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.76	0.76	
Total FSU	9.94	8.58	7.46	7.78	7.66	7.29	7.12	6.71	6.50	
<i>NGLs & Other</i>										
United States	1.75	1.83	1.96	2.00	1.96	1.95	1.94	1.90	1.99	
Canada	0.66	0.70	0.76	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.78	
North Sea	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.29	0.39	0.45	0.45	
Russia	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19	
Other Non-OPEC	1.35	1.33	1.40	1.38	1.40	1.39	1.41	1.36	1.38	
Total NGLs & Other	4.24	4.34	4.63	4.59	4.59	4.60	4.72	4.72	4.79	
<i>Processing Gains</i>	1.35	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.50	1.50	
Total Non-OPEC Supply	41.85	41.07	40.54	40.53	40.35	40.17	41.09	40.86	40.78	

e estimated

p preliminary

* excluding on-shore production

** Denmark, off-shore Netherlands and off-shore Germany

OECD

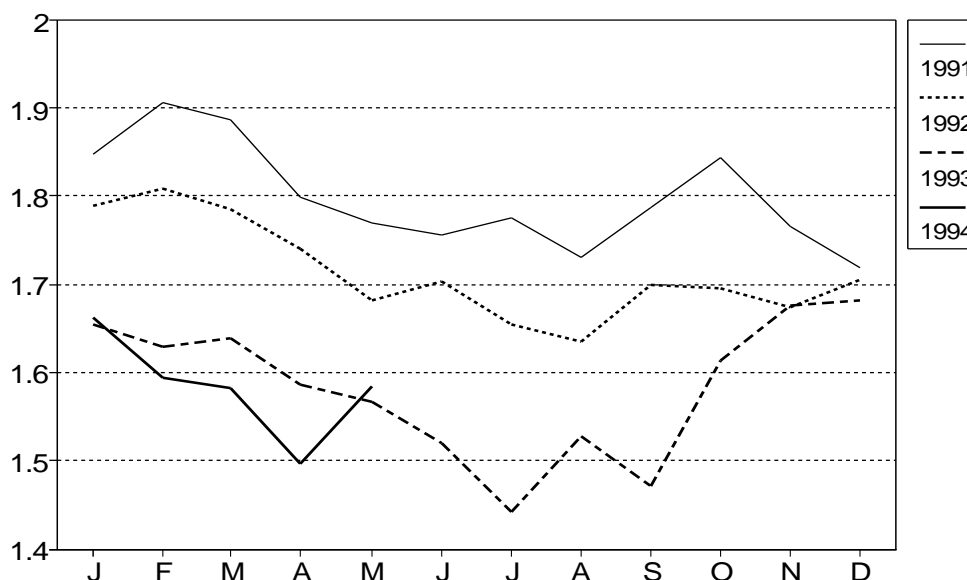
United States

US crude oil output has been running 30-40 kb/d ahead of expectations so far this year despite a series of production problems in Alaska. Although state-level production data lags estimates of aggregate production by several months, apparently supply declines expected earlier as a result of lower prices in 1Q94 either did not materialise or were offset by other increases in the lower 48 states.

Alaskan production is reported to have dipped below 1.5 mb/d in April when problems with the electrical systems controlling the TAPS pipeline caused extensive maintenance and upgrading work.

The expected recovery in May was blunted by an oil spill at the port of Valdez in mid-month which kept output below 1.6 mb/d despite a full month's production from the new Niakuk field. Production is projected to recover to about 1.65 mb/d in June assuming no further disruptions.

Alaskan Crude oil Production 1991-1994 (million barrels per day)



Lower 48 production appears to have been quite stable at around 5.1 mb/d for the first five months of 1994 according to preliminary monthly data for the first quarter and weekly estimates for April and May. West Coast production was impacted in the first part of the year by transportation difficulties related to the January earthquake in Southern California and an ongoing dispute over offshore tanker loading at Point Arguello. Offshore California production in May appears to be recovering, possibly as companies take advantage of pipeline space available to move crude north into the San Francisco Bay area. Small increases in production from the Santa Ynez unit also are thought to be adding to the offshore output. A full month of production from the offshore Louisiana Augur field contributed to keeping April and May levels for Lower 48 crude oil production near the 5.1 mb/d level.

NGL production continues to be depressed by the unattractive economics of ethane extraction, with output lagging 1993 monthly levels by more than 100 kb/d in each of the first four months of the year. May and June are projected to show less than half the year-on-year declines and if oil prices remain as they are and gas prices decline seasonally this summer, growing natural gas production could result in substantial year-on-year gains over depressed second half 1993 levels.

Canada

Preliminary data for March indicate crude oil production was about equal to February's level, but 100 kb/d higher than anticipated. Restrictions on truck traffic due to muddy roads was expected to cause crude output to lag March 1993 levels by about 80 kb/d, but smaller than anticipated declines in Alberta were more than offset by increased production of light and medium crudes in Saskatchewan. In addition, production from two offshore Atlantic fields, which are usually shut down during most of the iceberg season, returned unexpectedly in March, two months earlier than last year. Production of NGLs and synthetic crudes were roughly 40 kb/d and 50 kb/d above March 1993 as well, resulting in an overall gain in Canadian oil output of more than 100 kb/d versus last March's level.

Some reduction in production due to the spring thaw is thought to have occurred in April, but it does not appear to be as severe as originally reported. A monthly decline of about 60 kb/d in combined Alberta and Saskatchewan conventional crude oil production is assumed, which was compounded by a 80 kb/d reduction in synthetic crude output due to scheduled maintenance at the Syncrude facility.

Lower 48 Crude Oil Production 1991-1994
(million barrels per day)

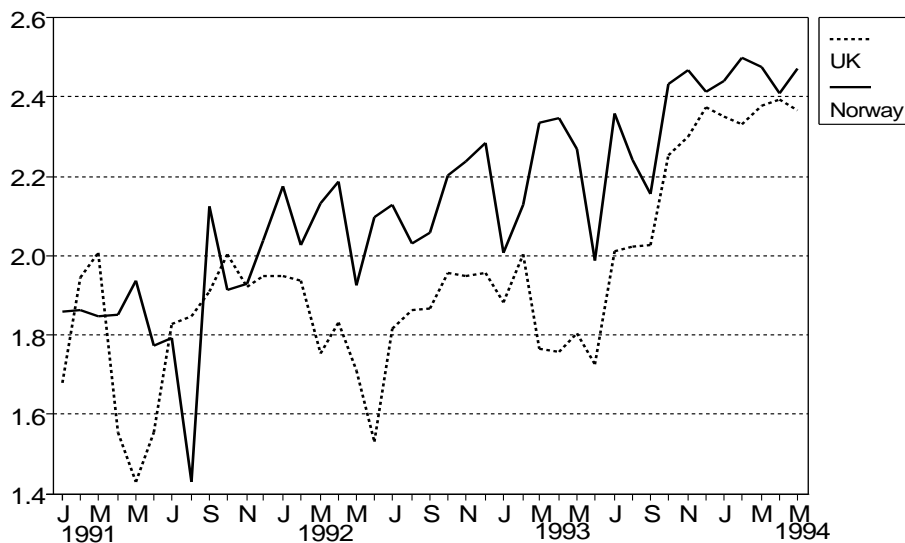


For May the return of Syncrude production is thought to be more than offset by continued seasonal declines in conventional crude oil production, resulting in total May oil output of around 2.04 mb/d versus 2.05 mb/d estimated for April.

North Sea

North Sea output is reported to have increased by about 65 kb/d in April. Unlike the first quarter, weather was not a factor as technical problems and scheduled maintenance work depressed output. New fields brought on in the last six months also had a noticeable positive impact on production in both the UK and Norwegian sectors. Total crude and NGL production for the North Sea including Denmark, offshore Netherlands and Germany is estimated to have been 5.48 mb/d in March, unchanged from last month's estimate, and 5.43 mb/d in April, 0.06 mb/d above preliminary expectations. Total North Sea oil production for May appears to have roughly matched the April level.

UK/Norwegian Crude Oil Production 1991-1994
(million barrels per day)



UK offshore production dropped by 50 kb/d in April as a result of scheduled maintenance in the Flotta system fields but only recovered slightly in May because of the loss of nearly all the production from the Piper B platform and its satellite Saltire field as the result of a gas leak and explosion. The impact of the problems at Piper are estimated to have lowered UK output by more than 125 kb/d in May. The fields are not expected to be fully on-stream until the middle of June. About two-thirds of the month-on-month decline looks to have been made up for by the return to relatively full production levels by other Flotta Blend fields, Ivanhoe/Rob Roy, Claymore and Scapa, which had been undergoing maintenance in April. In addition, planned maintenance on Tartan, Highlander and Petronella has been postponed until June and the work started in April on the Claymore field will also be completed at that time.

Production growth from fields recently brought on-stream, Nelson, Scott, Brae East, Alba, Tiffany and Toni, added nearly 80 kb/d to April production versus March. Another 50 kb/d was accounted for by the return of Donan from scheduled maintenance and Hudson and Kittiwake from technical problems. The Nelson field is reported to have reached 100 kb/d in May on its way to a peak of 150 kb/d by year-end, which would make it the fourth largest field in the UK sector after Brent, Scott and Magnus. The Strathspey field, which began producing in January and had remained in the 8-12 kb/d range until April is thought to have jumped to 35 kb/d in May. Start-up of the small Stirling field, a Forties satellite expected at the end of May, appears to have slipped into June.

Scheduled maintenance at the Statfjord C platform and problems with the gas systems at the Snorre platform lowered April **Norwegian** output by about 75 kb/d and 50 kb/d respectively. About half of the decline was offset by production increases of roughly 20 kb/d each at Draugen, Gullfaks and Ula, the latter having undergone maintenance work in March. The Gullfaks West satellite began commercial operation in mid-May after about two months of production testing and is expected to move up to peak capacity of around 12 kb/d in the third quarter. Total Norwegian output including NGLs for the month of April is estimated to have been 2.61 mb/d, 0.02 mb/d above last month's estimate. Statfjord and Snorre are believed to have returned to normal production levels in May, allowing total Norwegian oil output to return to near February's 2.67 mb/d record level.

Both **Denmark** and the **Netherlands** appear to have maintained production levels in April and May at slightly over 190 kb/d and 50 kb/d respectively. Small increases in the Danish Dan and Gorm fields offset declines in Regnar, Kraka and Skjold fields.

Australasia

Australian crude oil and NGL production in March was reported to be 570 kb/d or about 30 kb/d below expectations. The lower output was the combination of a temporary production loss at the Griffen field off the northwest coast and ongoing declines in the relatively mature Bass Straits' Gippsland Basin. The Griffen field uses a floating production system which had to be disconnected and moved because of a cyclone in March, resulting in the loss of about 20 kb/d production for the month. Griffen production appears to have recovered in April and May to between 70-80 kb/d, but Gippsland production is estimated to have continued to run about 10 kb/d below expectations. Nonetheless, total Australian oil production is thought to have increased to 595 kb/d and 605 kb/d in April and May respectively.

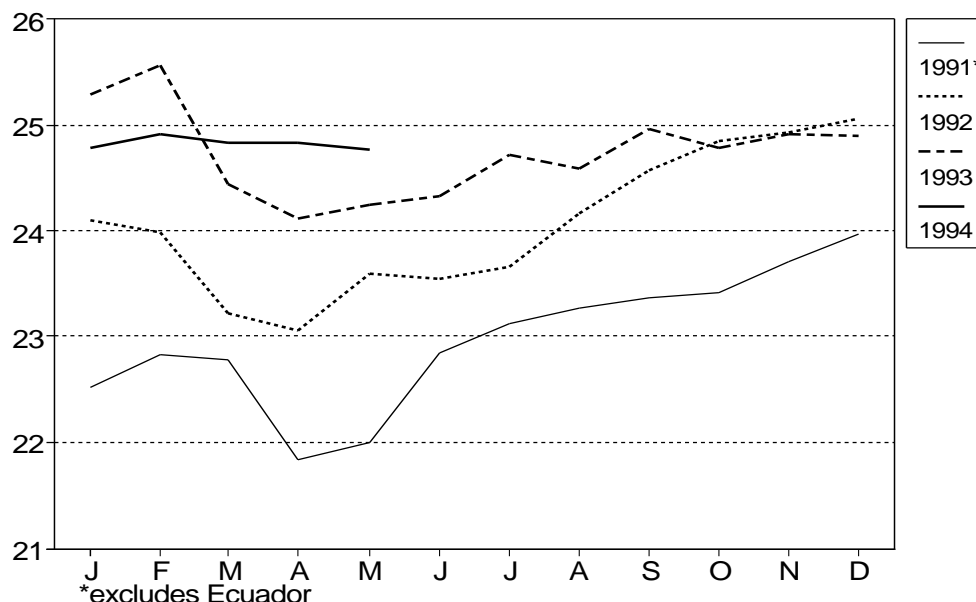
OPEC

OPEC production for May is estimated to have remained at 24.8 mb/d, down only slightly from revised March and April levels. As can be seen from the graph below, OPEC output has been remarkably flat since last summer, in stark contrast to the more normal seasonal pattern shown for the previous three years. The downward revisions to OPEC production estimates for March and April of 70 kb/d reflect lower than expected Nigerian production in both months and a 60 kb/d reduction in estimated Iranian output for April. Conversely, February production has been raised to account for the impact of a one month production test of new capacity in the UAE's Upper Zakum field. UAE's production also appears to have been slightly higher than expected in March and April at 2.16 mb/d and 2.19 mb/d respectively, but is estimated to have dropped back to 2.15 mb/d in May.

Contrary to previous estimates, **Nigerian** crude oil output now appears to have been below 2.0 mb/d in March as well as in April and May. Difficulties in the eastern fields where Bonny Light is produced received much less visibility than the later disruptions to supplies in the western Forcados area. It appears that the oil arriving from the east may have been produced from inventories, which are now quite low. The internal production problems were also obscured by the loss of a large portion

of domestic refining capacity which released considerable amounts of oil for export. Stricter enforcement of company production limits has likewise inhibited output in areas that have escaped the civil strife. Although a small increase in overall Nigerian output is estimated for May as some operators increased production to make up for losses in April, the return of domestic refining capacity is thought to have caused exports to drop.

OPEC Crude Oil Production 1991-1994 (million barrels per day)



It appears likely that production difficulties in **Iran's** major on-shore fields are constraining output. Although Iran has prodigious reserves, the production environments are difficult, requiring sufficient investment and technical skills to manage the required maintenance and planned expansions. Estimated Iranian production in April has been lowered by 60 kb/d and a further 70 kb/d monthly decline is thought to have occurred in May, bringing Iranian crude oil output down to 3.5 mb/d.

Production in **Gabon** continued to increase with the addition of the on-shore Avocette field in mid-April, the tie-in of satellite fields at Cape Lopez and new wells at the Rabi-Kounga complex. Gabonese production is expected to continue to expand. **Neutral Zone** output recovered partially from the scheduled offshore maintenance, increasing to over 380 kb/d from under 340 kb/d in April. However, maintenance at the Hout field which started in early April is expected to keep the field out of operation throughout May and June. Small decreases in **Saudi** and **Kuwaiti** output are thought to have just about offset the gain in Neutral Zone production in May.

Former Soviet Union (FSU)

Production

Estimated FSU production in April of 6.82 mb/d is 0.06 mb/d below the revised March level and nearly 0.19 mb/d below previous expectations, due to continued declines in **Russian** production associated with the problems in receiving payments from customers within the FSU for oil deliveries that are being blamed for forced shut-ins of productive wells. There is clearly a difficulty in differentiating between those wells that are shut in due to the lack of paying customers and those that are awaiting equipment or work-over crews, but both effects are likely to be restraining production. Two other developments could help to slow the future rate of decline in production. First, as mentioned last month, agricultural loans are being made available and these are expected to be partially used to purchase tractor fuel, thus putting cash into the refining and upstream oil system. Secondly, there is a growing possibility of grain for oil barter deals as a result of the bad harvests in Russia and relatively good harvests in Eastern Europe.

Exports

Despite the continued declines in Russian production, there have been unexpectedly large increases in net FSU exports. Russian and Ukrainian seaborne crude and product exports through the Black Sea, Russian exports through the Druzba (Friendship) crude oil pipeline and from Baltic ports account for virtually all the net outflows. Limited trade across the Caspian Sea, small amounts of oil trade between Scandinavia and Baltic republics, as well as Eastern European flows into Moldova, probably represent only 1-2 per cent of total FSU exports. Generally crude oil makes up 80-85 per cent of net exports with the crude exports split roughly equally between pipeline and seaborne trade.

FSU exports increased from 1.5 mb/d in January to just over 2.0 mb/d in February and March and exceeded 2.3 mb/d in April and May, according to various trade tracking sources. Consequently, estimated 2Q94 net FSU exports have been raised from 2.1 mb/d to 2.3 mb/d. The revision reflects some of the "upward sensitivity" of Russian oil exports referred to in last month's Oil Market Report resulting from a relaxation of bureaucratic constraints on exports and recent expansion of the quantities of exportable oil allocated to joint ventures. The positive effects are expected to carry into 3Q94 as well, with the estimate being raised by 0.1 mb/d to 2.3 mb/d. The resulting full year projection for 1994 is also 0.1 mb/d higher at 2.1 mb/d, only slightly below the 2.2 mb/d registered in 1993.

Other Non-OPEC

Latin America

Estimates for Latin American production have been lowered for March, April and May as a result of lower than expected production for Mexico reported by PEMEX for March and the impact of a fire and subsequent guerilla attacks on the major Colombian export pipeline as well as smaller revisions in some other Latin American countries. The revisions amount to roughly 75 kb/d in March, 30 kb/d in April and 140 kb/d in May. Reported output in Brazil and Colombia were about 10 kb/d each below prior estimates in March, but Brazilian output is estimated to have recovered to near 700 kb/d in April.

Mexican crude production dropped from 2.71 mb/d to 2.69 mb/d between February and March according to PEMEX data. The expectation had been for a 35 kb/d increase following a small monthly decline in February. The atypical pattern of increasing Isthmus and declining Olmecca exports seen in February was reversed in March with each returning to January levels. Exports of Mayan crude remained roughly constant at just over 800 kb/d throughout the first quarter, which represented 60 per cent of total exports. There was a 50 kb/d decline in Mexican exports to the US and a compensating increase in exports to the Far East in March. Mexican production in April and May is estimated at 2.74 mb/d.

Colombian production, which appears to have averaged around 460 kb/d for the first four months of 1994, dropped to near 300 kb/d in May as the result of a serious fire at a pumping station in the Cano Limon field at the beginning of the month and a subsequent guerrilla attack along the pipeline just as it was about to be restored to full service. According to company sources the net effect was an average monthly production level of just under 70 kb/d for the Cano Limon field versus a more normal level of about 225 kb/d.

Chinese production for April was slightly higher than expected at 2.94 mb/d and is projected to stay near that level for the rest of the second quarter. The April estimates derived from the data released by the Chinese National Oil Company show a 65 kb/d decline from February and March levels, nearly all of which is a result of lower estimated production in the offshore fields.

Other Asia

Indian production in 1Q94 is reported to have averaged just over 550 kb/d, roughly equal to 4Q93 levels but 20 kb/d above expectations. Production in the other non-OPEC Asian countries, **Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam** and **Papua, New Guinea** is expected to remain fairly stable at a combined 1.33 mb/d through the first and second quarters.

Non-OPEC Middle East

In **Yemen**, the hostilities have not as yet affected the major oil fields in the Marib and Masila areas. In fact, more oil is probably coming out of Yemen at the moment due to a combination of accelerated liftings because of the threat, and the closure of the Aden refinery deflecting crude into the export market. Production is reported to have reached 355 kb/d in May, but future Yemeni oil supply could

be affected by the temporary departure of a significant number of expatriate oil company employees whose skills may be needed in the event of unexpected technical difficulties and to co-ordinate anticipated capacity expansions planned for later this year and early 1995.

Elsewhere in the Middle East, **Oman's** production is reported to have been rising slowly but steadily over the last two months, by about 5 kb/d in April and May after 15 kb/d and 10 kb/d monthly gains in January and February. The first quarter is estimated to have averaged about 780 kb/d and the second quarter is projected to increase by 20 kb/d to just over 800 kb/d.

OECD STOCKS

Revisions to the End of March Stock Data

In last month's Oil Market Report, the possibility was highlighted of an upward adjustment to the preliminary estimate of total end of March stocks once actual data became available. This has indeed occurred, primarily due to a significant upward revision to preliminary US DOE data. In total, industry stocks at the end of March are now assessed at 309.2 million tons (mt), 2.2 mt higher than was estimated a month ago with the total industry stock draw in 1Q94 being reduced from 1.4 mb/d to 1.1 mb/d. It should also be noted that all historical industry and government-controlled stocks levels for Europe from the beginning of 1991 have been increased by up to 1 mt and 0.6 mt respectively as a result of more comprehensive stock reporting by the French government.

Industry Stock Changes During April

Preliminary estimates indicate that total OECD industry stocks increased by 0.7 mb/d during April. As shown in the table below, there were roughly similar increases in total stocks in all three regions but stock changes for crude and individual products showed different trends. Consistent with lower demand, distillate stocks increased in both North America and the Pacific region while they continued to decline in Europe. There was a significant increase in crude oil stocks in Europe while stocks were essentially unchanged in North America and fell slightly in the Pacific region.

Preliminary Industry Stock Changes in April

	North America	Europe	Pacific	Total
Crude Oil	0.0	0.4	-0.1	0.3
Gasoline	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Distillates	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2
Fuel Oil	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Other Oil*	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total Oil	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7

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

Industry Stock Levels at the End of April

At the end of April, industry stocks are estimated to have been 311.8 mt, 6.4 mt lower than a year earlier and the lowest end of April level since 1987. However, total crude oil, gasoline and distillate stocks were at fairly typical levels for the time of year. Fuel oil stocks were at historically low levels but this was consistent with lower demand. Apart from fuel oil, the largest decreases compared with last year were in feedstocks/NGLs/other hydrocarbons (down 2.7 mt) and "other" products (down 1.6 mt).

Regional Stock Developments in April

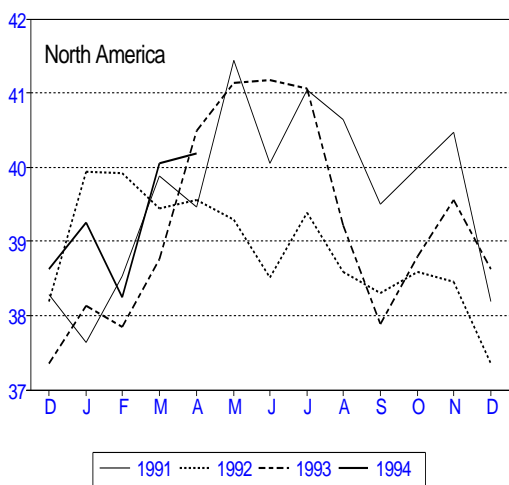
In North America, crude oil stocks were essentially unchanged with a slight increase in US stocks, partly offset by a decline in Canadian stock levels. The lower US stockbuild compared with March reflected sharply higher refinery throughputs and lower domestic production, partly offset by higher imports. Gasoline stocks increased by 0.1 mb/d with both demand and refinery production higher than in March. Fuel oil stocks decreased by 0.1 mb/d with lower demand offset by lower imports and production. As shown in Table 4, at the end of April, crude oil and gasoline stocks were at typical levels for the time of year, while distillate stocks were somewhat higher and fuel oil stocks continued to be low, consistent with declining demand. Weekly US DOE data indicate that during the first three weeks in May, US stocks increased by 0.5 mb/d with increases of 0.4 mb/d, 0.2 mb/d and 0.1 mb/d for other oils, distillates and gasoline respectively and declines of 0.2 mb/d and 0.1 mb/d for crude oil and fuel oil.

In Europe, crude oil stock levels increased sharply, rising by 0.4 mb/d with higher net imports notably from the FSU more than offsetting the increase in crude runs. At the end of April, stocks were 40.9 mt, 1.2 mt below the level at the end of April 1993 but higher than the corresponding levels in 1991 and 1992. Gasoline stocks continued to decline, falling by 0.2 mb/d as gasoline continued to be exported to the US. By the end of the month, stocks were still above the level of a year earlier (see graph). Unlike in North America and the Pacific region, distillate stocks continued to fall, albeit at a slower rate, and by the end of April were at typical levels. Stockdraws in France and Germany reflected the effect of colder-than-normal weather on heating oil demand.

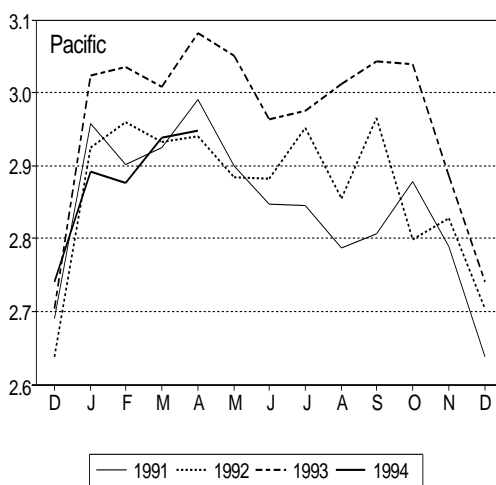
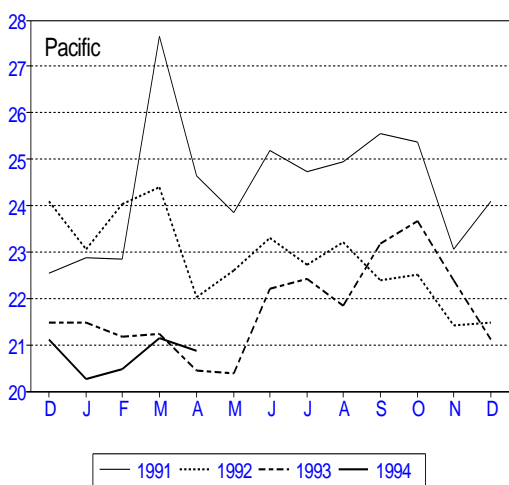
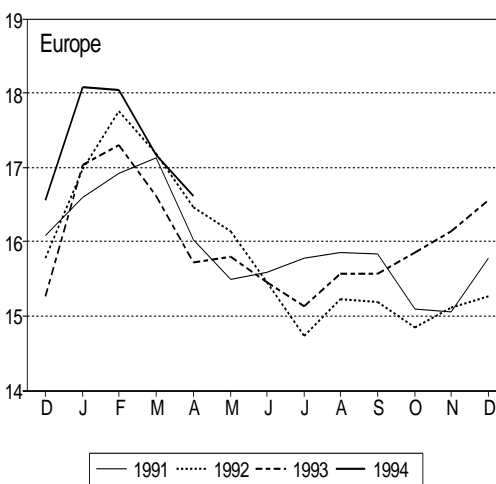
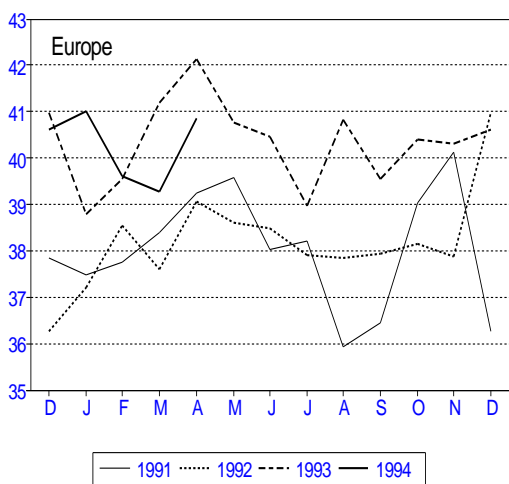
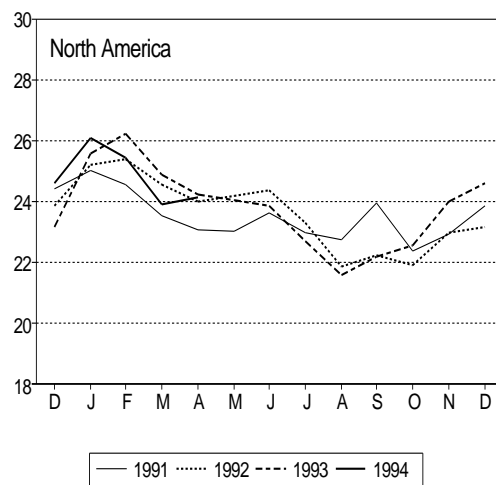
In the **Pacific** region, crude oil stocks fell by 0.1 mb/d, with the reduction in imports to Japan exceeding the reduction in refinery throughputs. Gasoline stocks were essentially unchanged with lower production in Japan being offset by lower demand, higher imports and lower exports. Following the seasonal decline in distillate stocks which began in November 1993, stocks increased by 0.2 mb/d in April following the normal seasonal pattern with lower refinery production being more than offset by the sharp decline in demand. By the end of the month, stocks were 7.2 mt, marginally higher than the levels of a year earlier. Fuel oil stocks declined slightly to end the month 8 per cent below the level at the end of April 1993.

OECD Industry End Month Stocks (million metric tons)

Crude Oil

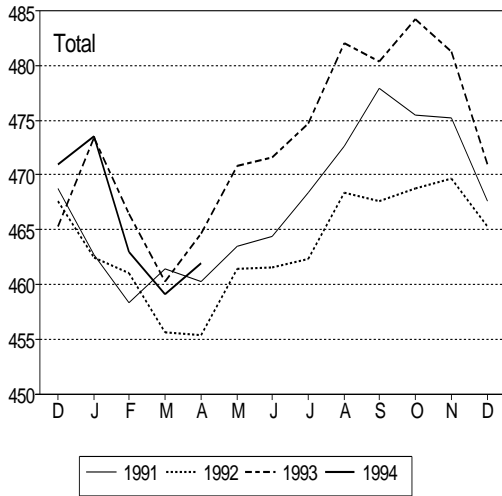


Motor Gasoline

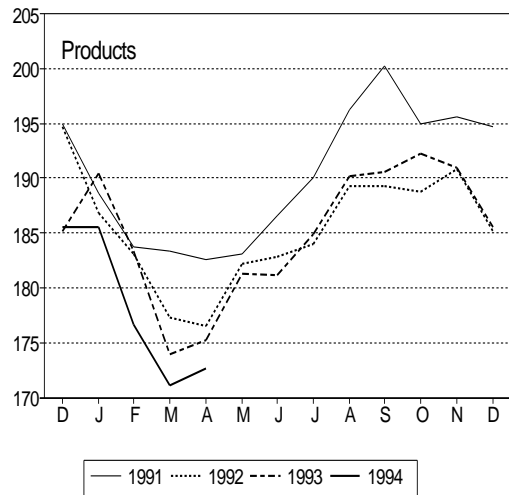
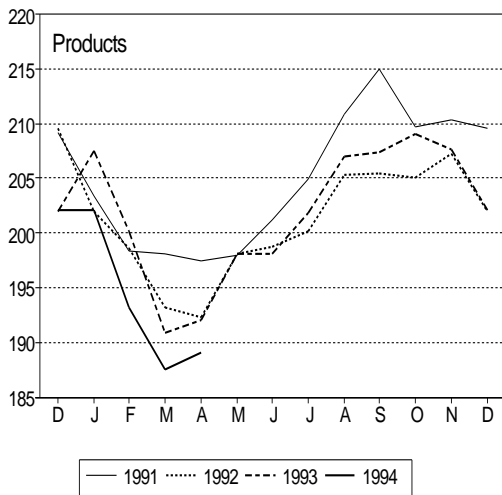
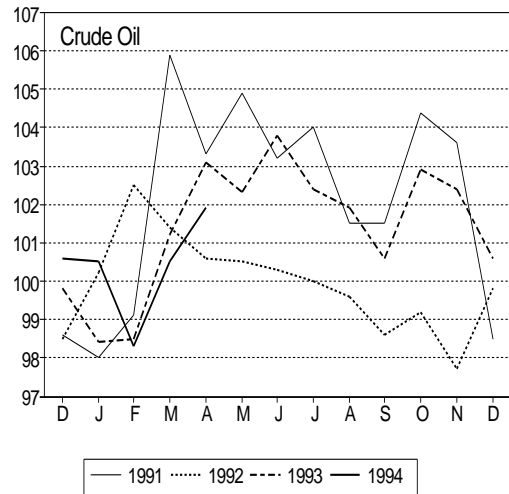
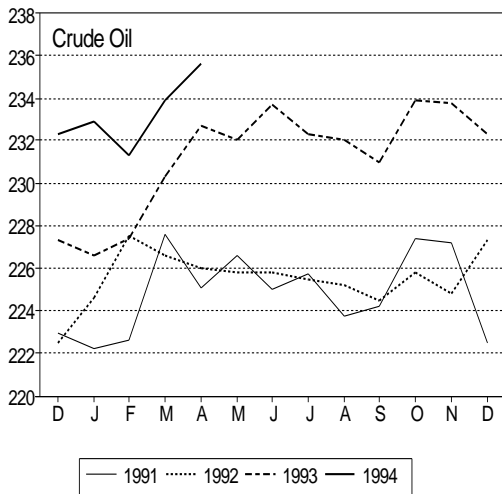
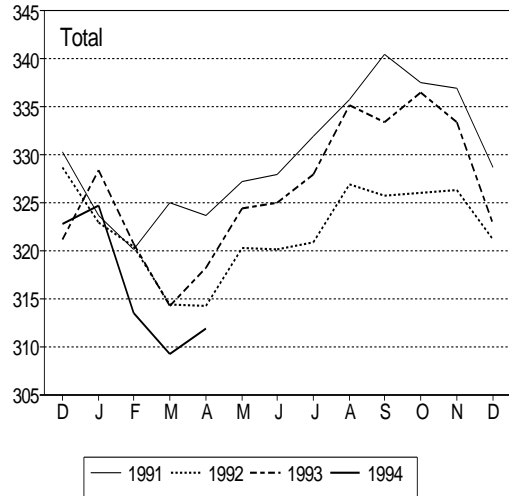


OECD End Month Stocks (million metric tons)

Total Stocks



Industry Stocks



PRICES

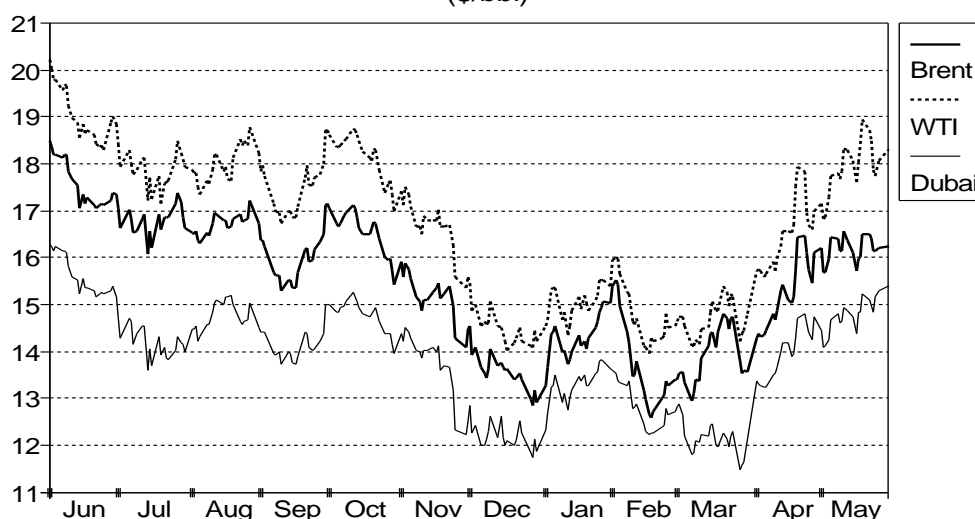
CIF Crude Import Costs

Table 7 shows that the weighted average CIF cost for crude imported into IEA countries in March was \$13.64/bbl, \$0.20/bbl lower than the February figure. The weighted average CIF prices are estimated to have been \$14.10/bbl in April and \$15.20/bbl in May.

Spot Crude Oil Prices

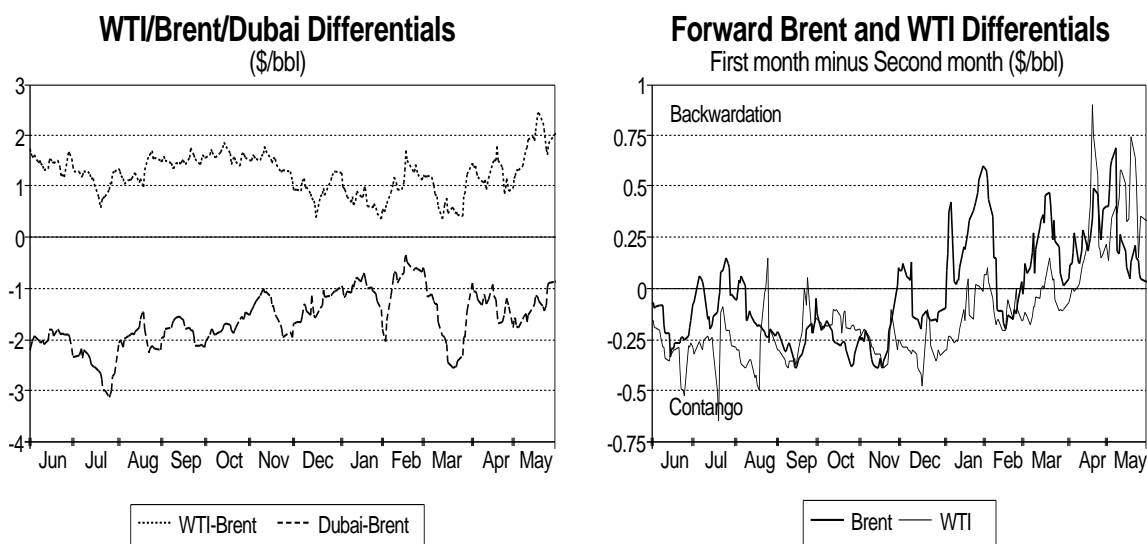
In May, the Brent crude price fluctuated less than in recent months, trading within a narrow range of \$15.70-16.60/bbl. However, the WTI price increased from about \$17/bbl at the beginning of May to close to \$19/bbl in the second half before declining by about \$1/bbl towards the end of the month. (This decline was primarily due to the purely technical change in the quoted price on 25 May from that for the June delivery to that for the July delivery. The change unusually caused a major decline in the price this month as the market for prompt supply was considerably tighter than for forward supply.) The increase in the WTI price relative to other crudes partly reflected a tight US mid-West market where crude stocks decreased to unusually low levels due to high refinery throughputs and limited pipeline capacity for crude supply. During May, price fluctuations of benchmark crudes also reflected supply disruptions such as the Piper platform fire in the North Sea, a pipeline explosion in Colombia as well as uncertainties over Yemeni, Iranian and Nigerian supplies. These supply uncertainties tended to support crude prices in spite of the easing of the tightness of the prompt market during the month. In May, dated Brent averaged \$16.16/bbl, \$0.96/bbl higher than in April. This was the highest monthly average level since October but was over \$2/bbl below the level of a year earlier.

Spot Crude Oil Prices
(\$/bbl)



As a result of these different price developments, the WTI/dated Brent differential, which had been less than \$1/bbl at the end of April, increased steadily for the first twenty days of May to \$2.44/bbl, the highest level since May 1991, before declining somewhat towards the end of May. The wider differential provided a continuing arbitrage opportunity to move crude from Europe into the US, and many cargoes of North Sea crudes as well as some Russian Urals cargoes were reported to have been traded into the US. The local tightness in the inland WTI crude market in the US was also reflected in sharp increases in the WTI price relative to other US such as ANS and Light Louisiana Sweet (LLS) which are crudes supplied in the US Gulf Coast where a greater volume of imports was arriving. The WTI/LLS differential increased from minus \$0.36/bbl to \$0.69/bbl while the WTI/ANS differential increased from \$0.93/bbl to \$1.50/bbl.

The dated Brent/Dubai differential narrowed by about \$0.60/bbl during the first twenty days of May in part reflecting increasing demand in the Far East where refineries will shortly come back from maintenance. After widening slightly, the differential narrowed further to less than \$1/bbl at the end of the month following the Indian Oil Corporation July tender for six Dubai cargoes.



In Europe, the price differential between dated Brent and Russian Urals, which had widened at the end of April, narrowed sharply during most of May, returning to close to the narrow level seen in the first half of last month (see graph on page 24). The narrowing of the differential in spite of increased supply from Russia in part reflected increasing demand by Mediterranean refiners which were coming back from maintenance and strong demand from the US which resulted in some cargoes moving into the US. This US demand was stimulated by the increasing attractiveness of Urals crude compared to those Arabian Gulf crudes of which the prices are linked to WTI.

The Brent and WTI prices for prompt delivery remained higher than for forward delivery (backwardation) in May. The Brent backwardation increased early in the month, in part due to supply problems in the North Sea Flotta and Colombian Cano Limon as well as uncertainty over the Yemeni civil war and Nigerian supply. The backwardation decreased in the middle of the month reflecting the emergence of an overhang of North Sea and West African crudes and the fact that the crude production in Yemen was essentially unaffected by the civil war at least for the time being. Conversely, the WTI backwardation increased after the middle of the month as the US mid-West market became tighter. (The sharp decrease in the backwardation at the end of the month was due to the change in the quoted first month and second month prices on 25 May from those for the June and July deliveries to those for the July and August deliveries discussed above. These technical changes frequently result in changes in levels of backwardation and contango as they tend to be sharper between the prices of recent two months than between those of forward two months.)

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

	Mar	Apr	May	Change	Week ending:					
					22 Apr	29 Apr	06 May	13 May	20 May	27 May
Brent Dated	13.90	15.20	16.16	0.96	15.48	15.97	15.99	16.32	16.05	16.27
Dubai	12.14	13.95	14.76	0.81	14.20	14.56	14.30	14.76	14.80	15.07
WTI	14.68	16.45	17.90	1.45	17.04	17.01	17.17	17.98	18.21	18.17
Brent over Dubai	1.76	1.25	1.40		1.29	1.41	1.69	1.56	1.25	1.20
WTI over Brent	0.78	1.25	1.74		1.55	1.05	1.18	1.66	2.16	1.90
Brent 1st month minus 2nd month	0.21	0.25	0.25		0.30	0.35	0.50	0.31	0.11	0.12

Spot Product Prices

Average prices of gasoline, gas oils and fuel oils increased in all three markets with the smallest increases occurring for gas oil reflecting seasonally lower demand. However, the weighted average product prices increased less than crude prices leading to a reduction in average refining margins (see below).

The **gasoline** price in US increased for most of May consistent with the approach of the strong summer demand season. The price in Europe also increased reflecting a tighter Mediterranean market due to refinery maintenance and strong demand from the US. The differential between prices in the US and Europe, which increased near the end of April, remained at about \$2/bbl, providing an arbitrage opportunity to move gasoline from Europe to the US (see graph). Many cargoes are reported to have been traded. In addition, gasoline cargoes are reported to have been moved from NW Europe to the Mediterranean in response to the lower level of refinery production. In Singapore, the gasoline price fluctuated widely in May reflecting both strong regional demand due in part to refinery maintenance in Korea and a temporary refinery closure in Australia, and ample supply from outside the region. Gasoline prices in all three markets reached the highest levels since last October.

Gasoil prices remained relatively stable in May in both Europe and the US. The price in Singapore decreased in the second half of the month, in part reflecting a new temporary import restriction by China. China, which has restrained imports of crude oil and products since March in response to high domestic stocks, imposed further import restrictions as from 20 May as domestic stock levels apparently continued to be high. The new restrictions are likely to restrain imports more strictly at least until the end of June. They include the prohibition of imports using last year's licenses, the restriction on issuing of new licenses and tighter customs procedures. The **jet/kerosene** premium over gasoil in Asia, which declined sharply in April, continued to decrease in May to close to minus \$0.50/bbl, the lowest level since last August, reflecting the end of the strong demand season (see graph).

The high sulphur **heavy fuel oil** (HSFO) price in Europe increased sharply in the first half of May, partly reflecting maintenance shutdowns at some Mediterranean refineries which usually process sour crude. The differential between high sulphur and low sulphur heavy fuel oils has been narrow in recent months as a sharp increase in sour crude prices relative to sweet crude prices prompted some refiners to increase their throughputs of sweet crudes at the expense of sour crudes. With low sulphur fuel oil (LSFO) prices relatively stable, the HSFO price briefly became higher than the LSFO price again in the middle and near the end of May (see graph). The prices of heavy fuel oils in the US increased slightly, consistent with higher US crude prices. In Asia, the HSFO price increased sharply in the first half of the month and reached the highest level since November 1992, reflecting strong regional demand and refinery maintenance in the Far East.

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
Mar	16.77	18.48	19.11	18.76	20.30	19.59	12.66	13.51	10.77
Apr	18.58	19.97	22.14	20.05	20.03	21.07	12.10	13.02	11.74
May	19.26	21.25	22.72	20.28	20.16	21.10	12.83	14.00	13.19
Change over month	0.67	1.28	0.58	0.23	0.13	0.03	0.73	0.97	1.45
Week ending:									
22 Apr	18.55	19.85	22.86	20.34	20.01	21.55	12.13	13.26	11.92
29 Apr	18.95	20.10	22.16	20.28	19.95	21.35	12.73	13.63	12.54
06 May	18.84	20.76	22.54	20.25	20.02	21.27	12.73	13.51	12.89
13 May	19.00	21.01	22.94	20.50	20.36	21.71	12.94	13.91	13.19
20 May	19.31	21.41	22.10	20.15	20.02	21.12	13.00	14.12	13.20
27 May	19.76	21.64	23.31	20.22	20.07	20.48	12.65	14.38	13.44

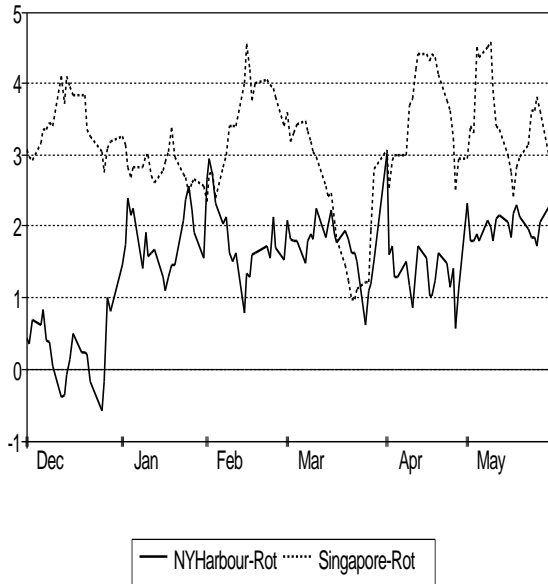
* Gasolines are unleaded regular in Rotterdam and New York Harbour, and leaded regular in Singapore. The specification of gasoline in New York Harbour changed from 13.5 RVP to 9.0 RVP as of 2 May 1994. Low Sulphur Residual Fuel Oils are 1.0 per cent LSFO in Rotterdam and New York Harbour, and low sulphur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

End-User Product Prices

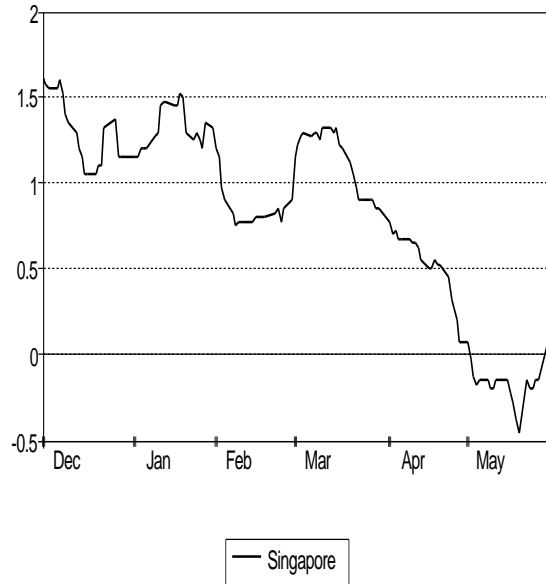
In May, end-user prices of high sulphur heavy fuel oil for industry increased in Spain, France and the UK consistent with higher international spot prices. In general, prices of other major products increased slightly in the five largest consuming countries in Europe. With European currencies strengthening against the US dollar, prices in US dollar terms increased more than in national currency terms. In North America, gasoline prices increased both in the US and Canada. Prices of all major products in Japan decreased in May with the heavy fuel oil price decreasing the most sharply.

Table 7 shows average IEA CIF crude costs, spot crude and product prices and Table 8 shows end-user prices.

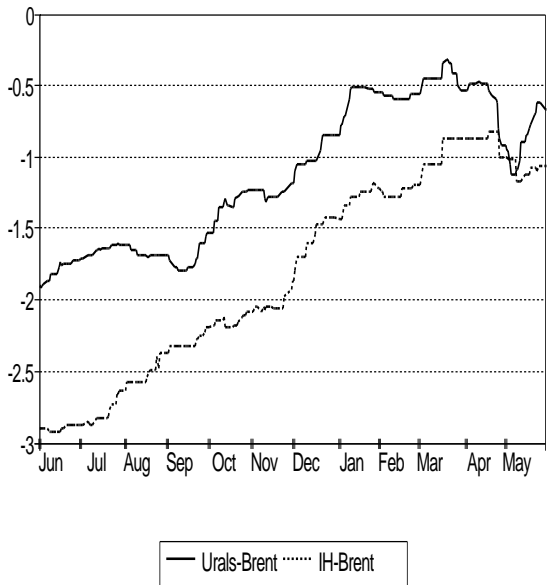
Gasoline Price Differentials
(\$/bbl)



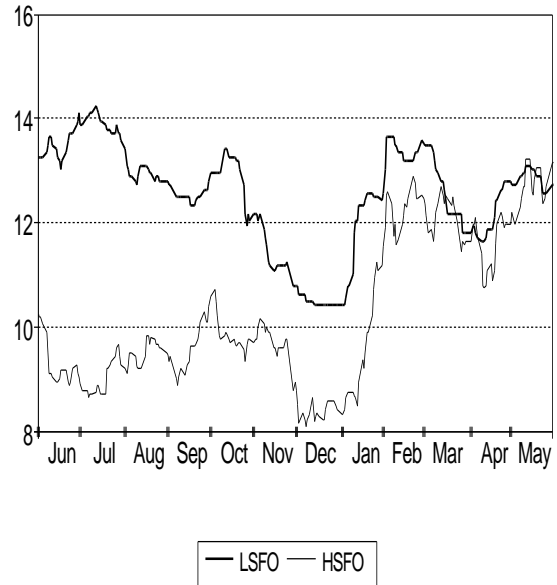
Jet/Gasoil Price Differentials
(\$/bbl)



Urals and Iranian Heavy versus Brent
(\$/bbl)



NW Europe Heavy Fuel Oil Prices
(\$/bbl)



REFINERY ACTIVITY

Refining Margins

Refining margins, which had decreased in the second half of April both in Europe and the US as average product prices rose less strongly than crude prices, remained at relatively low levels for most of May. As a result, monthly average refining margins decreased in both Europe and the US in May with the Brent cracking margin in Europe reaching the lowest level since March 1992. The cracking margin for WTI crude in the US decreased the most sharply due to the larger increase in the WTI price than other crude prices. The average hydroskimming margin for Dubai crude in Singapore remained stable in May as increases in fuel oil prices relative to the Dubai price were offset by relative decreases in prices of lighter products.

Refining Margins in Major Refining Centres

(\$/bbl)

	Mar	Apr	May	Change	Week ending:					
					22 Apr	29 Apr	06 May	13 May	20 May	27 May
NW Europe										
Brent (Hydroskimming)	0.39	-0.10	-0.47	-0.37	-0.22	-0.41	-0.42	-0.49	-0.33	-0.61
Brent (Cracking)	1.95	1.88	1.44	-0.44	1.78	1.49	1.46	1.42	1.54	1.37
US Gulf Coast										
Brent (Cracking)	2.31	1.96	1.20	-0.76	1.43	1.20	0.88	0.89	1.38	1.43
WTI (Cracking)	2.32	1.67	0.53	-1.14	0.89	1.23	0.77	0.30	0.29	0.60
ANS (Cracking)	2.08	1.30	0.37	-0.93	0.66	0.84	0.47	0.02	0.17	0.66
Singapore										
Dubai(Hydroskimming)	1.01	1.08	1.01	-0.07	1.16	0.87	1.28	1.39	0.92	0.63

Refinery Crude Throughputs

The aggregate refinery throughputs of Europe, Japan and the US increased by 0.7 mb/d from 29.2 mb/d in March to 29.8 mb/d in April with Japan's decrease offset by increases in the US and Europe. The aggregate level was 0.5 mb/d or 1.8 per cent higher than the level in April 1993 with throughputs in all three markets higher than a year earlier.

Total crude inputs to distillation units in OECD European countries increased by 0.2 mb/d from 11.8 mb/d in March to 12.0 mb/d in April as some refineries came back from refinery maintenance. Throughputs in Italy and the UK increased while those in most other countries remained relatively stable. Average crude throughputs in OECD European countries for the first four months of this year were 3.7 per cent higher than for the same period last year.

Crude throughputs in the US increased from 13.0 mb/d in March to 13.7 mb/d in April reflecting the end of the peak refinery maintenance period. US refiners increased throughputs sharply reflecting high refinery margins in the first half of April and low gasoline stocks, and the April throughput level was 0.2 mb/d or 1.3 per cent 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 94 per cent in April. Average crude throughputs in the US for the first four months of this year were 0.2 per cent higher than for the same period last year.

Japanese crude throughputs decreased from 4.4 mb/d in March to 4.1 mb/d in April, reflecting the beginning of seasonal refinery maintenance. The shutdown of the catalytic cracking unit at the Tonen Kawasaki refinery since the end of February may have also contributed to the lower throughputs. Consistent with this unscheduled shutdown, Japanese imports of gasoline and gasoil in April increased sharply, with year-on-year increases of 145 per cent and 154 per cent respectively. The Tonen FCC came back to operation in the middle of May. The Japanese throughput level in April was 0.5 per cent higher than the level a year earlier. Utilisation of operating capacity declined to 91 per cent. Average crude throughputs in Japan for the first four months of this year were 2.7 per cent higher than for the same period last year.

Preliminary indications for May suggest somewhat higher throughput levels in Europe consistent with less refinery maintenance in May than in April. Weekly US statistics indicate that the throughput level in May increased further to above 14.0 mb/d, as the refinery maintenance season drew to a close. Throughputs increased sharply at the beginning of May to close to 14.3 mb/d, but then decreased somewhat in the second half reflecting lower refining margins. Following the normal seasonal pattern, Japanese crude

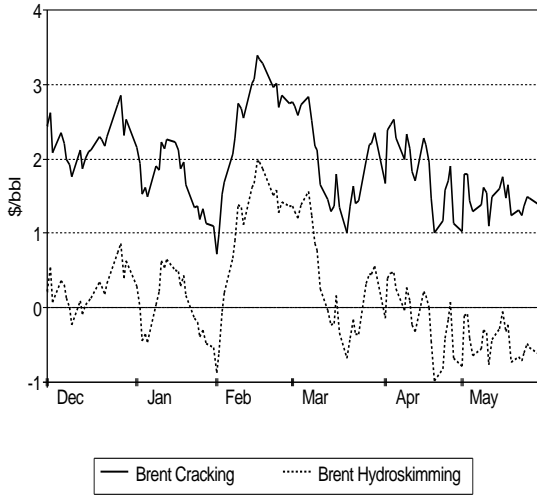
throughputs in May are believed to have decreased by about 0.5 mb/d from the April level as a result of heavy refinery maintenance.

Refinery Crude Throughputs in OECD Countries

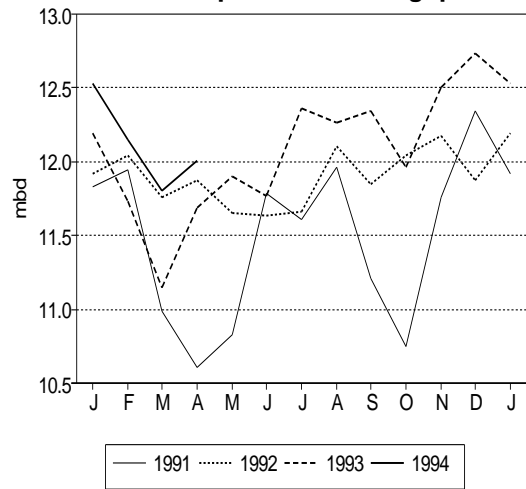
	million barrels per day						% change from previous year	
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar*	Apr*	Jan-Apr 94	Apr	Jan-Apr 94
OECD Europe	12.73	12.53	12.15	11.80	12.01	12.12	2.7	3.7
France	1.73	1.61	1.54	1.62	1.62	1.60	12.6	9.5
Germany	2.25	2.17	2.16	2.10	2.12	2.14	5.2	7.3
Italy	1.76	1.63	1.60	1.52	1.67	1.61	0.4	-0.6
Netherlands	1.17	1.14	1.15	1.00	0.96	1.06	-14.9	-1.1
UK	1.75	1.82	1.57	1.51	1.65	1.64	-3.8	-3.7
US	13.66	13.29	13.13	12.98	13.71	13.28	1.3	0.2
Japan	4.35	4.51	4.58	4.38	4.12	4.40	0.5	2.7

* estimated

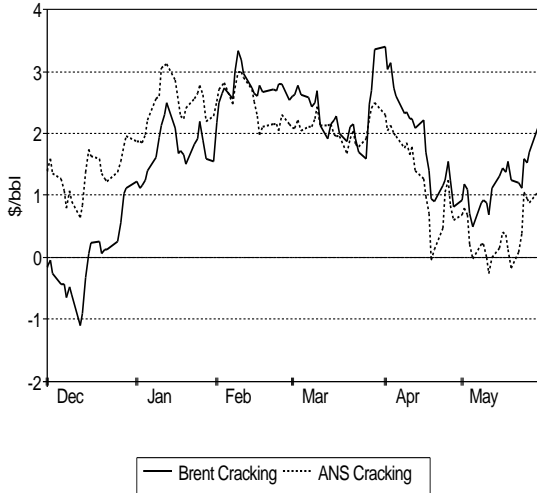
Rotterdam Refining Margins



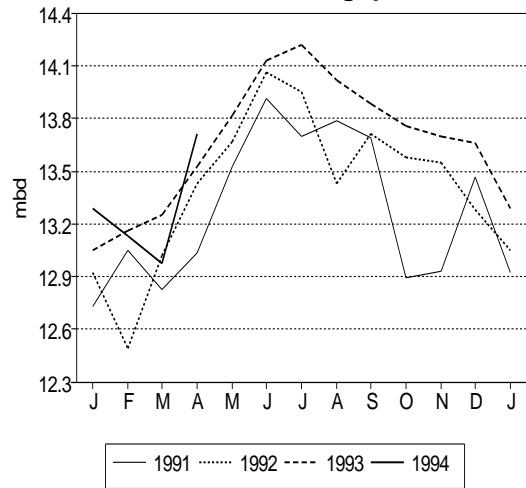
OECD Europe Crude Throughputs



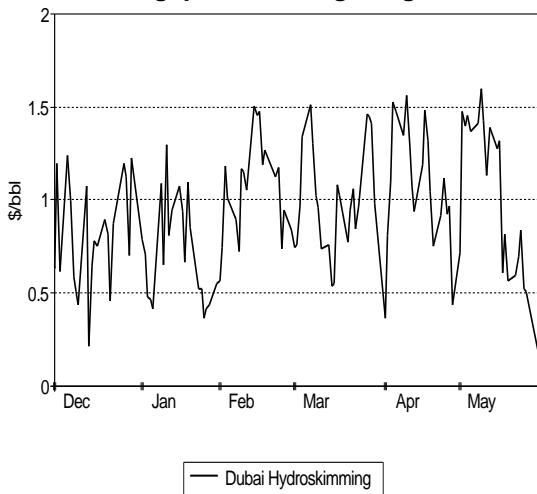
US Gulf Refining Margins



US Crude Throughputs



Singapore Refining Margins



Japan Crude Throughputs

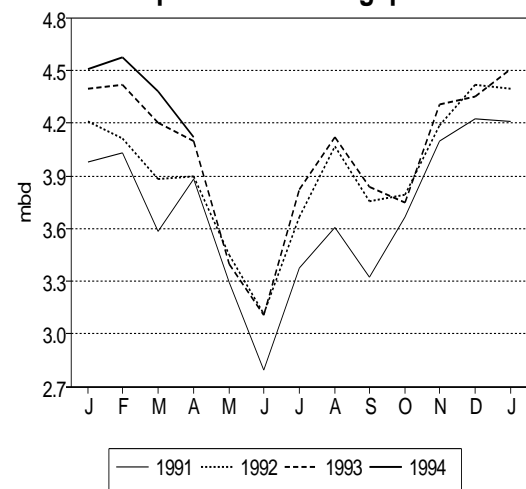


Table 1
WORLD OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

(million barrels per day)

	1990	1991	1Q92	2Q92	3Q92	4Q92	1992	1Q93	2Q93	3Q93	4Q93	1993	1Q94	2Q94	3Q94	4Q94	1994
DEMAND																	
OECD																	
North America	18.9	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.9	19.4	18.9	19.0	18.6	19.3	19.5	19.1	19.7	19.1	19.7	19.9	19.6
Europe ¹	13.0	13.4	14.1	13.0	13.6	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.1	13.7	14.2	13.7	13.7	13.2	13.8	14.0	13.7
Pacific	6.1	6.2	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.3	7.0	5.9	5.7	6.5	6.3	7.1	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.3
TOTAL OECD	38.1	38.2	39.6	37.5	38.5	39.9	38.9	39.8	37.6	38.6	40.2	39.1	40.6	38.3	39.3	40.5	39.7
NON-OECD																	
Former USSR ²	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.0	6.4	6.2	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8
China ³	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Europe ¹	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Latin America	5.1	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
Asia	5.5	5.9	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.1
Middle East	3.5	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
Africa	2.0	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
TOTAL NON-OECD	28.4	28.6	29.4	28.1	27.3	28.2	28.2	28.7	27.7	27.2	28.4	28.0	28.4	27.6	27.6	28.8	28.1
TOTAL DEMAND⁴	66.5	66.9	69.0	65.7	65.8	68.0	67.1	68.3	65.5	66.0	68.7	67.2	69.0	65.9	66.9	69.3	67.9
SUPPLY																	
OECD																	
North America	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.8
Europe	4.3	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	5.8	6.4	6.0
Pacific	0.7	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
TOTAL OECD	15.9	16.3	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.9	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.7	17.4	16.8	17.4	17.2	17.3	18.0	17.5
NON-OECD																	
Former USSR	11.5	10.4	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.4	9.0	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8
China	2.8	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	2.9	3.0	3.0
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
Latin America	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0
Asia	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Middle East	1.3	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
Africa	1.9	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	2.0	2.0
Processing Gains ⁵	1.4	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
TOTAL NON-OPEC	42.2	41.8	41.7	40.9	40.8	41.0	41.1	40.5	40.3	40.2	41.1	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.5	41.3	40.8
OPEC																	
Crude	22.7	23.0	23.8	23.4	24.1	24.9	24.1	25.1	24.2	24.7	24.9	24.7	24.8				
NGLs	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3				
TOTAL OPEC	24.8	25.0	25.8	25.5	26.2	27.1	26.2	27.3	26.4	27.0	27.1	27.0	27.1				
TOTAL SUPPLY⁶	67.0	66.9	67.5	66.4	67.0	68.0	67.2	67.8	66.8	67.1	68.2	67.5	68.0				
STOCK CHANGE AND MISCELLANEOUS																	
REPORTED OECD																	
Industry	0.2	0.0	-1.2	0.6	0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	1.1	0.9	-1.0	0.1	-1.1				
Government	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1				
TOTAL OECD	0.3	0.0	-1.0	0.6	0.6	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	1.1	0.9	-0.9	0.1	-1.0				
Floating Storage/Oil in Transit	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1				
Other & Misc. to balance ⁷	0.0	0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1				
TOTAL STOCK CH. & MISC.	0.5	0.0	-1.5	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	-0.5	1.3	1.1	-0.5	0.3	-1.0				
Memo item:																	
FSU Net Exports	3.0	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1

Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Germany's eastern states are included in OECD Europe throughout the time period covered in this table.² Figures for former USSR are estimates of apparent domestic demand derived from official production figures and quarterly trade data.³ 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.⁴ Deliveries from refineries/primary stocks plus international marine bunkers, refinery fuel and crude for direct burning (includes oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply).⁵ Net of volumetric gains and losses in refining process (excludes net gain/loss in former USSR, China and non-OECD Europe).⁶ Comprises crude oil, condensates, NGLs, oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply.⁷ 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)

	Third Quarter			Fourth Quarter			Year			January			February		
	1992	1993	%	1992	1993	%	1992	1993	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%
North America															
LPG	1.93	1.94	0.1	2.48	2.36	-4.8	2.14	2.11	-1.1	2.31	2.78	20.5	2.34	2.48	6.0
Naphtha	0.28	0.26	-10.1	0.25	0.25	-1.3	0.27	0.25	-9.1	0.23	0.24	4.3	0.21	0.25	17.1
Motor Gasoline	8.14	8.52	4.7	7.94	8.16	2.8	7.90	8.14	3.1	7.20	7.50	4.1	7.72	7.85	1.7
Jet/Kerosene	1.49	1.51	1.5	1.51	1.58	4.9	1.45	1.54	6.0	1.57	1.65	5.3	1.62	1.69	4.3
Gasoil	3.14	3.22	2.4	3.56	3.66	2.9	3.38	3.46	2.5	3.51	4.13	17.8	3.92	4.10	4.5
Residual Fuel Oil	1.11	1.18	6.2	1.32	1.27	-3.6	1.26	1.20	-4.6	1.18	1.44	22.2	1.32	1.69	27.9
Other Products	2.81	2.83	0.6	2.38	2.36	-0.8	2.51	2.50	-0.4	2.03	2.03	0.3	2.24	2.11	-5.7
Total	18.91	19.45	2.9	19.43	19.64	1.1	18.90	19.20	1.6	18.02	19.77	9.7	19.38	20.18	4.1
Europe															
LPG	0.71	0.75	4.6	0.85	0.92	7.3	0.81	0.82	1.0	0.91	0.93	2.5	0.92	0.99	7.2
Naphtha	0.78	0.74	-4.6	0.71	0.74	3.2	0.77	0.76	-1.2	0.81	0.80	-1.4	0.81	0.83	3.0
Motor Gasoline	3.16	3.11	-1.4	3.02	2.96	-2.1	3.02	2.97	-1.5	2.54	2.51	-1.0	2.85	2.80	-1.7
Jet/Kerosene	0.82	0.87	5.6	0.73	0.78	7.4	0.74	0.78	4.8	0.72	0.75	4.6	0.73	0.77	5.7
Gasoil	4.58	4.59	0.2	4.83	5.19	7.4	4.68	4.76	1.7	4.59	4.45	-3.0	5.21	5.37	2.9
Residual Fuel Oil	2.15	2.13	-0.8	2.37	2.41	1.5	2.31	2.24	-2.7	2.23	2.25	1.1	2.49	2.31	-7.2
Other Products	1.43	1.38	-3.8	1.27	1.24	-2.7	1.31	1.27	-3.1	1.08	1.08	-0.1	1.09	1.12	2.5
Total	13.63	13.56	-0.5	13.79	14.23	3.2	13.64	13.61	-0.2	12.87	12.78	-0.7	14.10	14.18	0.6
Pacific															
LPG	0.63	0.64	1.2	0.70	0.71	0.8	0.69	0.71	2.3	0.80	0.74	-6.5	0.80	0.82	3.1
Naphtha	0.46	0.45	-2.4	0.53	0.51	-3.7	0.50	0.49	-1.7	0.56	0.57	1.7	0.54	0.56	3.6
Motor Gasoline	1.19	1.20	1.2	1.17	1.20	2.3	1.14	1.17	2.0	1.04	1.09	4.4	1.14	1.13	-0.4
Jet/Kerosene	0.48	0.49	2.5	0.84	0.87	3.7	0.72	0.74	3.3	1.07	1.07	-0.2	1.11	1.20	7.7
Gasoil	1.30	1.31	1.1	1.45	1.48	2.1	1.38	1.41	1.5	1.34	1.38	3.0	1.57	1.62	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	0.91	0.76	-15.8	0.95	0.84	-11.4	0.92	0.86	-6.1	0.95	0.93	-1.7	1.04	1.01	-3.0
Other Products	0.96	0.81	-15.6	1.01	0.86	-15.3	0.96	0.90	-7.0	0.96	0.93	-3.0	0.99	1.05	6.3
Total	5.92	5.66	-4.3	6.66	6.47	-2.8	6.32	6.27	-0.8	6.72	6.72	0	7.19	7.39	2.8
OECD															
LPG	3.28	3.32	1.3	4.04	3.99	-1.3	3.64	3.64	0	4.01	4.45	11.1	4.07	4.30	5.7
Naphtha	1.52	1.45	-5.0	1.49	1.49	0	1.54	1.50	-2.8	1.60	1.61	0.5	1.56	1.64	5.2
Motor Gasoline	12.48	12.84	2.8	12.14	12.33	1.5	12.06	12.28	1.8	10.78	11.10	3.0	11.71	11.79	0.6
Jet/Kerosene	2.79	2.86	2.8	3.07	3.23	5.1	2.91	3.06	5.0	3.35	3.47	3.4	3.45	3.65	5.7
Gasoil	9.02	9.12	1.1	9.84	10.33	5.0	9.45	9.63	2.0	9.44	9.97	5.6	10.71	11.09	3.6
Residual Fuel Oil	4.16	4.07	-2.2	4.64	4.52	-2.6	4.48	4.30	-3.9	4.36	4.63	6.2	4.85	5.01	3.3
Other Products	5.21	5.02	-3.6	4.66	4.45	-4.5	4.78	4.66	-2.5	4.07	4.05	-0.6	4.32	4.29	-0.9
Total	38.46	38.67	0.6	39.88	40.34	1.1	38.86	39.08	0.6	37.61	39.27	4.4	40.67	41.75	2.7

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.

Percentage changes are calculated before rounding.

North America comprises US (including 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 2A
OIL DEMAND IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES

(million barrels per day)

	Year			January			February			March			First Quarter		
	1992	1993	%	1992	1993	%	1992	1993	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%
United States															
LPG	1.95	1.91	-1.9	2.10	2.58	22.9	2.16	2.30	6.5	2.08	2.04	-2.0	2.11	2.31	9.2
Naphtha	0.21	0.18	-11.8	0.16	0.18	12.9	0.15	0.19	24.6	0.17	0.19	13.0	0.16	0.19	16.3
Motor Gasoline	7.33	7.56	3.1	6.71	6.96	3.8	7.17	7.27	1.4	7.47	7.55	1.1	7.11	7.26	2.1
Jet/Kerosene	1.37	1.46	6.6	1.49	1.57	5.1	1.54	1.61	4.5	1.49	1.40	-6.4	1.51	1.52	1.0
Gasoil	2.99	3.05	2.2	3.10	3.64	17.2	3.44	3.57	3.7	3.45	3.34	-3.2	3.33	3.51	5.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.10	1.05	-4.2	1.01	1.29	28.2	1.16	1.55	33.6	1.09	0.97	-10.3	1.08	1.26	16.7
Other Products	2.30	2.29	-0.6	1.85	1.87	1.1	2.06	1.94	-6.0	2.19	2.09	-4.8	2.03	1.97	-3.3
Total	17.24	17.50	1.5	16.42	18.09	10.2	17.67	18.42	4.2	17.95	17.59	-2.0	17.34	18.02	3.9
Japan															
LPG	0.63	0.64	1.5	0.73	0.68	-7.2	0.72	0.75	3.8	0.74	0.72	-2.5	0.73	0.72	-2.1
Naphtha	0.49	0.48	-1.6	0.55	0.56	1.8	0.54	0.56	3.6	0.51	0.49	-3.8	0.53	0.54	0.5
Motor Gasoline	0.81	0.82	1.9	0.72	0.75	5.2	0.79	0.80	2.3	0.81	0.86	5.6	0.77	0.81	4.5
Jet/Kerosene	0.64	0.66	3.0	1.00	1.00	0.2	1.03	1.12	8.5	0.92	0.97	5.8	0.98	1.03	4.7
Gasoil	1.18	1.19	0.9	1.16	1.19	2.7	1.35	1.40	3.7	1.38	1.41	1.8	1.30	1.33	2.7
Residual Fuel Oil	0.87	0.82	-6.1	0.92	0.89	-3.1	1.00	0.96	-4.2	0.94	0.93	-0.5	0.95	0.93	-2.6
Other Products	0.84	0.76	-9.3	0.84	0.80	-4.2	0.85	0.91	7.0	0.91	0.84	-7.8	0.87	0.85	-2.1
Total	5.46	5.38	-1.5	5.92	5.89	-0.6	6.28	6.50	3.5	6.23	6.24	0.2	6.14	6.20	1.0
Germany															
LPG	0.09	0.10	7.1	0.11	0.12	10.9	0.10	0.13	28.6	0.10	0.12	20.9	0.10	0.12	19.7
Naphtha	0.20	0.20	2.7	0.20	0.23	15.7	0.22	0.21	-2.1	0.20	0.20	-0.8	0.21	0.21	4.3
Motor Gasoline	0.73	0.74	1.2	0.63	0.58	-8.6	0.70	0.68	-3.8	0.75	0.75	-0.8	0.70	0.67	-4.2
Jet/Kerosene	0.11	0.12	4.7	0.10	0.11	10.9	0.11	0.11	4.8	0.11	0.12	8.6	0.10	0.11	8.2
Gasoil	1.25	1.30	4.0	1.08	1.04	-4.1	1.35	1.43	6.0	1.33	1.47	10.6	1.25	1.31	4.7
Residual Fuel Oil	0.21	0.20	-6.5	0.22	0.20	-8.6	0.22	0.22	1.3	0.22	0.20	-10.8	0.22	0.21	-6.3
Other Products	0.25	0.25	0	0.20	0.20	3.5	0.21	0.22	3.7	0.23	0.23	-0.8	0.21	0.22	2.0
Total	2.85	2.91	2.2	2.54	2.48	-2.2	2.91	3.00	3.2	2.94	3.08	4.7	2.79	2.85	2.1
Italy															
LPG	0.11	0.11	2.6	0.13	0.14	7.6	0.15	0.16	6.5	0.13	0.12	-10.6	0.14	0.14	1.0
Naphtha	0.07	0.08	12.6	0.09	0.09	-1.2	0.09	0.08	-11.6	0.08	0.10	20.7	0.09	0.09	2.5
Motor Gasoline	0.38	0.39	2.9	0.33	0.34	4.9	0.37	0.38	1.8	0.38	0.41	8.5	0.36	0.38	5.2
Jet/Kerosene	0.07	0.08	16.4	0.07	0.07	2.8	0.08	0.08	-1.7	0.07	0.07	3.7	0.08	0.08	1.5
Gasoil	0.54	0.52	-3.7	0.63	0.50	-19.6	0.57	0.62	8.1	0.54	0.53	-0.8	0.58	0.55	-5.1
Residual Fuel Oil	0.58	0.56	-2.7	0.47	0.53	12.1	0.60	0.49	-18.3	0.65	0.55	-15.3	0.57	0.52	-8.6
Other Products	0.18	0.14	-17.6	0.16	0.14	-13.1	0.12	0.14	18.8	0.11	0.14	36.5	0.13	0.14	10.3
Total	1.93	1.90	-1.7	1.87	1.81	-3.2	1.98	1.94	-1.9	1.95	1.93	-1.4	1.93	1.89	-2.2
France															
LPG	0.12	0.11	-6.7	0.14	0.14	1.9	0.14	0.15	4.5	0.13	0.12	-8.0	0.14	0.14	-0.6
Naphtha	0.18	0.17	-7.3	0.21	0.17	-17.4	0.21	0.18	-12.6	0.21	0.17	-17.7	0.21	0.17	-16.0
Motor Gasoline	0.38	0.37	-2.5	0.32	0.31	-4.7	0.34	0.32	-6.0	0.36	0.34	-3.8	0.34	0.33	-4.8
Jet/Kerosene	0.09	0.09	2.9	0.09	0.09	2.4	0.08	0.08	-3.0	0.09	0.08	-7.8	0.09	0.08	-2.9
Gasoil	0.81	0.84	3.5	0.90	0.87	-3.5	1.01	0.95	-6.0	0.89	0.82	-8.4	0.93	0.88	-6.0
Residual Fuel Oil	0.17	0.16	-9.0	0.16	0.17	2.1	0.21	0.17	-18.1	0.17	0.16	-10.6	0.18	0.16	-9.4
Other Products	0.19	0.18	-4.1	0.14	0.13	-6.3	0.15	0.14	-1.8	0.16	0.17	3.2	0.15	0.15	-1.5
Total	1.93	1.91	-1.2	1.96	1.87	-4.2	2.15	2.00	-6.8	2.02	1.86	-7.8	2.04	1.91	-6.3
United Kingdom															
LPG	0.12	0.13	3.3	0.13	0.15	18.7	0.13	0.17	29.5	0.11	0.15	34.9	0.12	0.16	27.3
Naphtha	0.08	0.07	-4.9	0.09	0.08	-9.8	0.07	0.08	13.5	0.09	0.06	-29.7	0.08	0.07	-11.5
Motor Gasoline	0.56	0.54	-3.0	0.48	0.47	-1.9	0.54	0.53	-2.1	0.56	0.56	-0.8	0.53	0.52	-1.6
Jet/Kerosene	0.20	0.21	6.3	0.20	0.21	6.7	0.20	0.23	15.1	0.20	0.25	27.0	0.20	0.23	16.3
Gasoil	0.42	0.43	2.6	0.41	0.42	0.8	0.46	0.48	4.7	0.49	0.49	1.4	0.45	0.46	2.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.27	0.26	-2.4	0.26	0.25	-3.9	0.30	0.27	-10.5	0.26	0.25	-4.2	0.27	0.26	-6.3
Other Products	0.15	0.16	3.8	0.15	0.15	1.9	0.17	0.15	-10.0	0.17	0.17	0.6	0.16	0.16	-2.5
Total	1.80	1.81	0.3	1.72	1.73	0.8	1.87	1.91	2.1	1.88	1.94	3.1	1.82	1.86	2.0
Canada															
LPG	0.19	0.20	6.8	0.21	0.20	-4.0	0.19	0.19	0.3	0.18	0.18	0.8	0.19	0.19	-1.1
Naphtha	0.07	0.07	-0.6	0.07	0.06	-15.7	0.06	0.06	-0.5	0.07	0.06	-2.9	0.07	0.06	-6.8
Motor Gasoline	0.57	0.59	3.0	0.49	0.54	8.6	0.55	0.58	5.1	0.56	0.56	0.5	0.53	0.56	4.6
Jet/Kerosene	0.08	0.08	-4.5	0.08	0.08	8.7	0.08	0.08	-0.2	0.08	0.07	-8.8	0.08	0.08	-0.3
Gasoil	0.39	0.41	5.1	0.41	0.49	21.8	0.48	0.53	10.3	0.45	0.47	2.8	0.45	0.50	11.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.16	0.15	-7.6	0.17	0.15	-12.9	0.16	0.14	-12.9	0.17	0.15	-14.3	0.17	0.15	-13.4
Other Products	0.21	0.21	1.8	0.18	0.16	-7.5	0.18	0.18	-2.2	0.19	0.18	-5.8	0.18	0.17	-5.3
Total	1.66	1.70	2.3	1.60	1.68	5.2	1.71	1.76	3.1	1.70	1.67	-1.7	1.67	1.70	2.1

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.
Percentage changes are calculated before rounding.
US comprises 50 states and territories.

Table 3
WORLD OIL PRODUCTION
(million barrels per day)

	1992	1993	1994*	2Q93	3Q93	4Q93	1Q94	FEB94	MAR94	APR94*	MAY94*
OPEC											
Crude Oil											
Saudi Arabia	8.22	7.96	-	7.91	7.91	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.92	7.90
Iran	3.43	3.65	-	3.60	3.70	3.60	3.63	3.60	3.64	3.57	3.50
Iraq	0.43	0.48	-	0.45	0.48	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51
UAE	2.29	2.20	-	2.20	2.16	2.17	2.20	2.28	2.16	2.19	2.15
Kuwait	0.88	1.69	-	1.52	1.79	1.82	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.84	1.83
Neutral Zone	0.36	0.36	-	0.30	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.34	0.38
Qatar	0.40	0.42	-	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41
Nigeria	1.88	1.91	-	1.83	1.90	1.98	2.01	2.06	1.97	1.92	1.94
Libya	1.48	1.37	-	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.31	1.30	1.35	1.38	1.38
Algeria	0.75	0.75	-	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75
Gabon	0.29	0.30	-	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.32
Venezuela	2.33	2.31	-	2.26	2.28	2.36	2.38	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Indonesia	1.33	1.34	-	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.31	1.30
Total Crude Oil	24.06	24.73	-	24.23	24.75	24.86	24.84	24.92	24.84	24.83	24.77
NGLs ¹	2.09	2.22	-	2.22	2.24	2.22	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.31	2.31
TOTAL OPEC³	26.15	26.95	-	26.45	26.98	27.08	27.10	27.18	27.10	27.14	27.08
NON-OPEC²											
OECD											
United States	9.00	8.80	8.66	8.79	8.65	8.79	8.65	8.58	8.69	8.48	8.64
Canada	2.06	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.24	2.22	2.23	2.25	2.24	2.06	2.04
UK	2.00	2.19	2.70	1.93	2.20	2.53	2.61	2.59	2.64	2.64	2.60
Norway	2.22	2.37	2.64	2.29	2.35	2.60	2.65	2.67	2.67	2.61	2.67
Australia	0.60	0.56	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.51	0.58	0.60	0.57	0.59	0.60
Other OECD	0.69	0.68	0.74	0.68	0.67	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.74	0.74
Total OECD	16.56	16.78	17.50	16.46	16.68	17.36	17.44	17.42	17.52	17.12	17.28
Non-OECD											
Former USSR	8.97	7.83	6.84	8.03	7.65	7.48	7.06	6.89	6.88	6.82	6.92
Russia	7.93	6.86	5.93	7.05	6.68	6.51	6.15	5.99	5.96	5.90	6.00
Others	1.05	0.97	0.91	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.91	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.92
China	2.84	2.91	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.95	3.00	3.02	3.02	2.95	2.94
Europe	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29
Latin America	5.67	5.77	6.00	5.76	5.75	5.91	5.90	5.93	5.85	5.97	5.84
Mexico	3.12	3.14	3.20	3.13	3.12	3.21	3.16	3.17	3.14	3.20	3.21
Brazil	0.85	0.88	0.94	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.93	0.93
Colombia	0.45	0.46	0.49	0.47	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.32
Ecuador	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.39
Others	0.93	0.96	1.01	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00
Asia	1.77	1.83	1.86	1.80	1.81	1.85	1.88	1.87	1.88	1.87	1.87
Middle East	1.50	1.63	1.80	1.58	1.63	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.78	1.80	1.81
Africa	2.02	2.05	2.03	2.05	2.02	2.06	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.01	2.01
Total Non-OECD	23.06	22.30	21.78	22.43	22.04	22.29	21.92	21.79	21.73	21.70	21.67
Processing Gains ⁴	1.45	1.45	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
TOTAL NON-OPEC	41.07	40.54	40.78	40.35	40.17	41.09	40.86	40.71	40.76	40.32	40.44
TOTAL SUPPLY	67.23	67.49	-	66.79	67.15	68.17	67.97	67.89	67.85	67.46	67.52

Totals may not add due to rounding.

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 Net of volumetric gains and losses in refining (excludes net gain/loss in former USSR, China and non-OECD Europe).

* estimated

Table 4
INDUSTRY STOCKS¹ AND QUARTERLY STOCK CHANGES

	RECENT MONTHLY STOCKS ² in Million Tons					PRIOR YEARS' STOCKS ² in Million Tons			STOCK CHANGES ³ in mb/d			
	DEC93	JAN94	FEB94*	MAR94*	APR94*	APR91	APR92	APR93	Q293	Q393	Q493	Q194
North America												
Crude	38.6	39.3	38.2	40.1	40.2	39.5	39.6	40.5	0.20	-0.26	0.06	0.12
Gasoline	24.6	26.1	25.4	23.9	24.1	23.0	24.0	24.2	-0.10	-0.15	0.22	-0.06
Middle Distillate	25.8	22.8	20.8	20.2	20.9	21.5	19.2	20.4	0.17	0.27	0.04	-0.47
Heavy Fuel Oil	14.8	14.0	13.6	14.1	13.8	17.1	14.9	14.8	0.11	-0.09	0.02	-0.06
Total Products ⁴	82.2	78.6	75.4	74.2	75.6	79.5	76.6	77.4	0.57	0.24	-0.09	-0.70
Total ⁵	138.6	136.8	132.5	133.6	134.5	137.7	134.7	138.3	0.91	0.09	-0.42	-0.46
OECD Europe												
Crude	40.8	41.1	39.6	39.3	40.9	39.3	39.1	42.1	-0.06	-0.07	0.11	-0.13
Gasoline	16.5	18.1	18.0	17.2	16.6	16.0	16.5	15.7	-0.11	0.01	0.09	0.06
Middle Distillate	32.2	34.9	32.2	30.3	29.9	30.0	31.8	29.9	0.16	0.23	-0.17	-0.16
Heavy Fuel Oil	24.5	24.5	23.2	22.9	23.1	27.2	23.6	24.2	0.06	0.09	-0.11	-0.12
Total Products ⁴	83.4	87.5	83.2	79.6	78.8	83.1	81.7	79.9	0.10	0.39	-0.21	-0.30
Total ⁵	131.6	136.0	130.4	126.0	126.9	130.4	128.5	130.1	0.06	0.27	-0.11	-0.45
OECD Pacific												
Crude	21.1	20.2	20.5	21.2	20.9	24.6	22.0	20.4	0.08	0.08	-0.17	0.00
Gasoline	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	0.00	0.01	-0.03	0.02
Middle Distillate	9.0	8.5	7.3	6.5	7.2	7.6	7.1	7.1	0.13	0.21	-0.13	-0.21
Heavy Fuel Oil	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	0.00	0.04	-0.03	-0.02
Total Products ⁴	19.9	19.4	18.0	17.2	18.1	20.0	18.2	17.9	0.08	0.32	-0.23	-0.23
Total ⁵	52.5	51.7	50.5	49.6	50.3	55.5	50.9	49.8	0.10	0.52	-0.47	-0.24
OECD												
Crude	100.6	100.5	98.3	100.5	101.9	103.3	100.6	103.1	0.22	-0.26	0.00	-0.01
Gasoline	43.9	47.1	46.3	44.0	43.7	42.1	43.4	43.0	-0.21	-0.13	0.28	0.01
Middle Distillate	67.1	66.2	60.2	57.0	58.0	59.1	58.1	57.4	0.46	0.71	-0.27	-0.85
Heavy Fuel Oil	42.0	40.9	39.1	39.4	39.1	47.3	41.0	41.4	0.17	0.05	-0.12	-0.19
Total Products ⁴	185.5	185.5	176.6	171.0	172.6	182.6	176.5	175.2	0.75	0.95	-0.52	-1.23
Total ⁵	322.7	324.6	313.5	309.2	311.8	323.7	314.2	318.2	1.07	0.87	-0.99	-1.14

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STOCKS⁶ AND QUARTERLY STOCK CHANGES

	RECENT MONTHLY STOCKS ² in Million Tons					PRIOR YEARS' STOCKS ² in Million Tons			STOCK CHANGES ³ in mb/d			
	DEC93	JAN94	FEB94*	MAR94*	APR94*	APR91	APR92	APR93	Q293	Q393	Q493	Q194
North America												
Crude	79.3	79.4	79.4	79.8	80.0	76.8	76.8	78.6	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.04
OECD Europe												
Crude	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	16.7	17.7	17.7	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02
Products	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	14.9	15.8	16.8	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
OECD Pacific												
Crude	34.9	35.3	35.9	35.9	35.9	28.2	30.8	33.4	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.09
OECD												
Crude	131.7	132.4	133.0	133.4	133.7	121.7	125.3	129.7	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.14
Products	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	14.9	15.8	16.8	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Total ⁵	148.3	149.0	149.4	149.9	150.1	136.6	141.2	146.5	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.12

* Estimated

1 Stocks are on land primary stocks excluding unreported entrepot stocks.

2 Closing Stock levels.

3 Conversion factors are country specific and vary over time.

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

5 Total includes crude, products, NGL and feedstocks.

6 Includes government-owned stocks and entity stocks held for emergency purposes.

Table 5
STOCKS ON LAND IN OECD COUNTRIES

(millions of metric tons¹ and 'days')

	End March 1993		End June 1993		End September 1993		End December 1993 ²		End March 1994 ^{1,2}	
	Stock Level	Days Fwd Demand	Stock Level	Days Fwd Demand	Stock Level	Days Fwd Demand	Stock Level	Days Fwd Demand	Stock Level	Days Fwd Demand
Canada	14.1	69	14.5	67	14.6	68	13.8	-	-	-
United States	198.4	95	207.0	95	206.2	95	204.1	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	212.4	93	221.5	93	220.8	92	217.9	90	213.3	91
Australia	4.6	49	4.7	51	5.0	52	4.7	-	-	-
Japan	78.2	122	79.5	130	85.4	121	81.6	-	-	-
New Zealand	1.1	70	1.1	77	1.2	73	1.0	-	-	-
PACIFIC	83.9	111	85.3	119	91.6	112	87.3	98	85.6	114
Austria	2.9	97	2.9	94	2.9	90	2.9	-	-	-
Belgium	4.9	77	5.1	78	5.5	78	5.2	-	-	-
Denmark	3.5	138	3.2	124	3.5	120	3.5	-	-	-
Finland	3.1	118	2.9	98	2.7	86	2.8	-	-	-
France	19.7	82	19.9	87	21.2	84	20.4	-	-	-
Germany	43.6	120	43.8	113	44.1	114	43.4	-	-	-
Greece	4.8	122	4.7	112	4.5	86	4.8	-	-	-
Ireland	1.2	99	1.2	93	1.2	89	1.3	-	-	-
Italy	21.2	91	21.6	89	21.2	77	21.5	-	-	-
Luxembourg	0.4	73	0.4	78	0.4	72	0.4	-	-	-
Netherlands	9.3	96	10.2	100	10.8	109	9.8	-	-	-
Norway	4.7	184	3.8	144	4.9	206	5.7	-	-	-
Portugal	3.1	87	3.1	89	3.2	99	3.0	-	-	-
Spain	9.9	79	9.7	77	10.7	79	10.0	-	-	-
Sweden	4.9	128	5.5	121	5.4	113	5.2	-	-	-
Switzerland	5.2	156	4.8	133	4.7	129	4.3	-	-	-
Turkey	3.5	52	3.7	44	3.3	42	4.0	-	-	-
United Kingdom	18.2	83	18.3	80	17.7	75	18.1	-	-	-
EUROPE ³	163.9	98	164.8	94	168.0	91	166.1	93	160.2	93
OECD ⁴	460.3	97	471.6	97	480.4	95	471.4	92	459.1	95
DAYS OF IEA NET IMPORTS ⁵	-	135	-	138	-	141	-	138	-	-

1 End March 1994 stock level based on preliminary data.

2 End December 1993 and end March 1994 forward demand figures are IEA Secretariat forecasts.

3 Data not available for Iceland.

4 May not add due to rounding.

5 Reflects stock levels and prior calendar year's net imports adjusted according to IEA emergency reserve definitions. Net exporting IEA countries are excluded.

Table 6
STOCKS ON LAND IN OECD COUNTRIES

CLOSING STOCKS	Millions of Metric Tons			Days of Forward Demand ³		
	Total ¹	Government ² controlled	Companies	Total ¹	Government ² controlled	Companies
Q185	415	106	309	100	25	74
Q285	422	108	314	98	25	73
Q385	420	115	304	93	25	67
Q485	429	118	311	93	25	67
Q186	416	113	303	94	25	68
Q286	428	114	315	96	25	71
Q386	454	115	338	98	25	73
Q486	444	118	326	94	25	69
Q187	429	119	310	97	27	70
Q287	432	120	312	95	26	68
Q387	453	122	331	96	26	70
Q487	457	126	331	95	26	68
Q188	440	129	311	98	29	69
Q288	454	129	325	98	28	70
Q388	462	129	332	92	26	66
Q488	451	132	319	92	27	65
Q189	445	134	311	97	29	67
Q289	453	134	319	97	29	68
Q389	466	136	331	93	27	66
Q489	456	136	319	93	28	65
Q190	466	138	328	99	29	70
Q290	477	139	338	98	29	69
Q390	478	139	339	100	29	71
Q490	469	138	330	96	28	68
Q191	461	136	325	99	29	69
Q291	464	136	328	99	29	69
Q391	478	137	340	97	28	69
Q491	468	139	329	94	28	66
Q192	455	141	314	97	30	67
Q292	461	141	320	95	29	66
Q392	468	142	326	94	28	65
Q492	465	144	321	94	29	65
Q193	460	146	314	97	31	67
Q293	472	147	325	97	30	67
Q393	480	147	333	95	29	66
Q493	471	148	323	92	29	63
Q194	459	150	309	95	31	64

1 May not add due to rounding.

2 Includes government-owned stocks and entity stocks held for emergency purposes.

3 Days of forward demand calculated using actual demand except in 1994 (when latest forecast is used).

Table 7
AVERAGE IEA CIF CRUDE COST AND SPOT CRUDE AND PRODUCT PRICES
(\$/bbl)

	1991	1992	1993	1Q93	2Q93	3Q93	4Q93	1Q94	Dec93	Jan94	Feb94	Mar94	Apr94	May94
Crude Oil Prices														
IEA CIF Average Import	19.30	18.49	16.38	17.41	17.53	15.86	14.80	13.68	13.66	13.56	13.84	13.64	14.10*	15.20*
FOB Spot														
Brent (Dated)	19.99	19.30	17.00	18.21	18.23	16.49	15.08	13.97	13.56	14.27	13.73	13.90	15.20	16.16
WTI (1st month)	21.53	20.54	18.44	19.81	19.76	17.78	16.42	14.84	14.49	15.04	14.79	14.68	16.45	17.90
Dubai (1st month)	16.53	17.18	14.93	15.85	15.93	14.37	13.56	12.74	12.18	13.28	12.80	12.14	13.95	14.76
Product Prices 1														
Rotterdam														
Premium 0.15 g/l	28.37	25.31	22.45	23.12	24.42	22.59	19.67	17.52	17.19	17.30	17.75	17.50	19.79	20.73
Regular Unleaded	26.57	23.75	20.70	21.72	22.82	20.33	17.91	16.42	15.62	15.96	16.54	16.77	18.58	19.26
Naphtha	23.71	20.93	18.47	19.76	20.14	17.66	16.33	15.00	14.59	14.57	15.40	15.01	15.92	17.28
Jet/Kerosene	28.07	24.90	23.37	24.24	23.72	22.41	23.10	20.33	21.27	20.83	20.35	19.81	20.77	20.98
Gasoil	26.96	23.76	22.28	22.90	23.26	21.54	21.39	18.99	19.47	19.23	18.97	18.76	20.05	20.28
Fuel Oil 1.0%S	14.22	14.26	13.50	14.58	14.67	13.13	11.62	12.62	10.48	11.86	13.32	12.66	12.10	12.83
Fuel Oil 3.5%S	12.27	12.90	10.22	11.27	10.95	9.35	9.30	11.28	8.38	9.51	12.21	12.12	11.56	12.57
Gross Product Worth 2	24.63	22.11	20.27	21.03	21.46	19.81	18.76	17.04	16.87	16.98	17.22	16.92	18.12	18.64
NY Harbour														
Super Unleaded 93	29.79	26.86	23.69	23.74	26.04	24.42	20.56	20.85	17.84	20.75	20.97	20.82	22.40	25.81
Regular Unleaded 87	27.54	24.57	21.58	22.33	23.91	21.53	18.55	18.20	15.86	17.74	18.38	18.48	19.97	21.25
Jet/Kerosene	26.65	24.88	23.33	24.34	23.91	22.34	22.72	23.57	19.83	24.60	25.56	20.56	21.09	21.06
No.2 (Heating Oil)	25.56	24.00	22.04	23.41	22.74	21.33	20.65	21.41	18.23	20.94	23.00	20.30	20.03	20.16
Fuel Oil 1.0%S	15.02	15.31	14.63	15.26	15.87	14.28	13.11	15.45	11.84	15.28	17.57	13.51	13.02	14.00
Fuel Oil 3.0%S	11.42	12.34	11.21	11.91	12.17	10.93	9.83	10.73	9.09	10.70	11.30	10.19	10.17	11.09
Gross Product Worth 3	23.91	22.30	20.16	20.79	22.26	19.83	17.76	17.91	15.39	17.70	18.13	17.88	18.94	19.26
Singapore														
Regular 0.15 g/l	28.63	26.56	24.01	24.66	26.59	23.28	21.51	19.31	19.03	18.80	20.01	19.11	22.14	22.72
Naphtha	22.84	20.24	17.22	18.45	19.24	16.38	14.80	13.48	13.36	13.38	13.72	13.34	14.78	16.21
Jet/Kerosene	28.29	25.39	24.42	25.55	25.29	22.77	24.07	21.56	22.39	22.49	21.45	20.73	21.60	20.94
Gasoil	28.20	25.12	24.02	24.97	25.27	22.91	22.92	20.45	21.09	21.17	20.59	19.59	21.07	21.10
LSWR (0.3%S)	15.16	14.72	14.90	16.17	19.16	13.53	10.74	11.00	8.54	10.68	11.55	10.77	11.74	13.19
HSFO (3.5%S 180cst)	14.10	13.44	11.83	12.69	13.23	11.37	10.04	10.56	9.07	10.94	10.67	10.08	12.25	13.84
Gross Product Worth 4	20.06	18.45	17.17	18.24	18.94	16.16	15.32	14.42	13.84	14.75	14.58	13.93	15.78	16.51

* = 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 8
END USER PRICES FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS¹
May 1994

	National Currency						US Dollars					
	Price	Tax	%ch Prev.Month Price	Excl.Tax	%ch Year Ago Price	Excl.Tax	Price	Excl.Tax	%ch Prev.Month Price	Excl.Tax	%ch Year Ago Price	Excl.Tax
GASOLINE² Price per Litre												
France	5.640	4.542	0.9	4.3	6.2	-7.3	1.001	0.195	4.2	7.7	2.0	-11.0
Germany	1.525	1.179	0.5	2.1	10.0	-10.1	0.925	0.210	3.6	5.5	7.2	-12.5
Italy	1702.0	1290.8	1.5	5.4	7.0	-2.6	1.069	0.259	3.7	7.9	-0.7	-9.4
Spain	109.4	74.8	2.4	6.9	7.8	5.7	0.806	0.255	4.1	8.5	-4.0	-5.9
UK	0.566	0.415	0.4	1.3	3.4	-5.6	0.854	0.227	2.0	2.7	0.7	-8.5
Japan	118	57	-0.8	-1.6	-3.3	-4.7	1.130	0.584	-1.7	-2.5	2.1	0.5
Canada	0.538	0.268	6.3	10.2	0.2	-1.8	0.389	0.195	6.3	10.2	-8.0	-9.7
USA ³	0.290	0.100	3.2	5.0	-2.7	-10.0	0.290	0.190	3.2	5.0	-2.7	-10.0
AUTOMOTIVE DIESEL⁴ Price per Litre												
France	3.302	2.122	0.6	1.7	9.8	-5.6	0.586	0.209	3.9	5.0	5.4	-9.5
Germany	1.017	0.620	1.0	2.6	6.3	-3.9	0.617	0.241	4.0	5.7	3.5	-6.2
Italy	1042.02	676.04	1.1	3.3	3.0	-5.2	0.654	0.230	3.2	5.5	-4.5	-11.9
Spain	70.32	40.30	1.4	3.5	1.9	-5.4	0.518	0.221	3.2	5.2	-9.3	-15.6
UK	0.439	0.277	0.0	0.0	4.4	-4.1	0.662	0.244	1.7	1.7	1.7	-6.9
Japan	78	34	-1.3	-2.2	6.8	-6.6	0.747	0.420	-2.1	-3.0	12.8	-1.4
Canada	0.508	0.213	-0.2	-0.7	-2.3	-2.6	0.368	0.214	0.0	0.0	-10.2	-10.5
USA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DOMESTIC HEATING OIL Price per 1000 Litres												
France	2086.5	814.1	1.5	2.0	-0.4	-4.1	370.2	225.8	4.7	5.3	-4.3	-7.9
Germany	451.1	138.8	3.3	4.1	-2.7	-3.4	273.6	189.4	6.3	7.2	-5.3	-5.9
Italy	1226000	871790	0.2	0.7	4.0	-3.0	769.7	222.4	2.3	2.8	-3.6	-10.1
Spain	43247	17441	-0.2	-0.2	-8.3	-14.0	318.6	190.1	1.6	1.5	-18.4	-23.4
UK	139.40	26.73	2.5	2.9	1.6	-7.9	210.3	170.0	4.3	4.7	-1.0	-10.2
Japan ⁵	48101	1401	-2.7	-2.7	-4.5	-4.5	460.6	447.2	-3.6	-3.6	0.8	0.8
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
USA ⁶	247.0	..	-3.2	..	-4.3	..	247.0	..	-3.2	..	-4.3	..
HFO FOR INDUSTRY^{4,7} Price per Metric Ton												
France	666.8	151.8	8.1	10.8	5.7	5.1	118.3	91.4	11.6	14.3	1.5	0.9
Germany	188.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	-4.1	-4.8	114.0	95.8	3.0	3.0	-6.6	-7.3
Italy	250460	45000	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.3	157.2	129.0	2.1	2.1	-5.6	-5.2
Spain	18141	2003	8.4	9.5	17.8	18.7	133.6	118.9	10.3	11.4	4.9	5.7
UK	75.82	11.67	4.0	4.8	4.1	3.0	114.4	96.8	5.8	6.5	1.5	0.4
Japan	17564	512	-5.8	-5.8	-27.0	-27.0	168.2	163.3	-6.7	-6.7	-23.0	-23.0
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 April 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

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 returns 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.

In addition, the governments of the IEA Member countries submit each month preliminary data to the IEA Secretariat for the three months centred on the month of submission. These figures cover crude oil production, crude oil and product imports, stocks and net supply of oil. The reports are less detailed and are based on data received by Member governments from oil companies.

The statistical material received by the Secretariat is supplemented by a variety of other sources, including industry contacts and the trade press. 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 7 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

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:

Data up to the end of last month

OECD country data

The most recent month of official statistics available from national administrations is generally the latest shown in Tables 2 and 2A. Figures beyond that period are based on the preliminary data and estimates submitted by the Member countries and are provisional and 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 and China 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.

Stocks and stock changes

Figures for stocks on land in IEA/OECD countries, including government-controlled stocks, are based primarily on reports from Member governments. Both preliminary and historical data are, however, subject to revision.

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.