

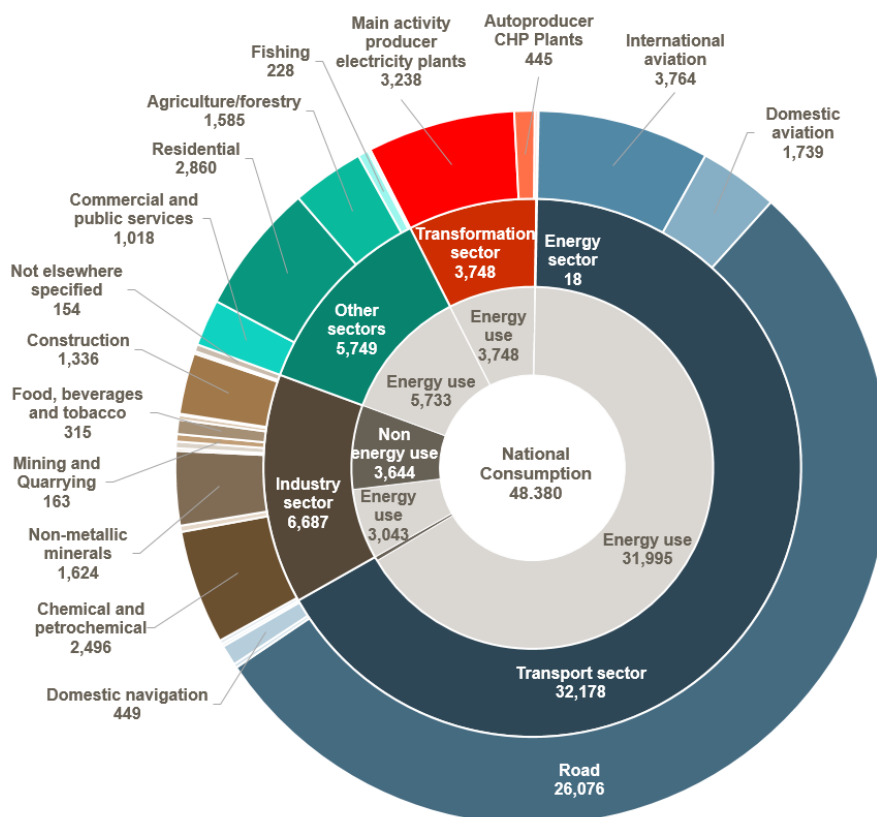
## Petroleum product consumption in Spain during 2015 by economic sector

In the [statistics](#) section of the CORES<sup>1</sup> website, it is possible to consult the full distribution<sup>2</sup> of petroleum products<sup>3</sup> for 2015, disaggregated by main economic sectors.

Road transport subsector remains as the major petroleum consumer in Spain, which with 26,076 kt represents 54% of the total. This subsector falls within the framework of the Transport Sector, which accounts for 67% of national consumption. In second place, with remarkable lower figures, comes International Aviation at 3,238 kt (8%), belonging as well to the Transport Sector. This is followed by Main activity producer electricity plants (Transformation Sector), with 3,748 kt, defining 7% of national consumption. Finally, the Residential sector, which pertains to the 'Other Sectors' grouping, has grown by 12% to reach 2,860 kt.

### 54% of Industry Sector consumption in 2015 corresponds to non-energy use

Unit: thousands of tonnes



Distribution of consumption by sector, sector groups and types of use 2015

Source: Cores

In Spain, petroleum product consumption is principally intended for energy use<sup>4</sup> (92% of the total). Non-energy use consumption, 3,843 kt in 2015, is mainly allocated in the Industrial Sector (3,644 kt), succeeded by the Transport Sector (183 kt of Lubricants). There is also a certain residual quantity in the 'Other Sectors' grouping. The consumption of petroleum products used as raw materials (non-energy use), is dominated by the Chemical

<sup>1</sup>CORES has joint responsibility, with the Sub Directorate General of Hydrocarbons of the Ministry of Energy, Tourism & Digital Agenda, for operation 6113 of the 2015 annual Program of the National Statistics Plan 2013-2016 (Royal Decree 1017/2013, dated 20<sup>th</sup> December), which includes an updated and improved sectorization methodology in relation to petroleum product consumption, and which Spain is required to submit annually in the [Annual Oil Statistics "AOS"](#) questionnaire to international institutions (IEA, OECD, EUROSTAT and UNECE).

<sup>2</sup>The grouping of products and sectors presented has now been simplified, as the original breakdown consisted of 45 sectors and 25 products for each of the energy and non-energy use categories.

<sup>3</sup> The consumption figures broken down by sector do not include pure biofuels nor international maritime navigation use of diesel and fuel oil, which are, however, included in CORES' published statistics.

<sup>4</sup> National consumption of petroleum products is divided into two types, energy use and non-energy use, both of which are broken into the same product categories and sectors. The consumption for non-energy use relates to petroleum products employed as raw materials whilst energy use refers to products used directly for fuel for transformation into other forms of energy, such as electricity and/or heating.

and petrochemical industry (2,358 kt; 61% of non-energy use) and Construction (960 kt; almost entirely bitumen), both included within the Industry Sector.

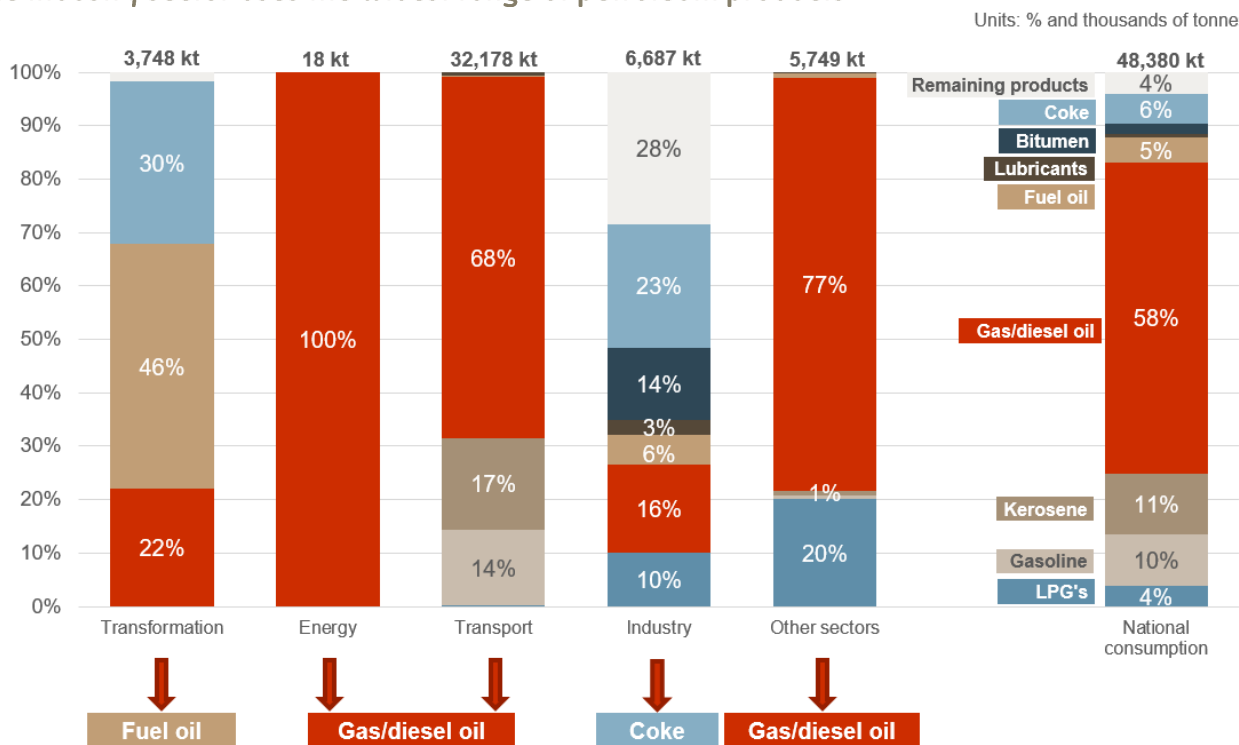
The national consumption distribution by product in 2015 barely differs in comparison with 2014. Gas/diesel oil (58%) remains as the most used petroleum product group, followed by kerosene (11%) and gasoline (10%).

However, an analysis by sector and products shows more significant variations. The increment of coke's consumption in the Transformation Sector, rising from 11% in 2014 to 30% in 2015, and its disappearance from the Energy Sector, led to substantial changes in the consumption distribution in both sectors.

Specifically, the Energy Sector (0.04% of the total) reduces its consumption to 18 kt (-49%), which entirely corresponds to gas/diesel oil. These figures relate to support in labor activities by energy companies, such as extractive activities (mining, oil and gas). Also, operational activities at transformation plants (i.e. lightning or pumps) and blast furnaces not dedicated to transformation are also included in this consumption.

In the case of the Transformation Sector (8%), the gas/diesel oil share dropped to 22% (37% in 2014) and fuel oil to 46% (51% in 2014). This sector includes the consumption used for the transformation of a primary fuel into a secondary energy product - power generation, cogeneration, gas works and petrochemical among others.

### The Industry sector uses the widest range of petroleum products



Distribution of consumption by product and sector 2015

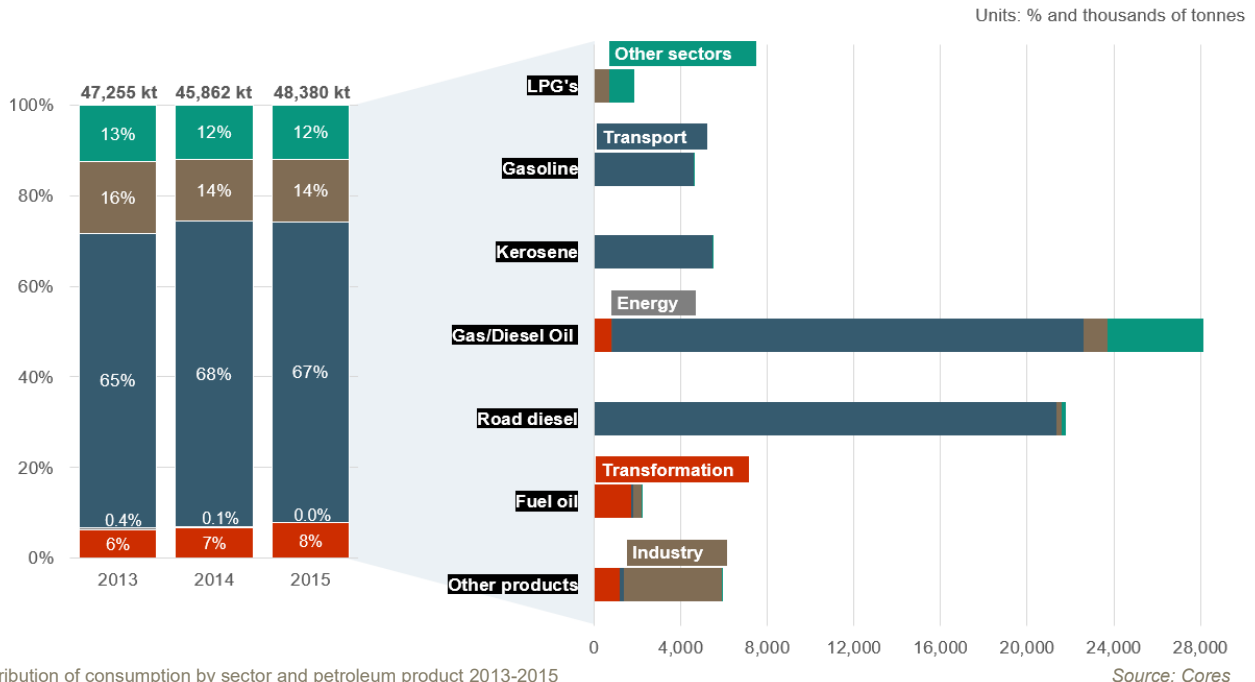
Source: Cores

The other sectors maintain a petroleum product mix similar to the previous year. For instance, the Transport Sector (67%), which groups together the consumption of fuel used in road transport, railways, national and international aviation and domestic navigation. Regardless of the sector in which the activity is conducted, they continue employing gas/diesel oil as their main product (68%), followed by kerosene (17%) and gasoline (14%), with the same percentage distribution as in 2014.

In the 'Other Sectors' group (12% of the total), constituted by the residential, commercial and public services, fishing, agriculture and forestry sectors, the principal products expended are gas/diesel oil and LPG's. Gas/diesel oil shows an increasing consumption of 21% compared with 2014 whilst LPG's consumption decreased 2%, although both products maintain similar market share as the previous year in the group.

Likewise, the distribution within the Industry Sector, which groups together various consumption needed to undertake several industries principal activities, remained practically constant compared with 2014. The Industry sector continues to be the sector with the greatest variety in its consumption mix.

### Consumption in the Transformation Sector increases by 26% in 2015



Distribution of consumption by sector and petroleum product 2013-2015

The analysis by products shows that gas/diesel oil is the most versatile one, given that it is used in all the sector groupings. The remaining products are greatly employed in one or two sectors, with relatively minimal consumption in the others. Therefore, the main destinations for LPG are the Industry and 'Other Sectors'; gasoline and kerosene are mainly employed in Transport, and fuel oils and other products predominantly consumed in the Transformation and Industry Sectors.

The table below presents a summary of the sectorization<sup>5</sup> of the total petroleum product consumption by product and sector groups, adding together the consumption for energy and non-energy use.

### Summary of the distribution of petroleum product consumption in Spain by sector in 2015

Unit: Thousands of tonnes

|                          | LPG's        | Gasoline     | Kerosene     | Total Gas/Diesel Oil | Road Diesel   | Fuel oil     | Other products | Total         |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>Consumption</b>       | <b>1,876</b> | <b>4,651</b> | <b>5,535</b> | <b>28,126</b>        | <b>21,778</b> | <b>2,250</b> | <b>5,942</b>   | <b>48,380</b> |
| Transformation Sector    | 2            | -            | -            | 824                  | -             | 1,716        | 1,206          | 3,748         |
| Energy Sector            | -            | -            | -            | 18                   | 6             | -            | -              | 18            |
| Final Consumption Sector | 1,874        | 4,651        | 5,535        | 27,284               | 21,772        | 534          | 4,736          | 44,614        |
| Transport Sector         | 43           | 4,610        | 5,490        | 21,741               | 21,325        | 111          | 183            | 32,178        |
| Industry Sector          | 673          | 1            | -            | 1,103                | 282           | 373          | 4,537          | 6,687         |
| Other Sectors            | 1,158        | 40           | 45           | 4,440                | 165           | 50           | 16             | 5,749         |

- equal to 0

Source: Cores

<sup>5</sup> From a starting point of total petroleum product consumption, the methodology employed combines the responses to questionnaires sent to key agents, suppliers (top-down) and consumers (bottom-up), and various estimation techniques (150 models combining up to 5 different techniques). In addition, it is used all public available information on the national and international energy sector (with analysis of more than 60 specific energy statistics).