

30 Anniversary

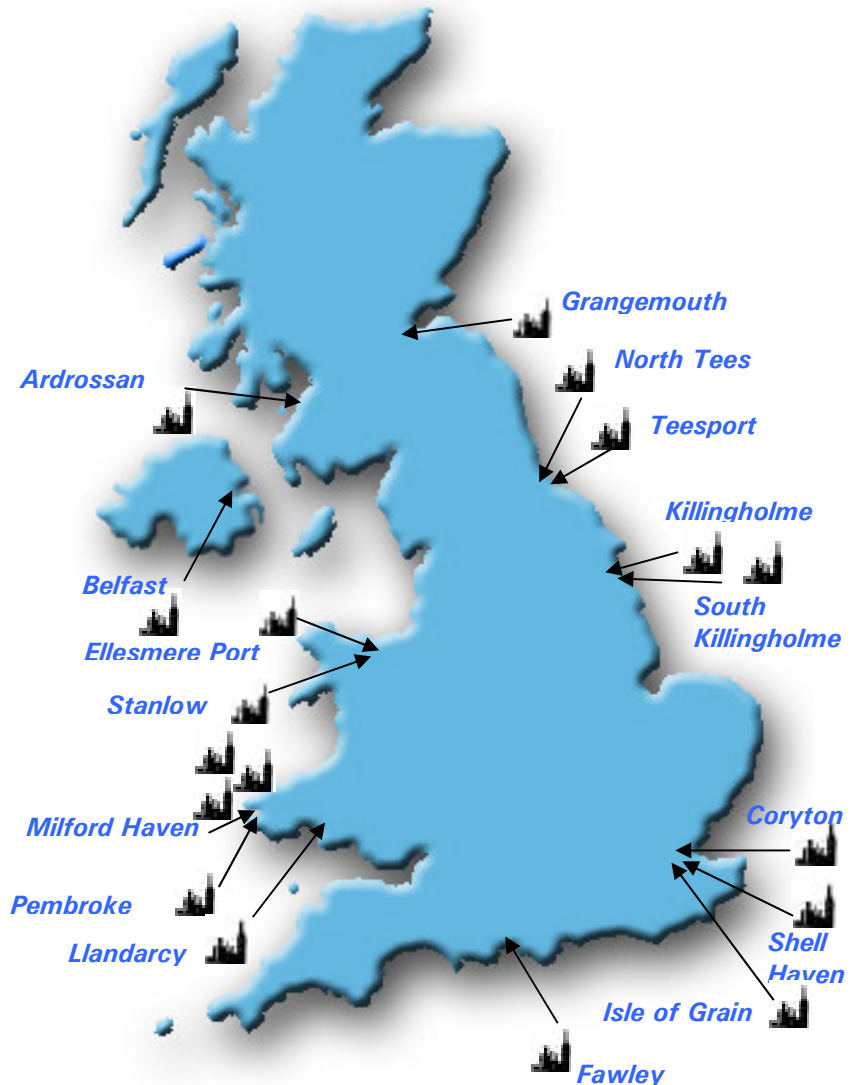
1979 - 2009



“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

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 15th February, Douglas Harvey is appointed Director General. UKPIA's offices will be based at 9 Kingsway, London WC2, until March 2008.

Key issues - 1979: UKPIA assists HMG 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.



January 1974: the Department of Energy is set up.



1981: changeover from imperial gallon to litre selling at the pump - metrication - 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 metrication will be complete by 1988. UKPIA members start work towards the removal of higher lead product (0.15 gm/lt limit) from the supply/distribution system, to be met by 31st December 1985.



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



The 1980s witness serious oil price falls in 1983 and 1985-1986. Crude oversupply combined with stagnant market demand leads to dramatic profit declines.

1984: Ian Berwick is appointed Director General of UKPIA. Tony Fox is appointed Company Secretary. Resignation of Chevron.



1993: catalytic converters for petrol cars become mandatory. The EU Commission sets up the 'Auto-Oil programme' to work with EU oil and motor industries to identify the most cost-effective means of improving air quality across Europe. Kuwait joins UKPIA until end of 2003. Malcolm Watson and Ian McPherson join the Secretariat.

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

Res. of Burmah Oil

September 11. Attacks on the US send oil prices below \$20 a barrel.

Ineos joins UKPIA

July: Brent dated reaches a high of \$147 a barrel during intraday trading. The Process Safety Leadership Group is formed.

The Climate Change Bill is introduced to Parliament in November 2007. It becomes law in November 2008 and creates a legal framework to ensure the UK meets targets of at least 80% reductions in greenhouse gas emission by 2050, and reductions of at least 26% in CO₂ emissions by 2020. REACH regulations (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals) come into force in June. In October, Parliament approves the RTFO legislation, requiring suppliers of road fuels to incorporate a proportion of biofuel in petrol or diesel. The RTFO starts on 15th April 2008.



Oil companies enter the 1970s facing inflation, robust petroleum demand, promising discoveries, fluctuating oil prices and an increasingly assertive OPEC. In October 1973 the Arab-Israeli War and an Arab oil embargo cause a market reaction that sees oil prices rise to five times their 1968 level to \$12 a barrel. The US suffer their first fuel shortage since the Second World War.



Elf Oil becomes UKPIA's 14th Member. Ultramar Golden Eagle joins in October 1980.

During the 1980s, UKPIA members work towards the phase-down of lead from petrol. UKPIA works with BSI on a standard for unleaded petrol (published in 1988 - BS7070 and applicable from 1989). Unleaded petrol is first introduced in the UK in 1986.

Key issues - 1980s: Removal of lead from petrol, further reduction of benzene concentration and reduction of sulphur, Compulsory Stock Obligation requirements. UKPIA makes a case for a Central Storage Organisation.

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.

Resignation of Ultramar Golden Eagle

In 1990 the price of oil spikes following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. UKPIA works on Oil Emergency Planning.

Resignation of Amoco

1991: Murco joins UKPIA. David Parker is appointed Director General. Repsol joins soon after in 1992. Repsol will resign in 1994.

In 1990, UKPIA members work towards the conversion of blender pumps and introduction of small nozzles at forecourts for unleaded petrol.

Key issues - 1990s: the 1990s see great focus on air quality issues. In particular, UKPIA works towards the phased reduction of sulphur in petrol and diesel to 50ppm. All road fuels in the UK will meet the sulphur free specification (10ppm) by 2009. Also, Stage I petrol vapour recovery at filling stations is introduced (to reduce emissions of VOCs during refuelling). UKPIA members continue to work towards the reduction of benzene. Introduction of labelling and colour coding at the pump (1996). Implementation of COMAH Directive in the UK (1999) replacing the UK's CIMAH regulations.

Michael Frend appointed DG. Launch of Oil Care Campaign (EA). New logo adopted.



1999: ExxonMobil merger. 1999/2000: merger of TotalFinaElf.

September 2000: fuel protests in the UK over the fuel duty rate on petrol and diesel cause major disruptions. The worldwide price of oil had increased from \$10 to \$30 a barrel, the highest level in 10 years. Duty and Tax account for over 80% of the pump price for a litre of petrol.

Chris Hunt is appointed Director General. Nick Vandervell joins the Secretariat.



Buncefield explosion. UKPIA and its members work closely to minimise supply disruption. The Buncefield Standards Task Group is formed, and its programme results in immediate action in review of key areas of operation and enhanced industry guidelines.

2009: all road fuels in the UK meet the sulphur free specification (10ppm). In January the revised RTFO limits are announced. The UK oil industry meets the target for biofuel content in road fuels in the first year of the RTFO.

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1979 - 2009

UK pia
UNITED KINGDOM
Petroleum Industry Association Limited

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

2009



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