“30 years representing the oil refining & marketing industry”

18 refineries
26,480 service stations
30 million tonnes of petrol, diesel and jet

1979

Refining Britain’s fuels
1960: change from impalr gatlon to lrge selling at the pump -
methanation - starts in the UK. UKPIA works on a standard approach to
the conversion programme, along with an information campaign aimed
at consumers. Stickers and gallon/litre comparator discs are produced,
along with press information packs. The retail petrol marketing will be
complete by 1989. UKPIA members start working towards the removal of
higher lead product (0.15 g/111 limit) from the supply/distribution system,
to be met by 31st December 1985.

1961: The miners’ strike of 1984 has a severe effect on the UK oil industry as
limited coal supplies encourage increased fuel oil consumption. The UK
temporarily becomes a net importer of petroleum products until 1985.

1962: The UKPIA's original logo

1963: catalytic converters for
petrol cars become mandatory.
The EU oil and motor industries
to identify the most cost-effective
means of improving air quality
across Europe. Kuwait joins UKPIA until end of
1963.

1964: Resignation of Chevron.

1965: The 1960s witness serious oil
price falls in 1963 and 1965-
1966. Crude oversupply com-
bined with stagnant market de-
mand leads to dramatic profit
declines.

1966:Elf Oil becomes UKPIA’s 1st
Member. Ultramar Golden Eagle
joins in October 1966.

1967: During the 1960s, UKPIA members work towards
the phase-down of lead from petrol. UKPIA works with BSI on a standard for unleaded petrol
(published in 1968 - BS57070 and applicable from 1989).

1968: Unleaded petrol is first introduced in the UK in 1986.

1969: During the 1980s, UKPIA members work towards the conversion of blender pumps and
introduction of small nozzles at forecourts for unleaded petrol.

1970: Key issues 1970: UKPIA assists HMIG on study of crude oil supplies and prepares evidence for a study on oil pollution and
accidental spills - oil industry response - carried out by the
Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

1971: The UKPIA assists HMIG on study of crude oil supplies and prepares evidence for a study on oil pollution and
accidental spills - oil industry response - carried out by the
Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

1972: The UK Petroleum Industry Association is incorporated
representing: Amoco UK, BP Oil, Burmah Oil Trading, Chevron
Oil UK, Conoco, Esso Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Mobil Oil, Petrofina
UK, Phillips Petroleum International, Shell UK, Texaco and Total
Oil. The first Council meeting is held on 10th January 1979. On
16 February, Douglas Harvey is appointed Director General.

1973: The UKPIA's offices will be based at 9 Kingsway, London WC2, until
March 2008.

Energy is set up.

1975: In 1981, the UK becomes a net
exporter of crude oil for the first time,
with exports being greater than im-
ports by 20 thousand tonnes.

1976: The 1970s see great focus on air quality issues. In particular,
UKPIA makes a case for a Central Storage Organisation.

1977: Overproduction and Asian Crisis
means the price of oil plummets to
$10 a barrel. The Kyoto protocol is
signed on 11th December.

1978: Resignation of Chevron.

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“30 years representing the oil refining & marketing industry”

9 refineries
9,264 service stations
50 million tonnes of petrol, diesel and jet

Refining Britain’s fuels