



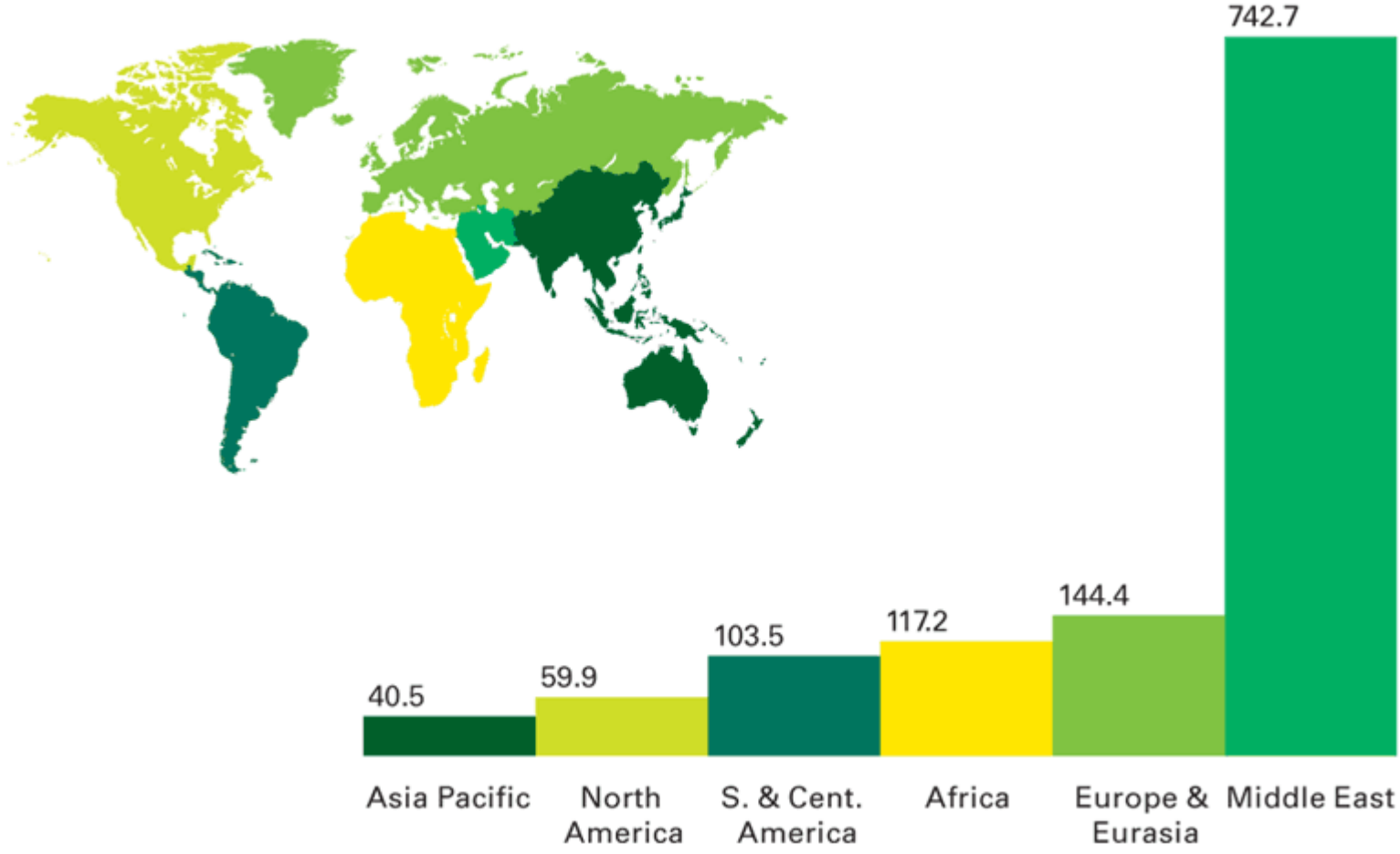
BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2007

Oil section



Map of proved oil reserves at end 2006

Proved reserves at end 2006
Thousand million barrels

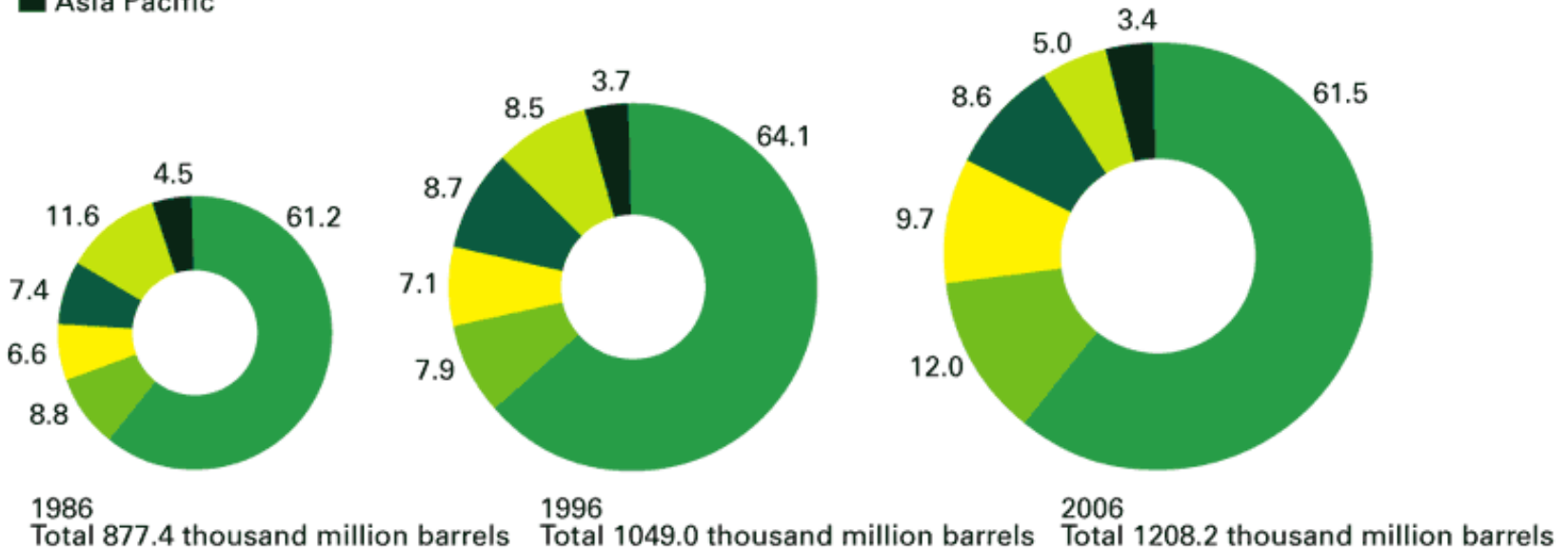


Distribution of proved (oil) reserves 1986, 1996 and 2006



Distribution of proved reserves in 1986, 1996 and 2006
Percentage

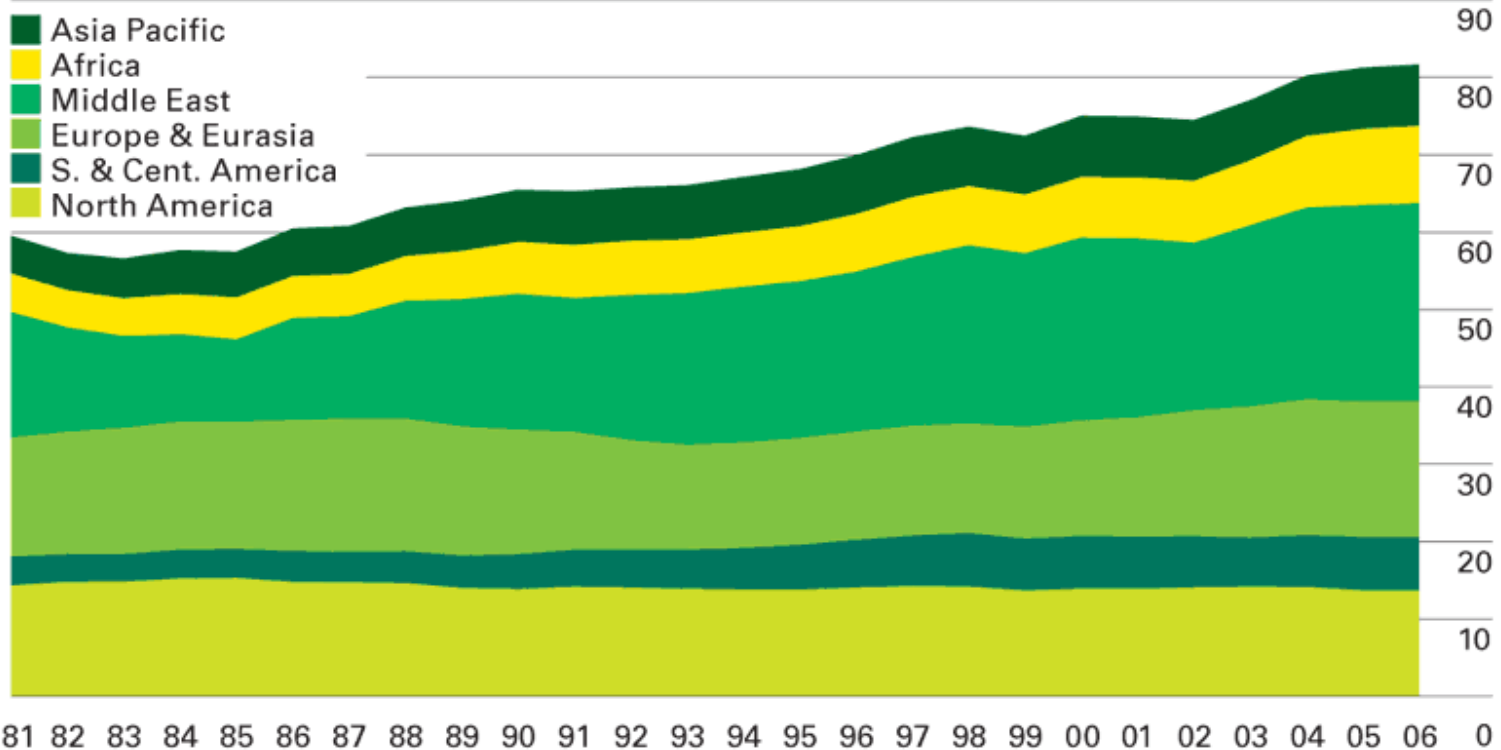
- Middle East
- Europe & Eurasia
- Africa
- S. & Cent. America
- North America
- Asia Pacific



Oil production by area



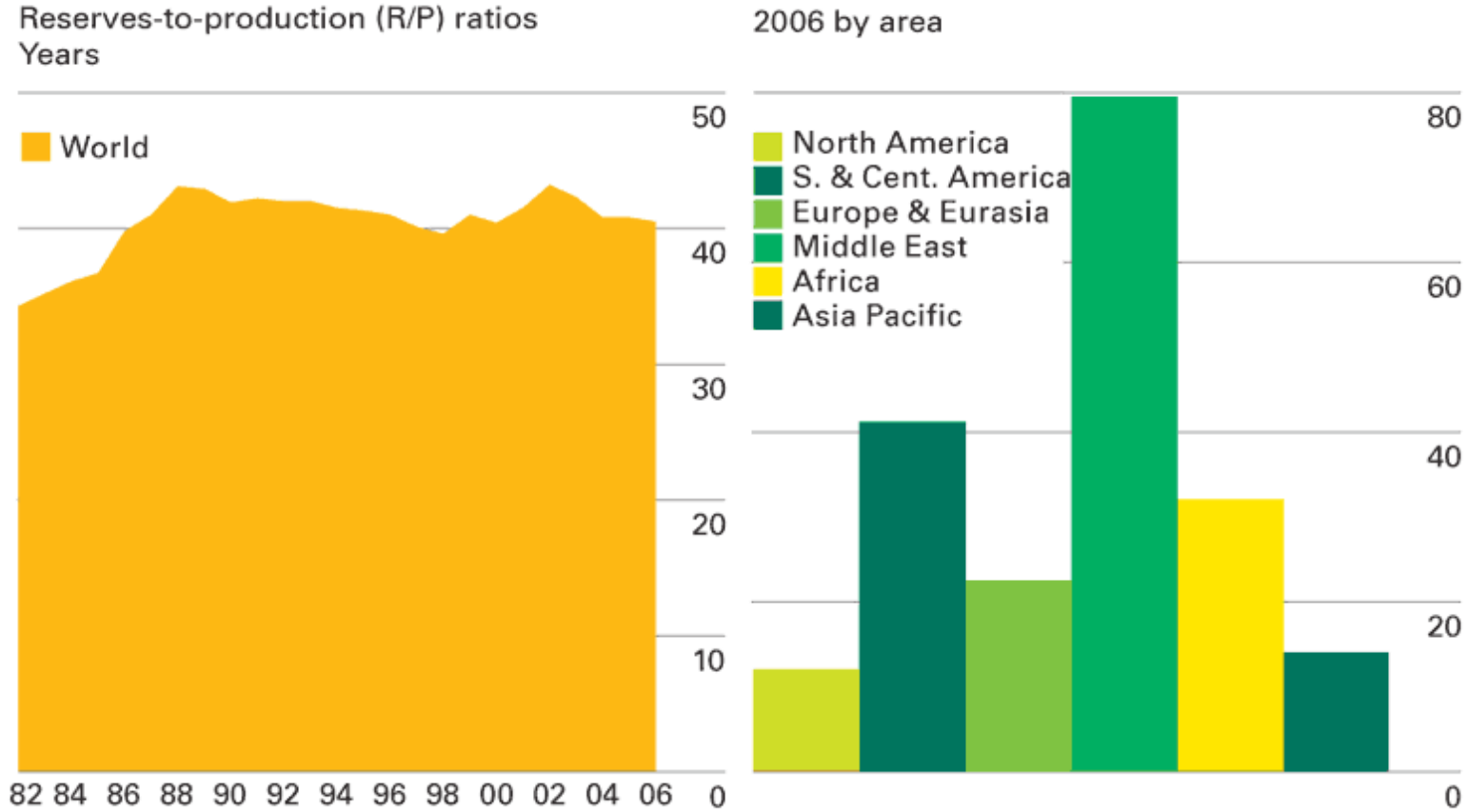
Production by area
Million barrels daily



World oil production rose by 400,000b/d in 2006. Former Soviet Union output rose by 450,000b/d, driven by Russia and Azerbaijan. OECD production fell by 430,000b/d, with declines in Norway, the UK and Mexico offsetting growth in Canada. Other non-OPEC production increased due to rising Angolan output. OPEC output edged up by 130,000b/d.



Oil reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios

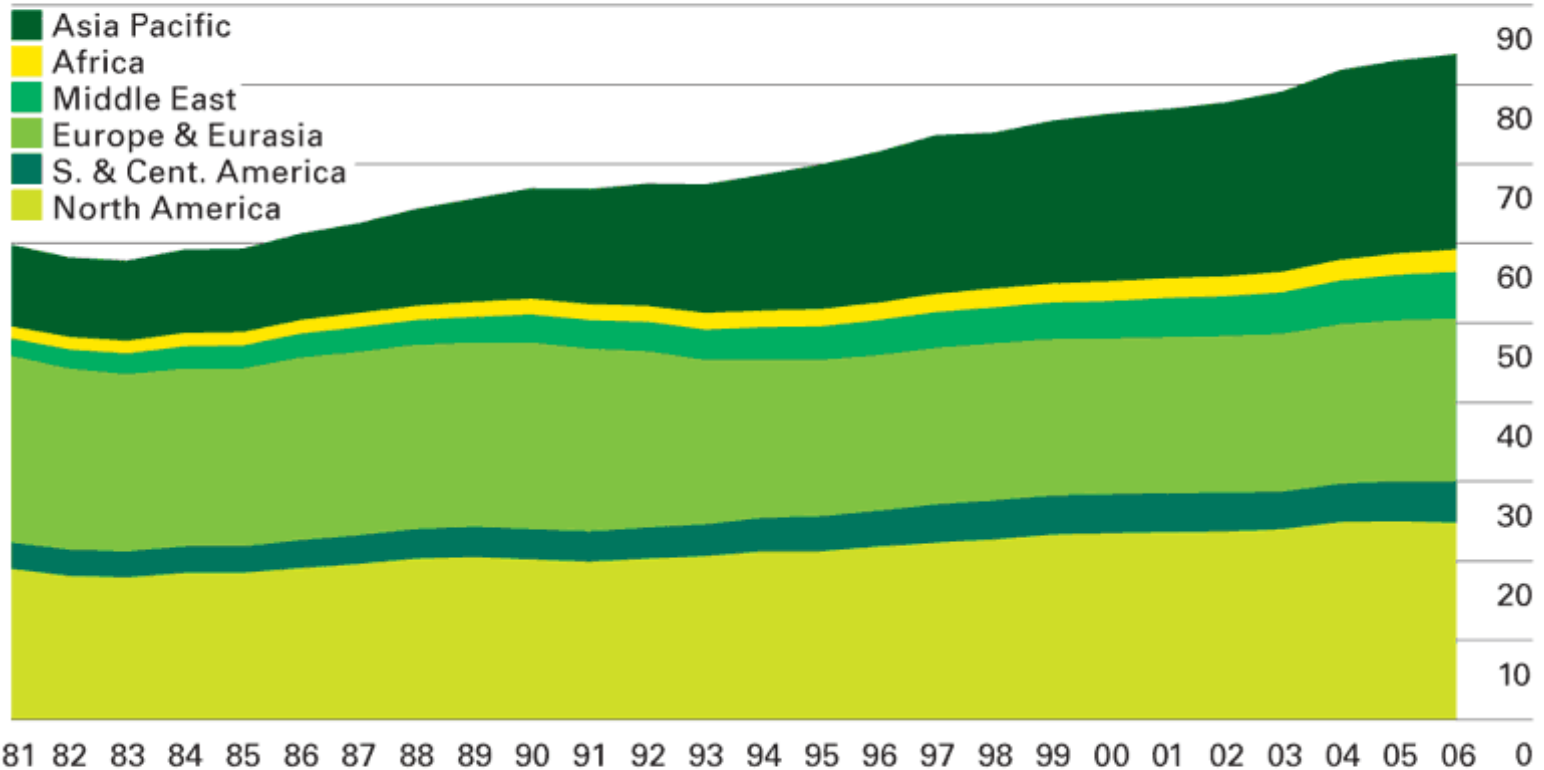


The world's oil R/P ratio edged lower in 2006, reaching 40.5 years, compared with 41 years in 1996 and 39.8 years in 1986. The level of reserves fell by 1 billion barrels, or 0.1%. Declines in Norway and Mexico were partially offset by increases in Russia and Brazil.

Oil consumption by area



Consumption by area
Million barrels daily

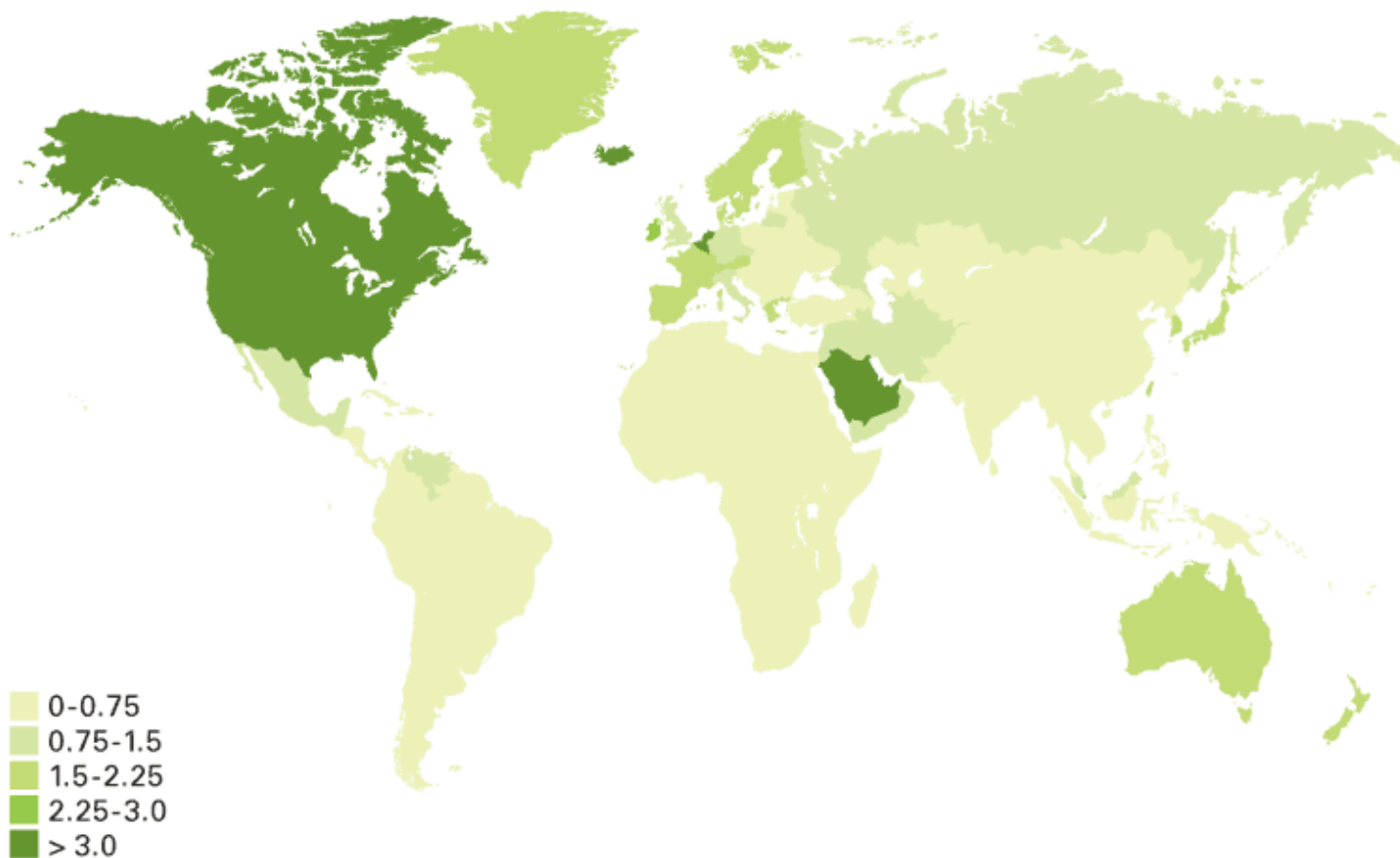


World oil consumption rose by just under 650,000b/d in 2006, about half the 10-year average. OECD consumption fell by 400,000b/d, the biggest decline since 1983. Oil consumption growth was above average in China and oil-exporting countries.

Oil consumption per capita



Consumption per capita 2006
Tonnes



Oil product consumption – by region

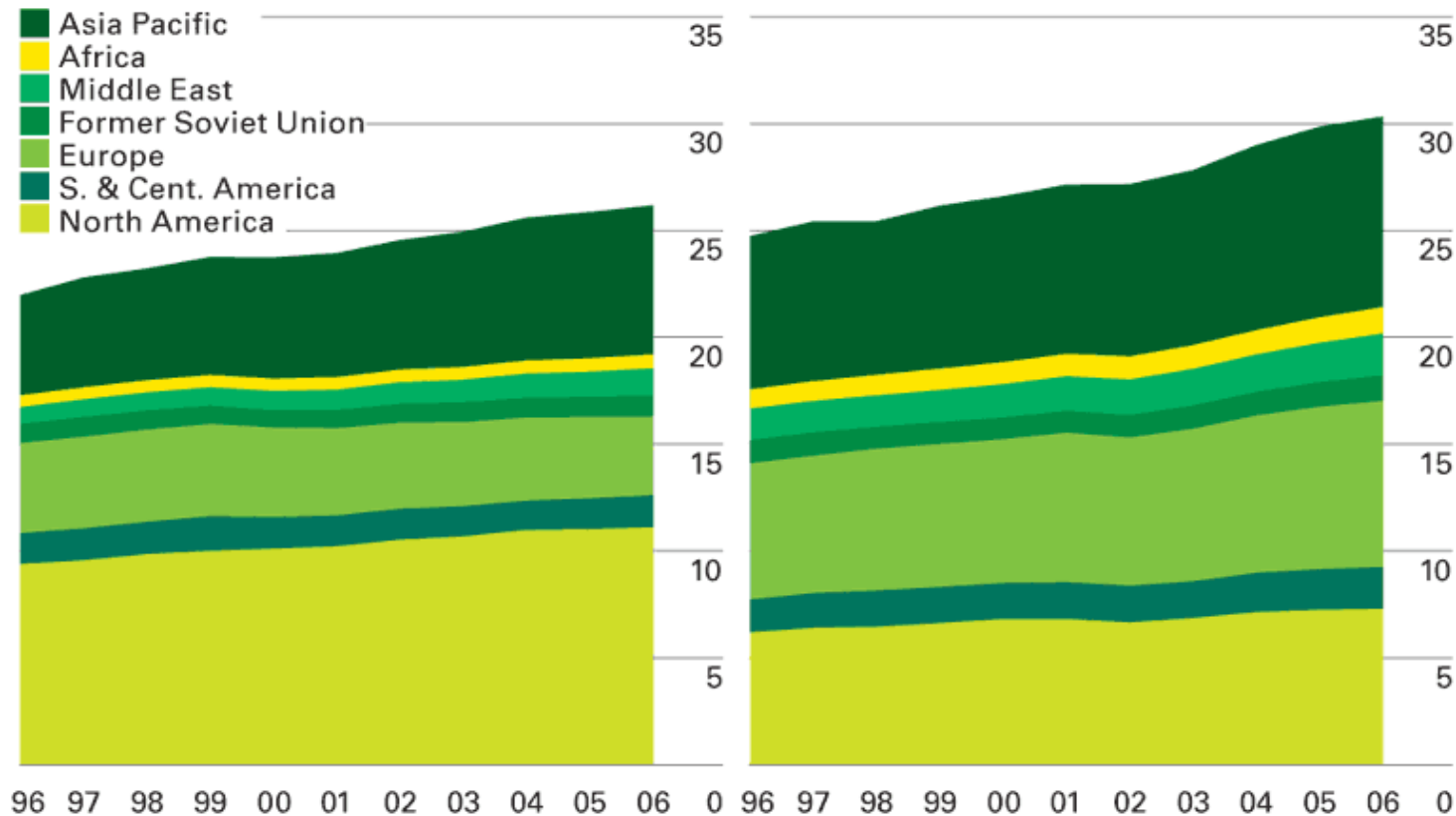


Product consumption by region
Million barrels daily

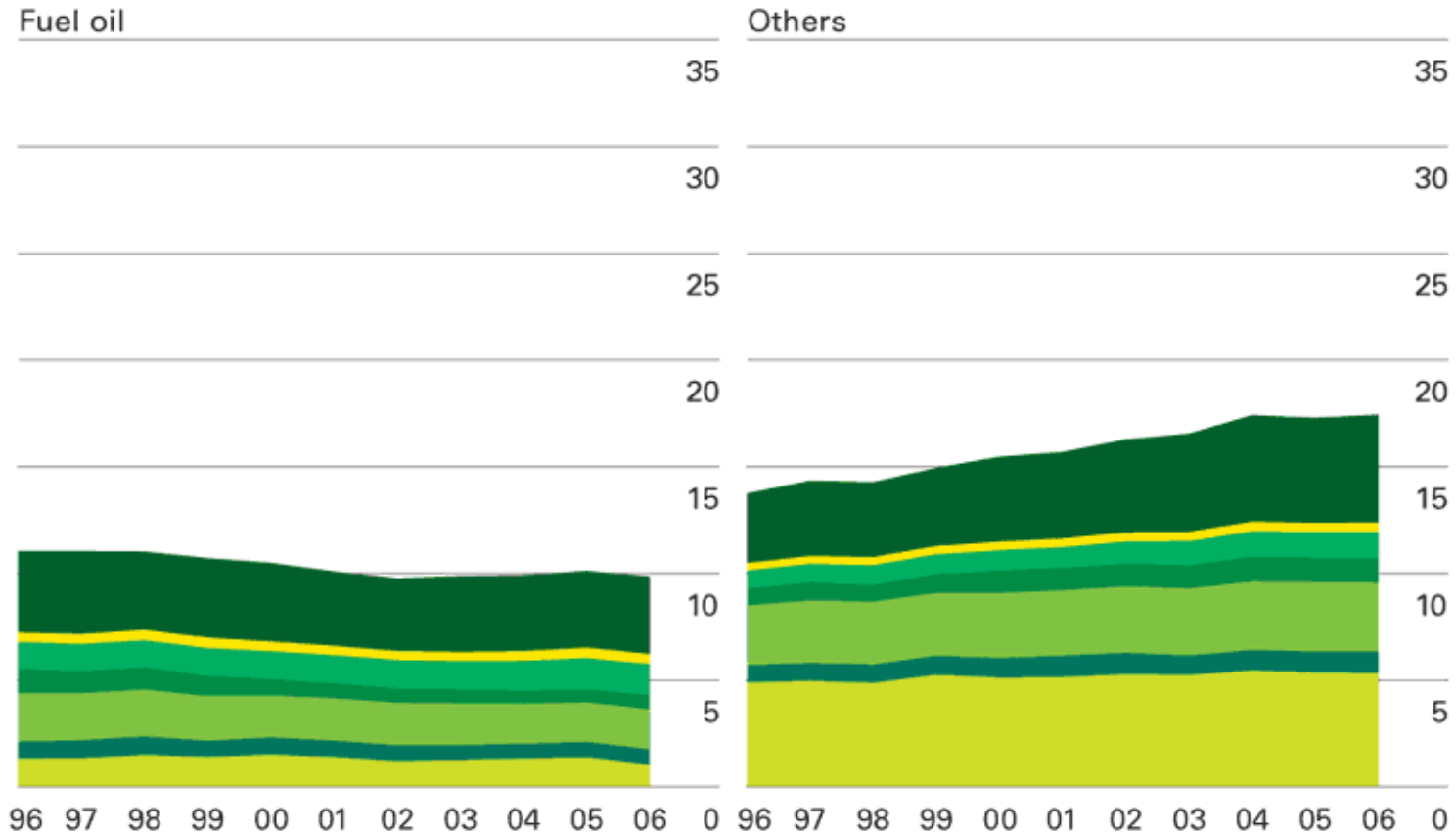
Light distillates

Middle distillates

- Asia Pacific
- Africa
- Middle East
- Former Soviet Union
- Europe
- S. & Cent. America
- North America



Oil product consumption – by region

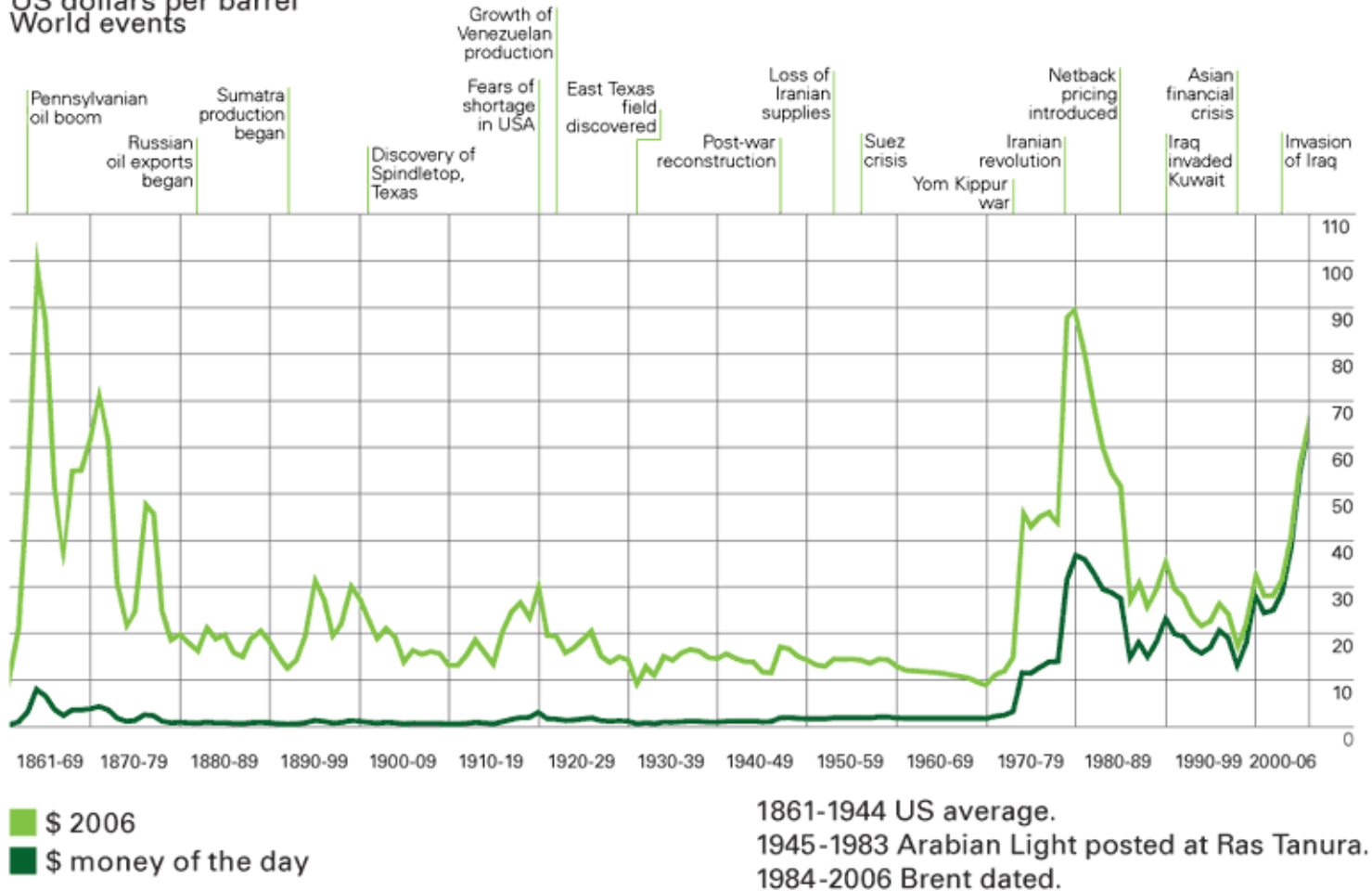


Consumption growth in 2006 was below average for all product groupings. Consumption of middle distillates grew most rapidly. Fuel oil consumption declined due to a 25% drop in North American consumption.

Crude oil prices since 1861



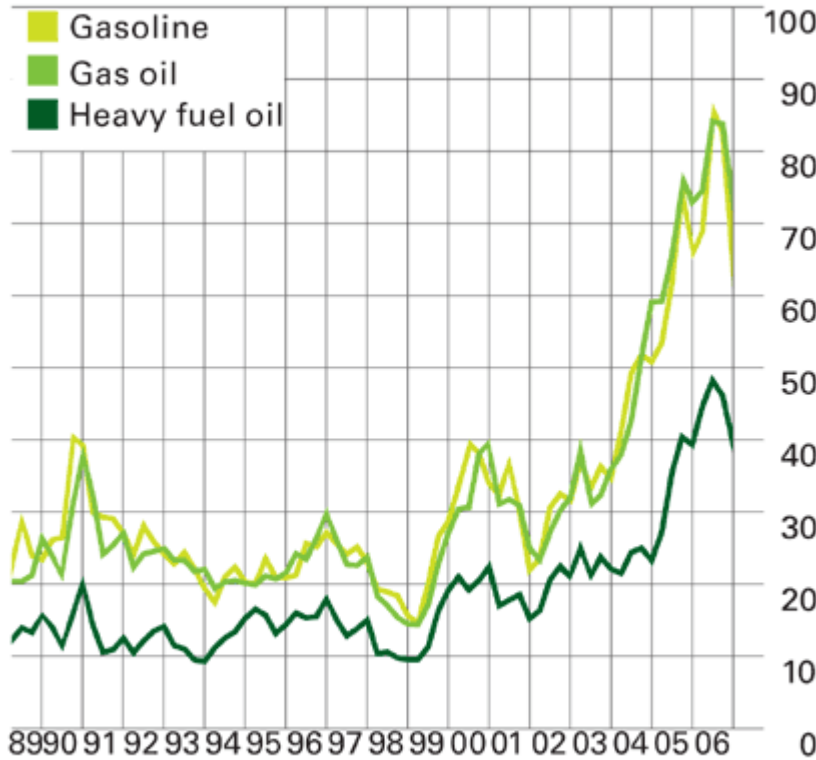
Crude oil prices 1861-2006
US dollars per barrel
World events



Rotterdam product prices and US Gulf Coast product prices

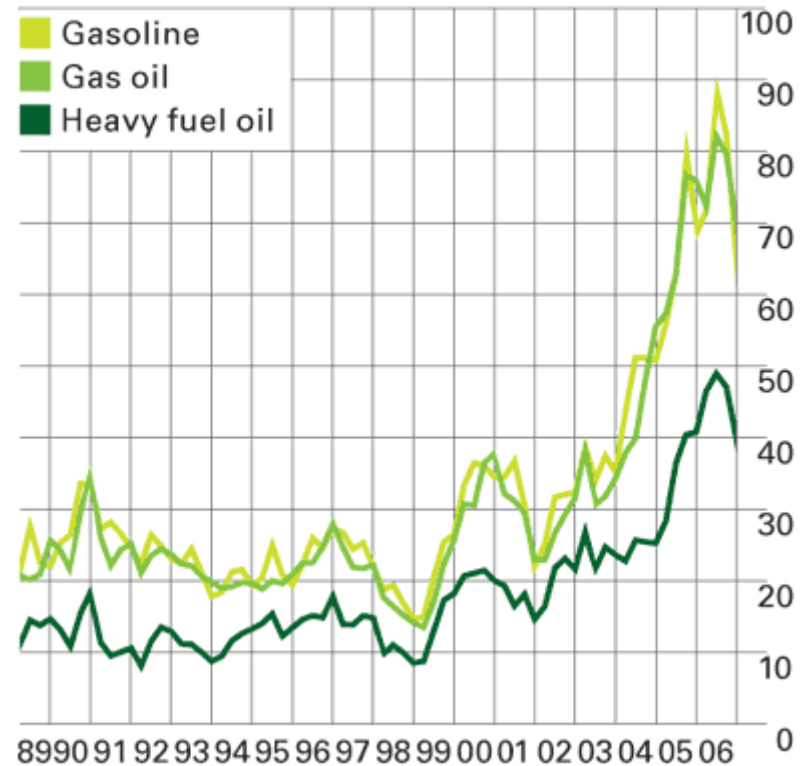


Rotterdam product prices
US dollars per barrel



1989 to first quarter 1992: leaded gasoline. Source: Platts.
From second quarter 1992: unleaded gasoline.

US Gulf Coast product prices
US dollars per barrel

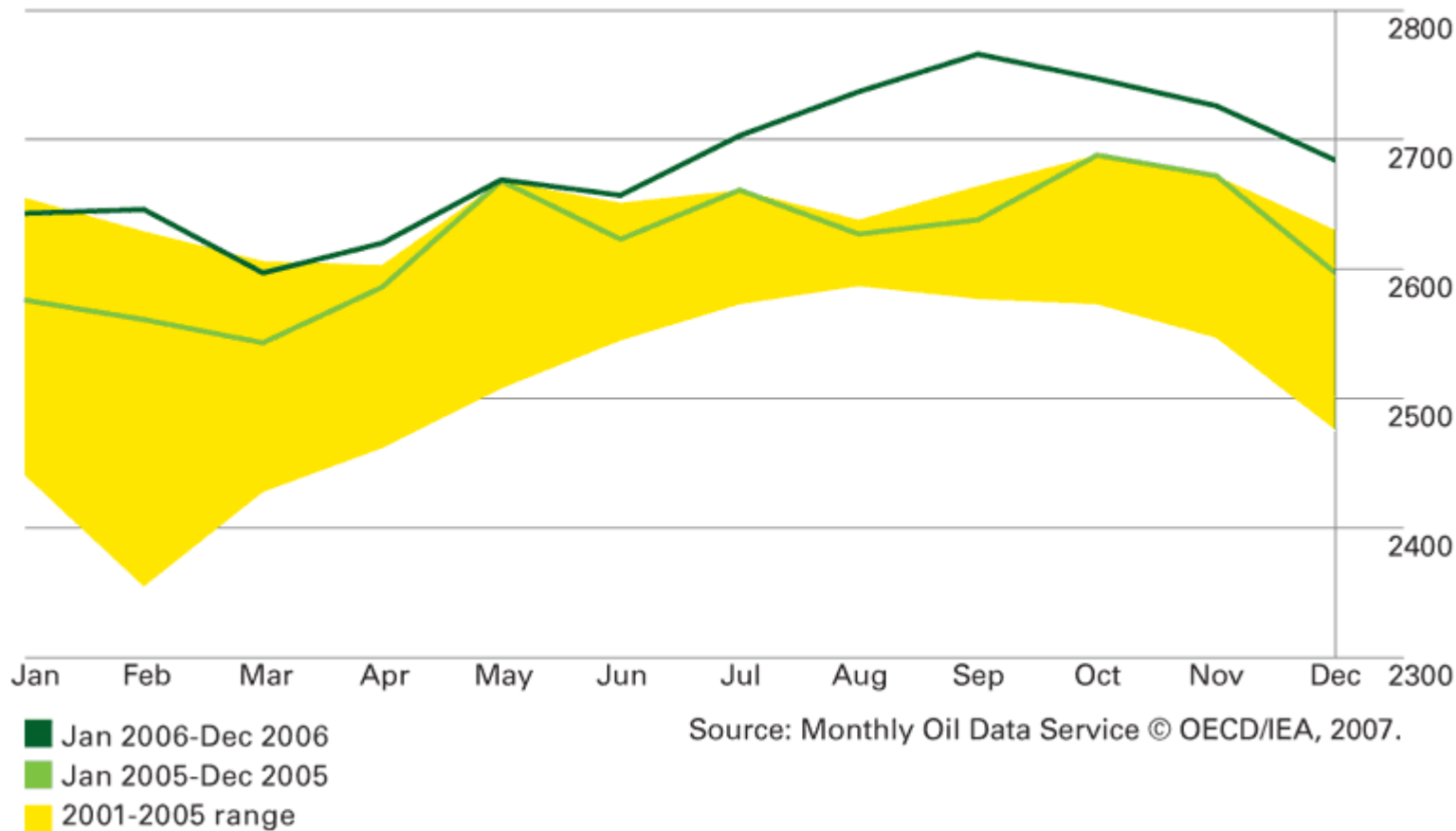


Source: Platts.

OECD total commercial oil stocks



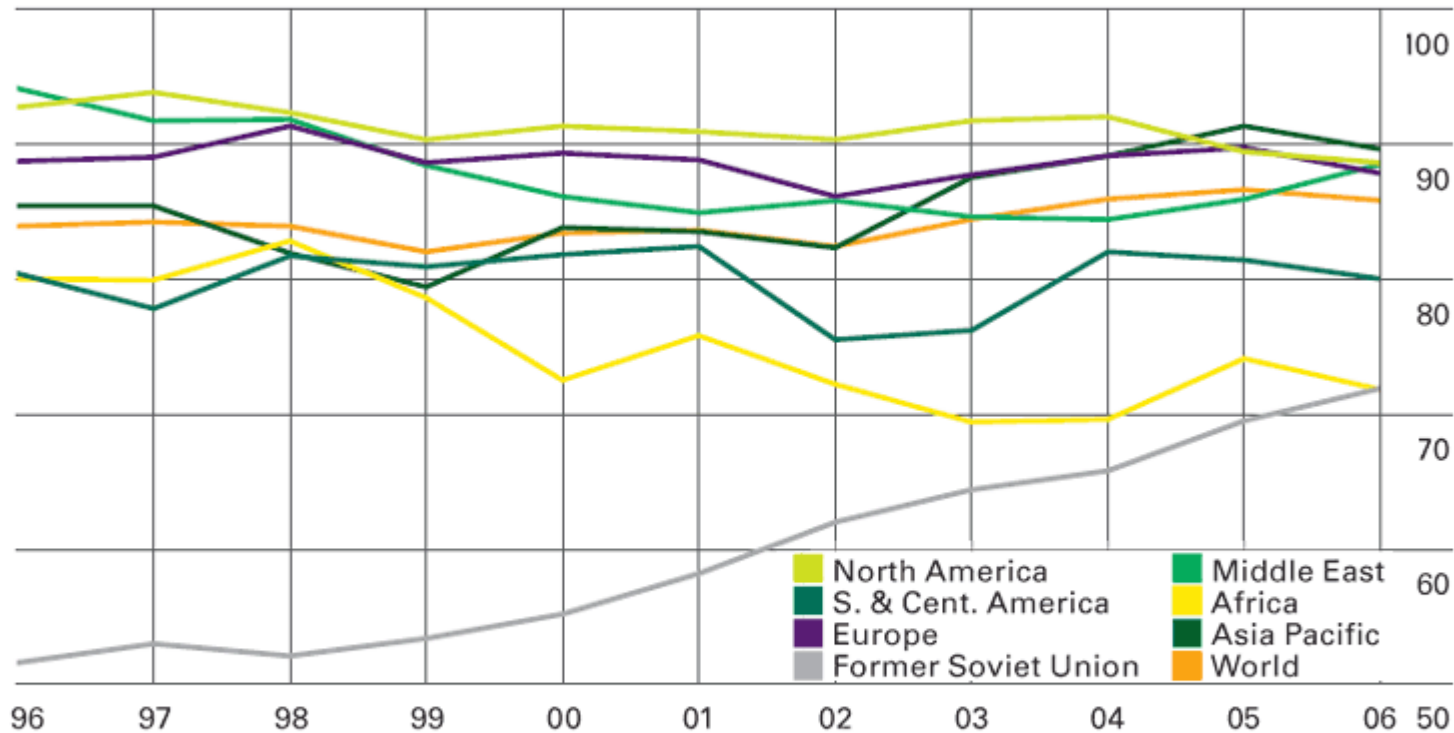
OECD total commercial oil stocks
Million barrels



Oil refinery utilization



Refinery utilization
Percentage

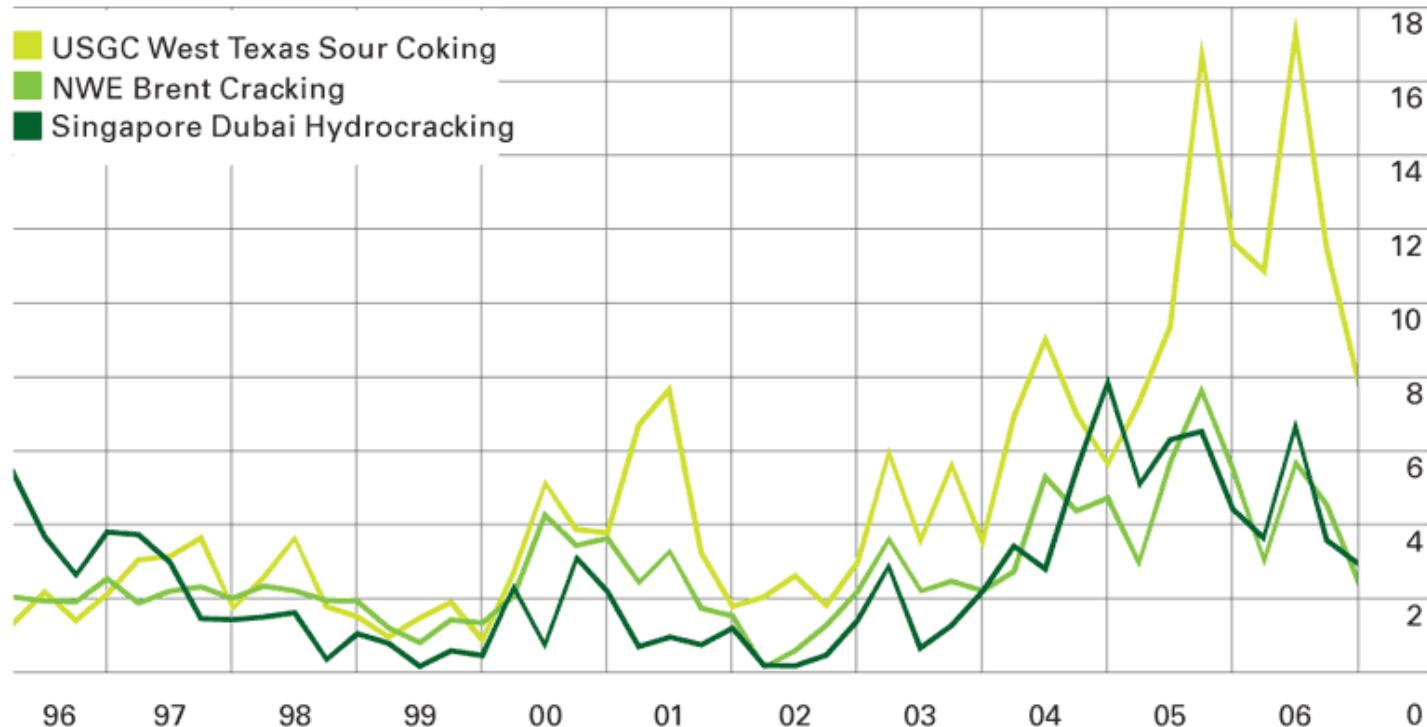


Demand growth slowed again in 2006 and was exceeded by global refining capacity additions for the first time since 2001. As a result, global average refinery utilization fell to 85.8% versus a revised 86.6% for 2005. Even so, crude runs grew rapidly in Asia Pacific, the Middle East and the Former Soviet Union in support of strong domestic demand. In every other region, throughputs fell versus 2005 levels.

Regional oil refining margins



Regional refining margins
US dollars per barrel

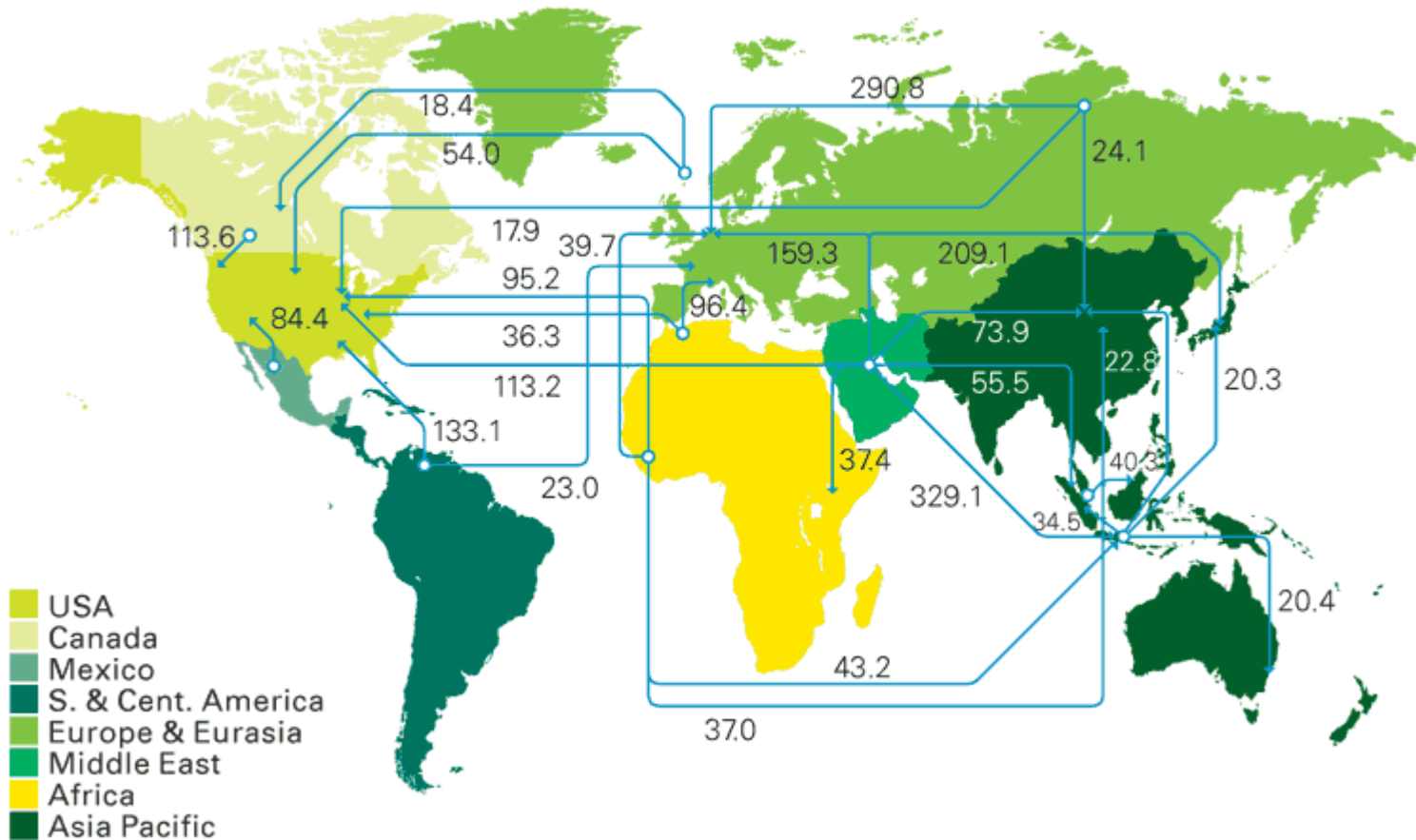


Note: The refining margins presented are benchmark margins for three major global refining centres: US Gulf Coast (USGC), North West Europe (NWE – Rotterdam) and Singapore. In each case, they are based on a single crude oil appropriate for that region and have optimized product yields based on a generic refinery configuration (cracking, hydrocracking or coking), again appropriate for that region. The margins are on a semi-variable basis, i.e. the margin after all variable costs and fixed energy costs.

Major oil trade movements



Major trade movements 2006
Trade flows worldwide (million tonnes)



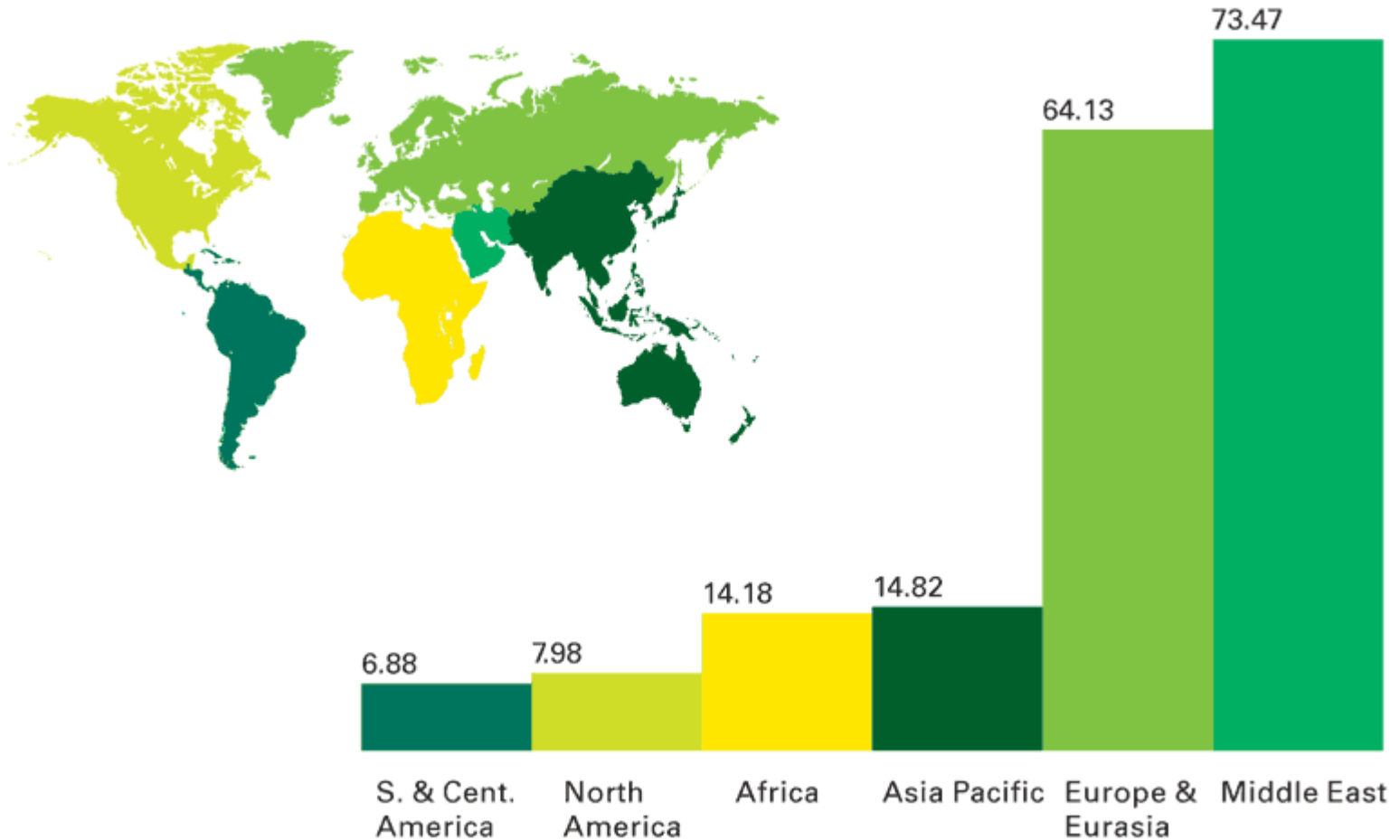
Natural gas section



Proved natural gas reserves at end 2006



Proved reserves at end 2006
Trillion cubic metres

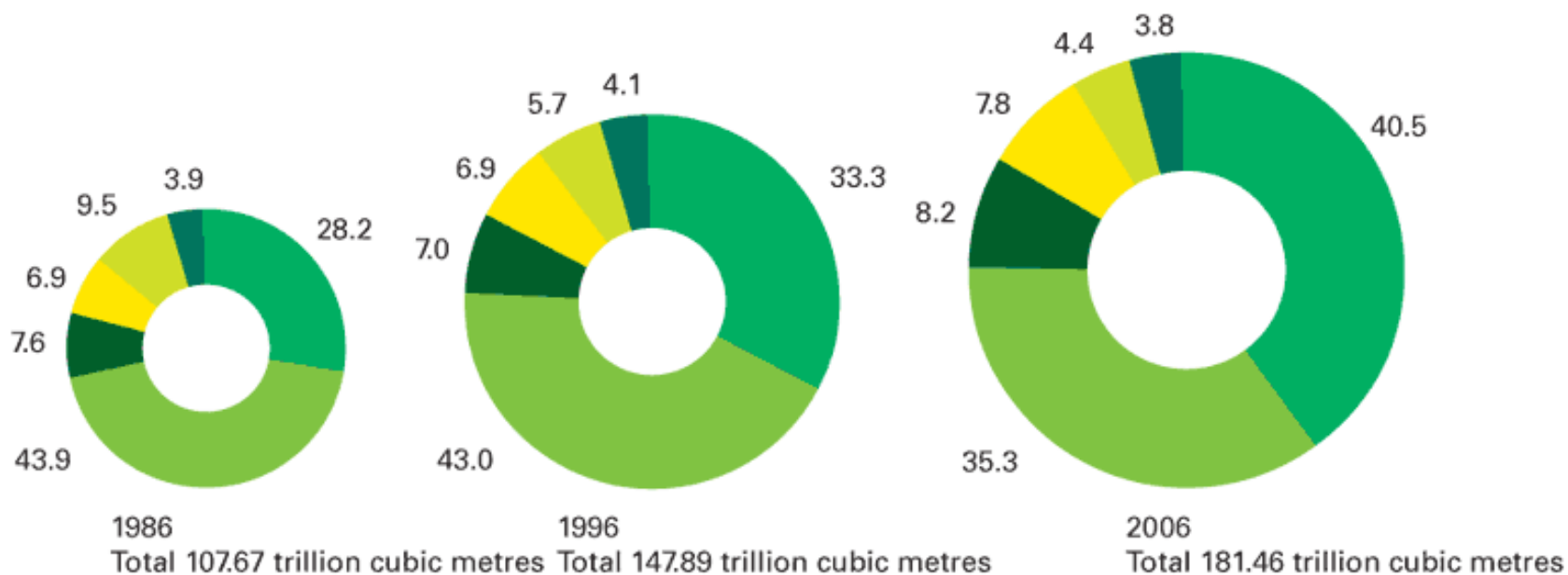


Distribution of proved (natural gas) reserves 1986, 1996 and 2006



Distribution of proved reserves in 1986, 1996 and 2006
Percentage

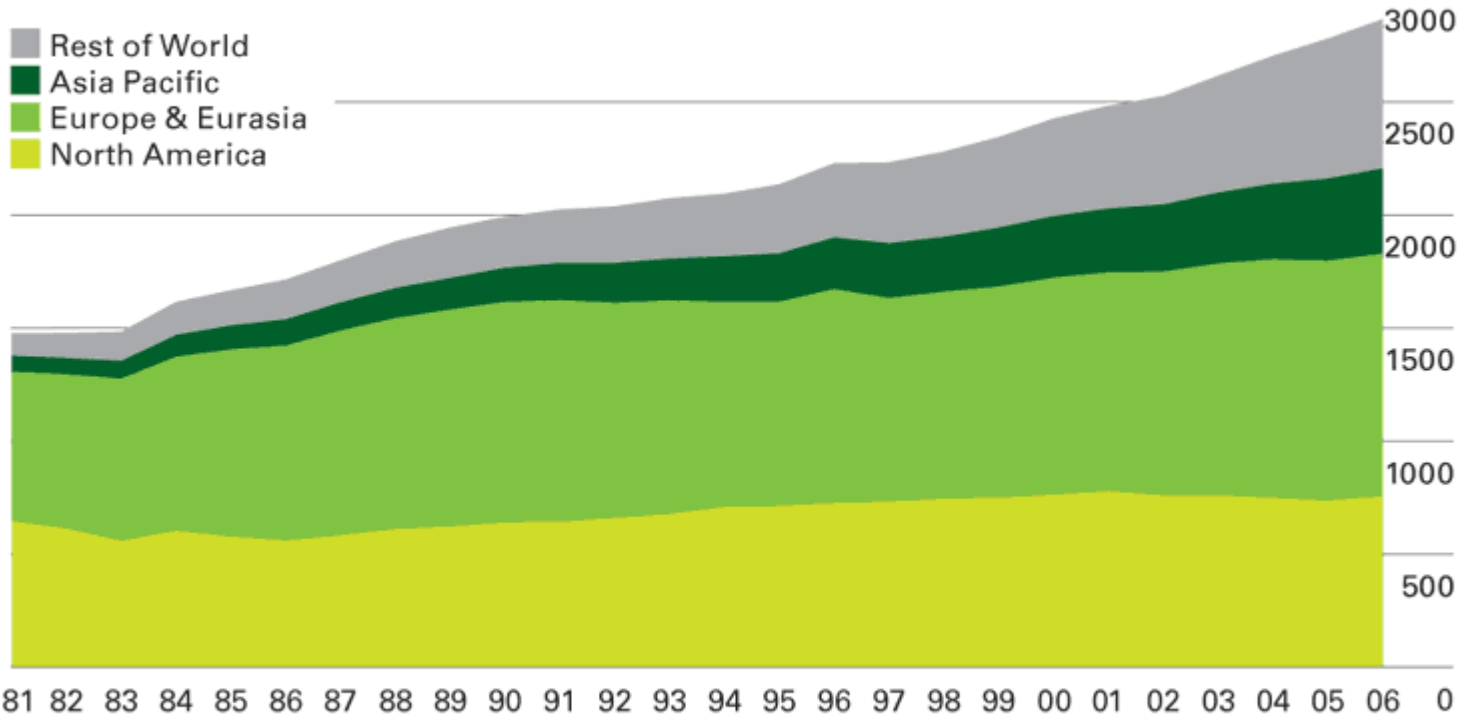
- Middle East
- Europe & Eurasia
- Asia Pacific
- Africa
- North America
- S. & Cent. America



Natural gas production by area



Production by area
Billion cubic metres



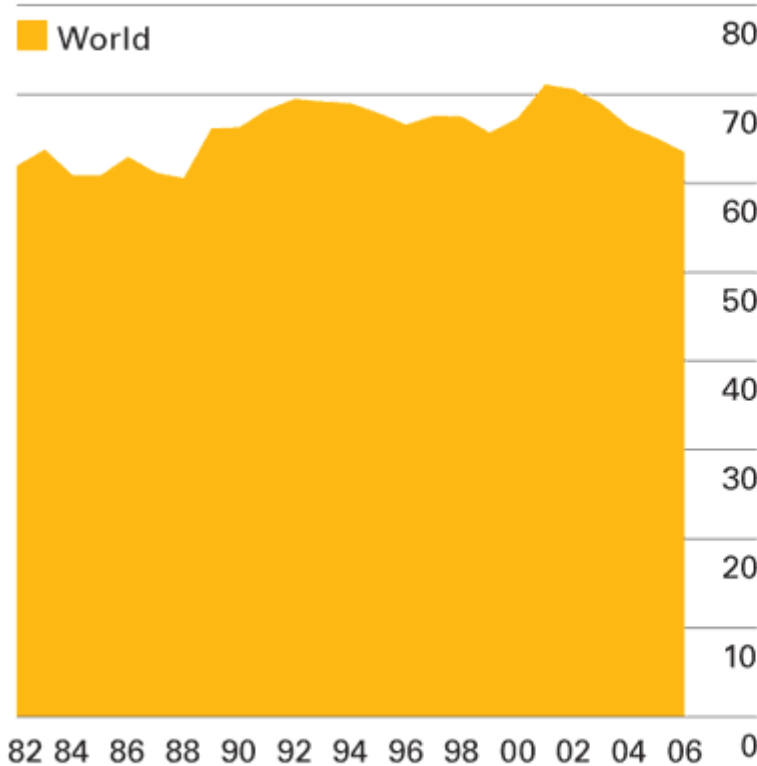
World natural gas production rose by 3.0% in 2006, above the 10-year average of 2.5%, driven by above-average growth in Russia and North America. Russia registered the largest incremental growth, followed by the US, Egypt and China. UK production continued to decline.

Natural gas reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios

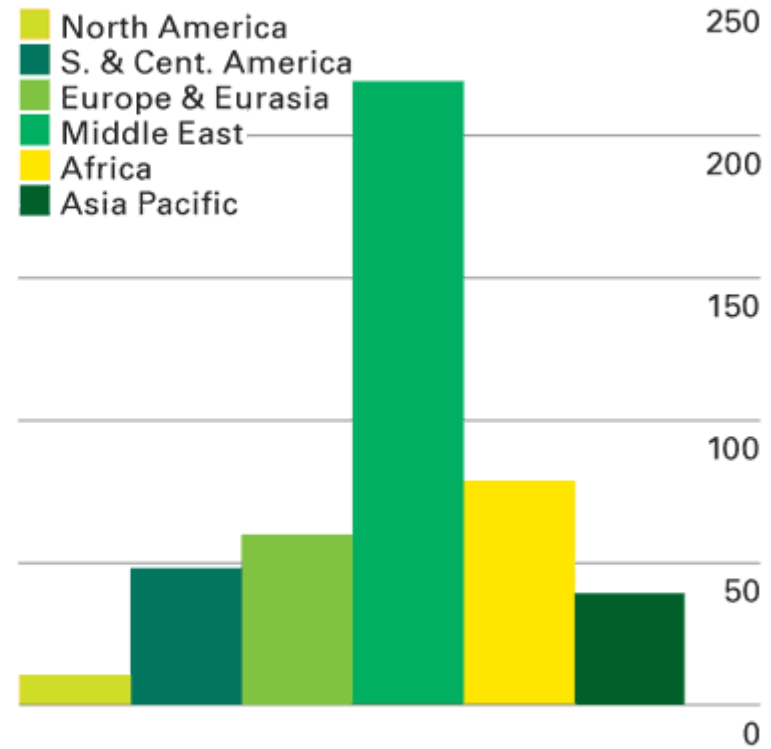


Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios
Years

World



2006 by area

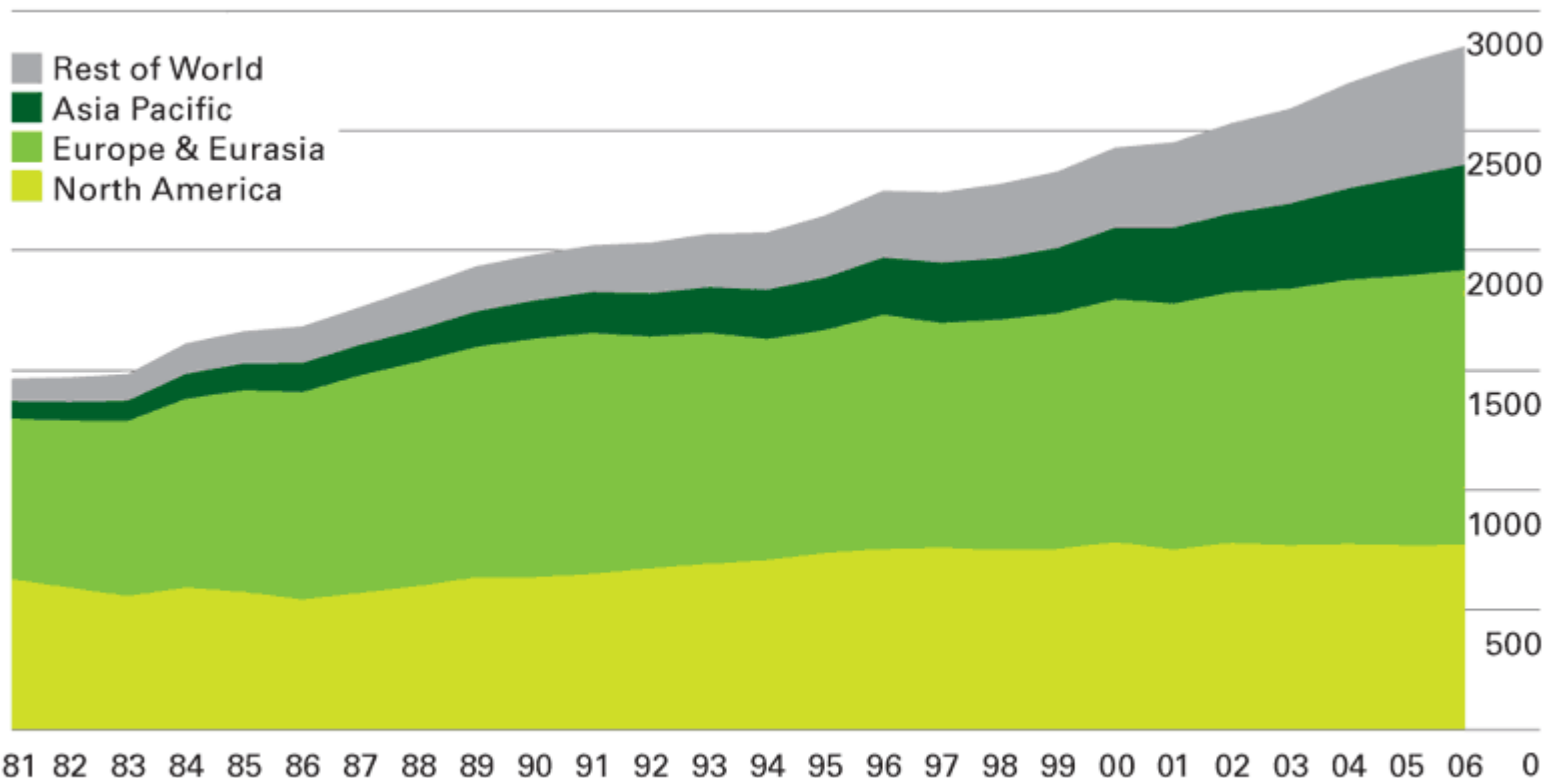


The world's natural gas R/P ratio declined to 63.3 years in 2006 even though reserves increased by more than 1 trillion cubic metres. OPEC members accounted for almost all the increase. The global natural gas R/P ratio remained well above the oil R/P ratio.

Natural gas consumption by area



Consumption by area
Billion cubic metres

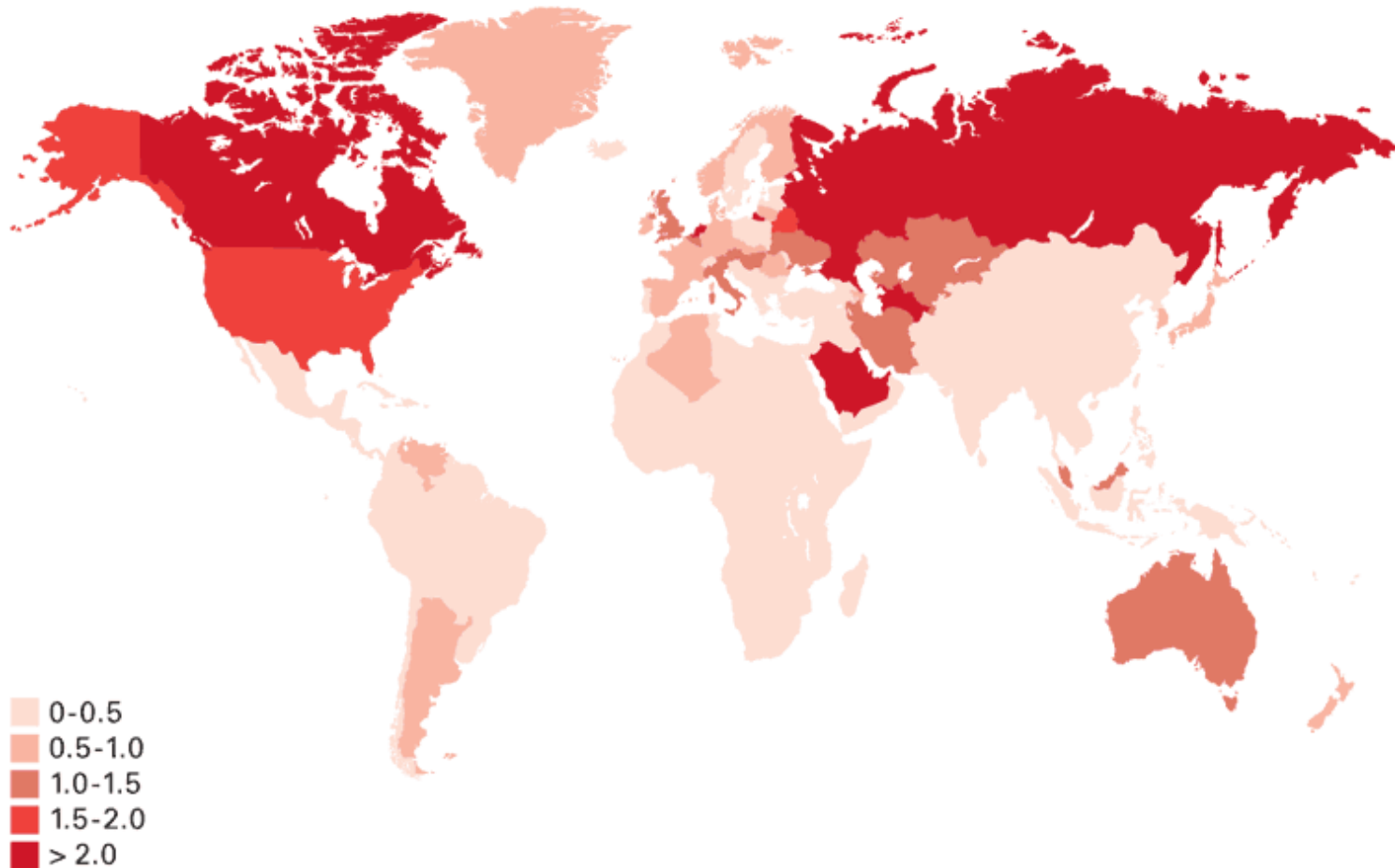


World natural gas consumption rose by 2.5% in 2006. Russia accounted for 40% of global consumption growth. Asia Pacific consumption growth remained strong. Consumption fell in the US and UK.

Natural gas consumption per capita



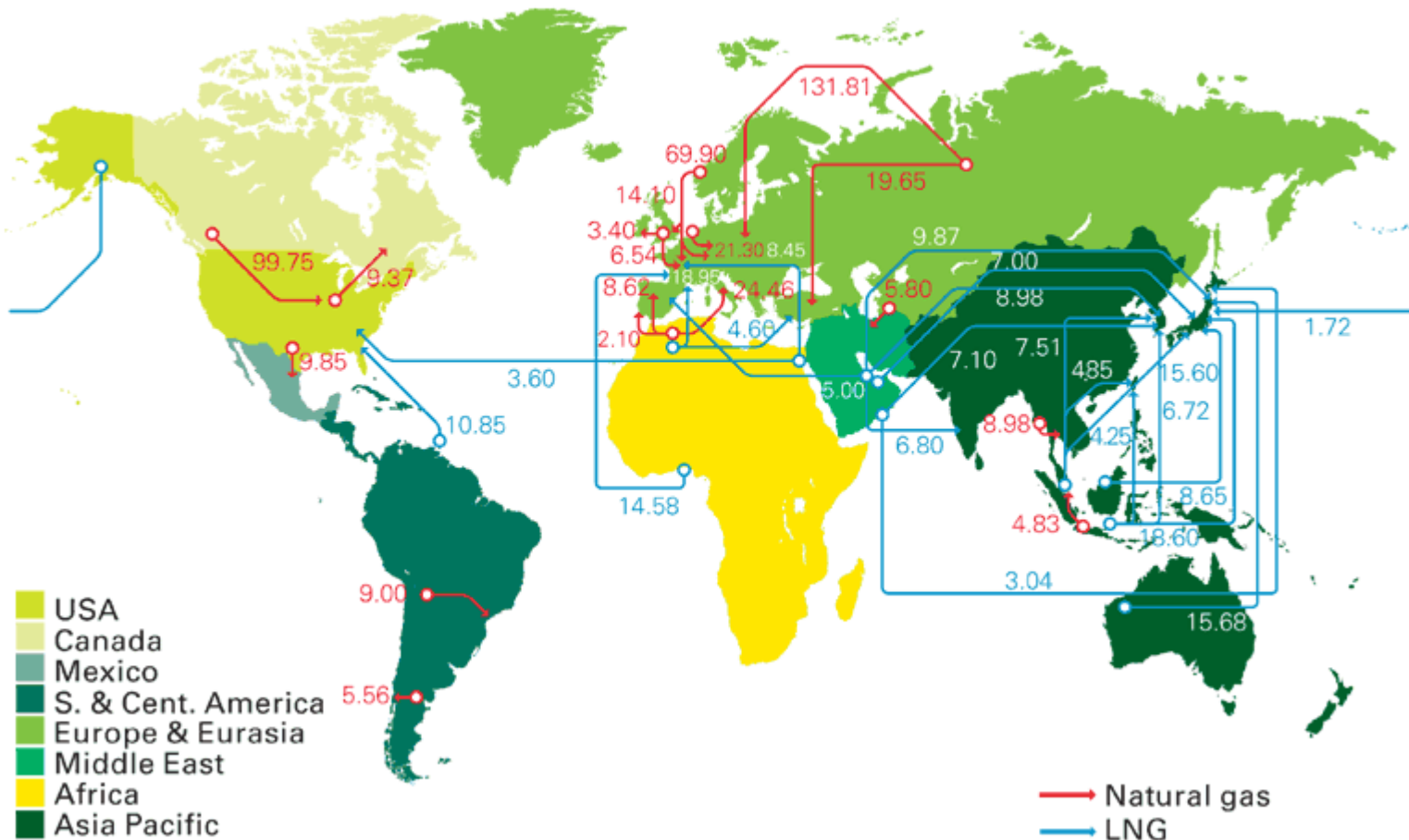
Consumption per capita 2006
Tonnes oil equivalent



Major natural gas trade movements



Major trade movements
Trade flows worldwide (billion cubic metres)



Coal section

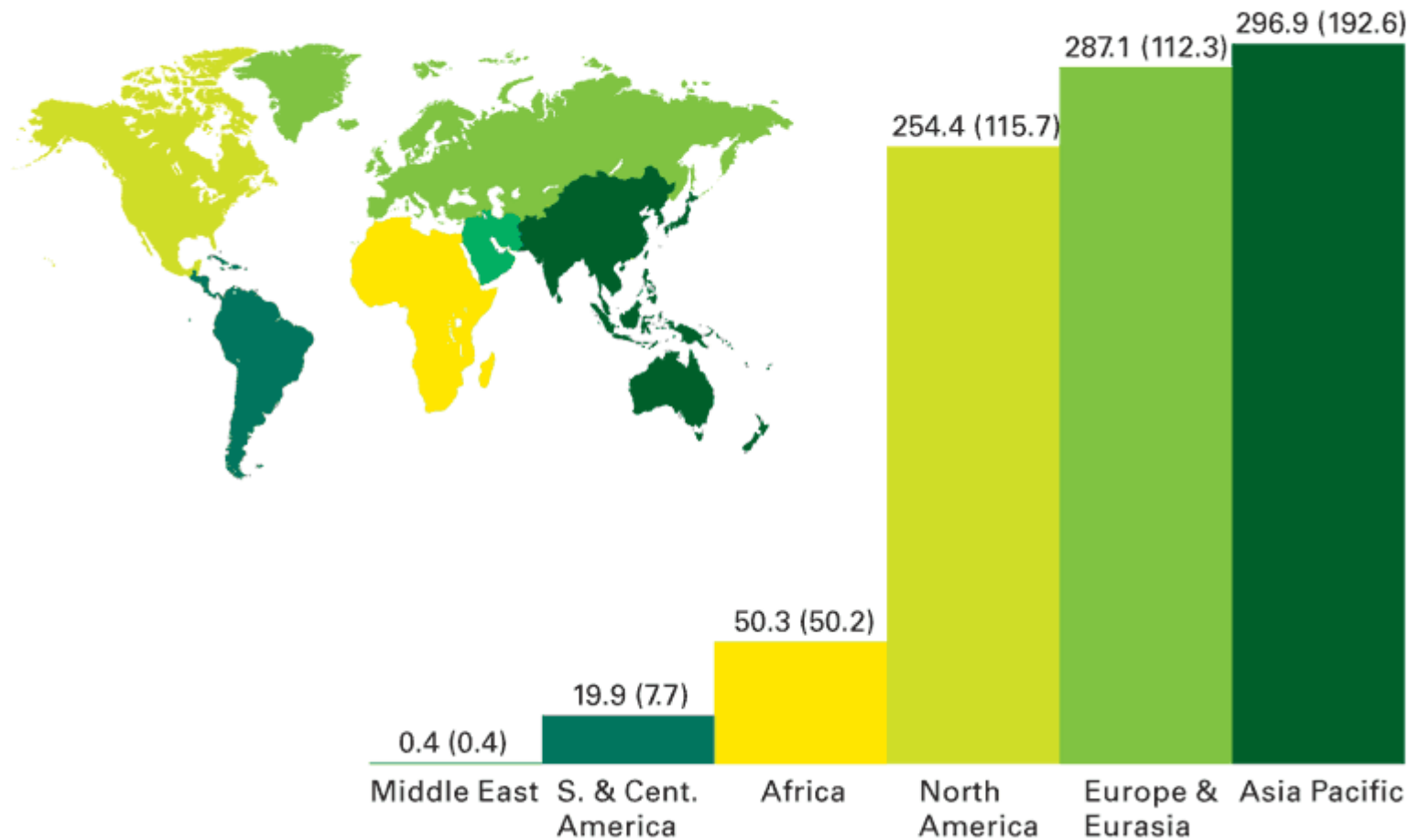


Proved coal reserves at end 2006



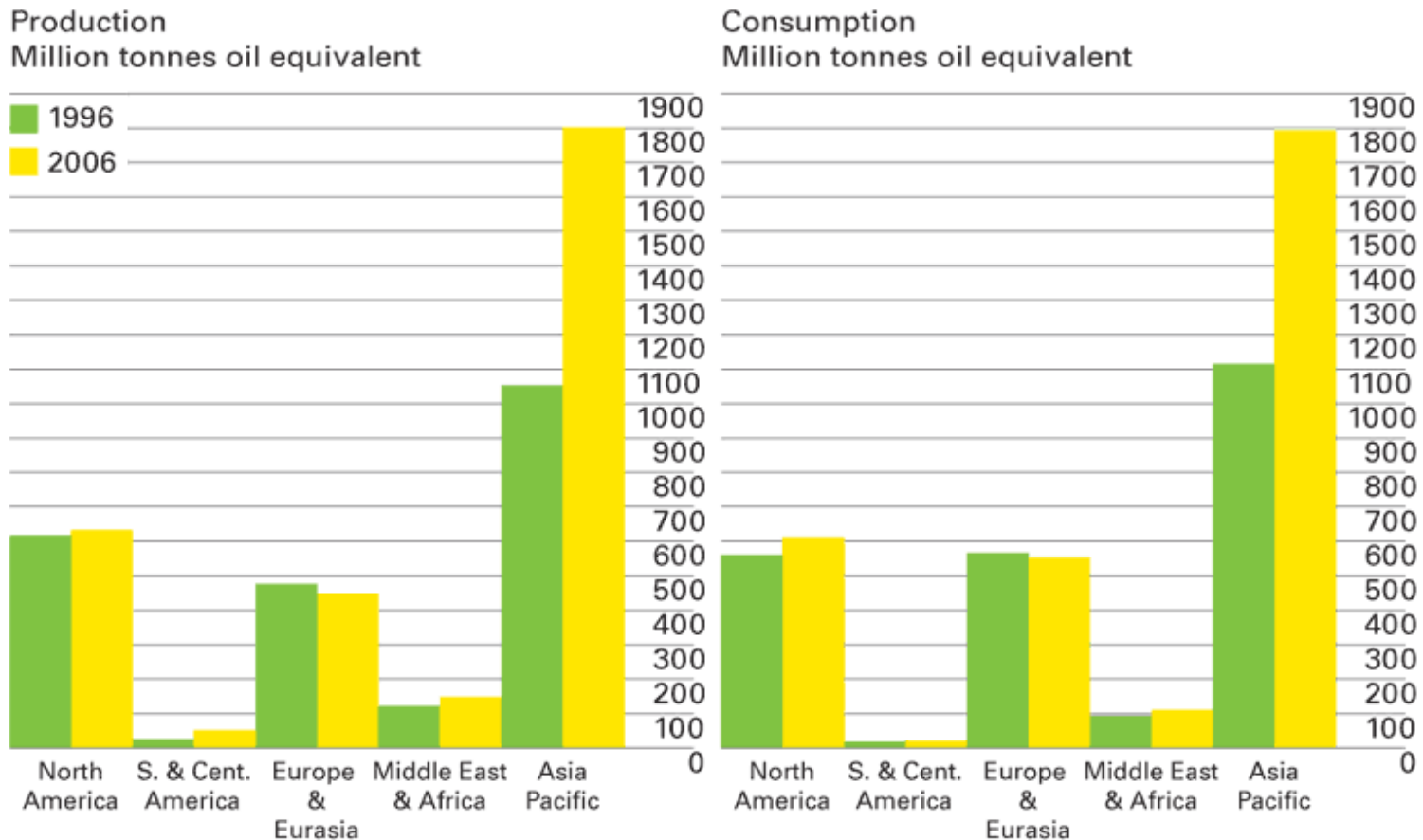
Proved reserves at end 2006

Thousand million tonnes (share of anthracite and bituminous coal is shown in brackets)





Coal production – Coal consumption



Coal was again the world's fastest-growing fossil fuel in 2006. Global consumption rose by 4.5% compared with a 10-year average of 2.8%. The Asia Pacific region accounted for nearly 90% of global growth in consumption and 80% of the growth in production.

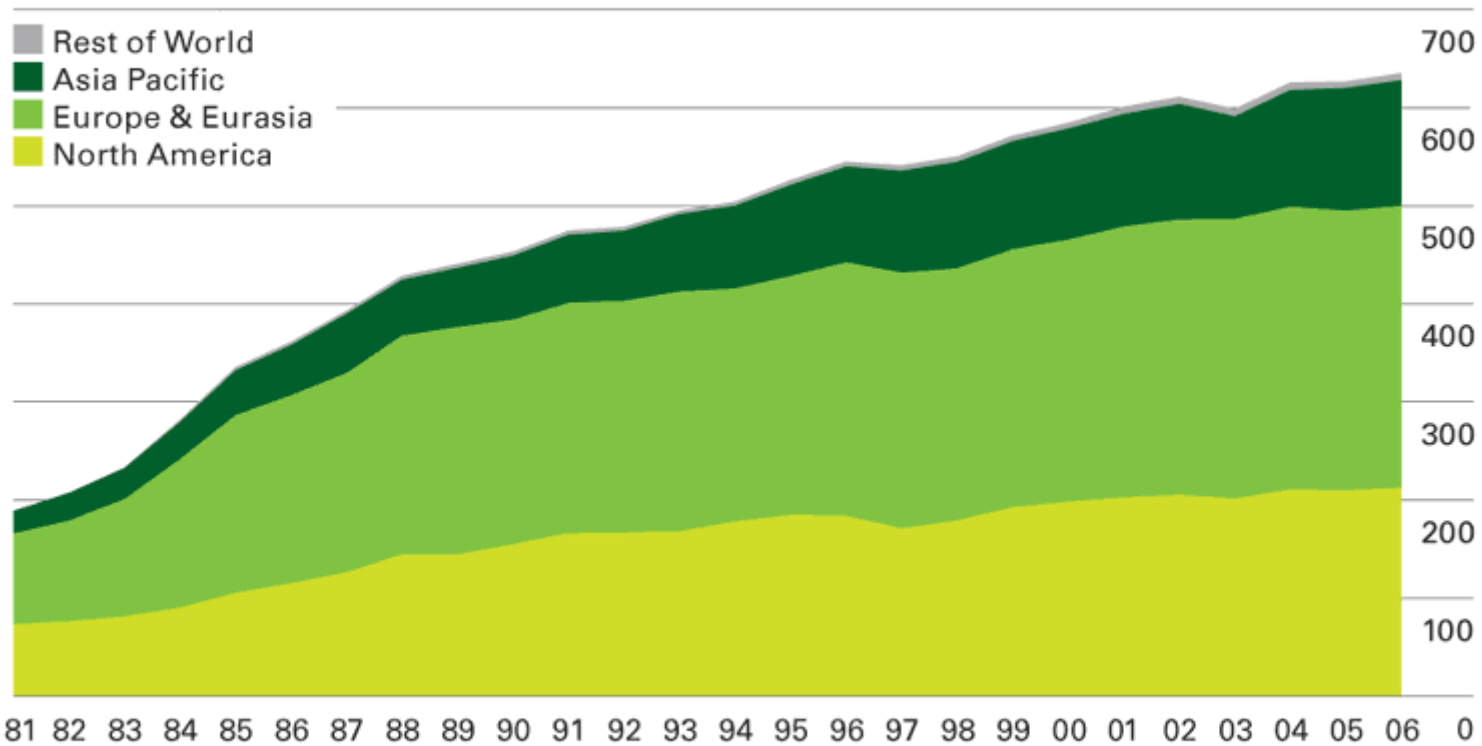
Nuclear energy section





Nuclear energy consumption by area

Consumption by area
Million tonnes oil equivalent



Global nuclear power generation rose by 1.4% in 2006. Output rose in all regions with nuclear power, except Africa.

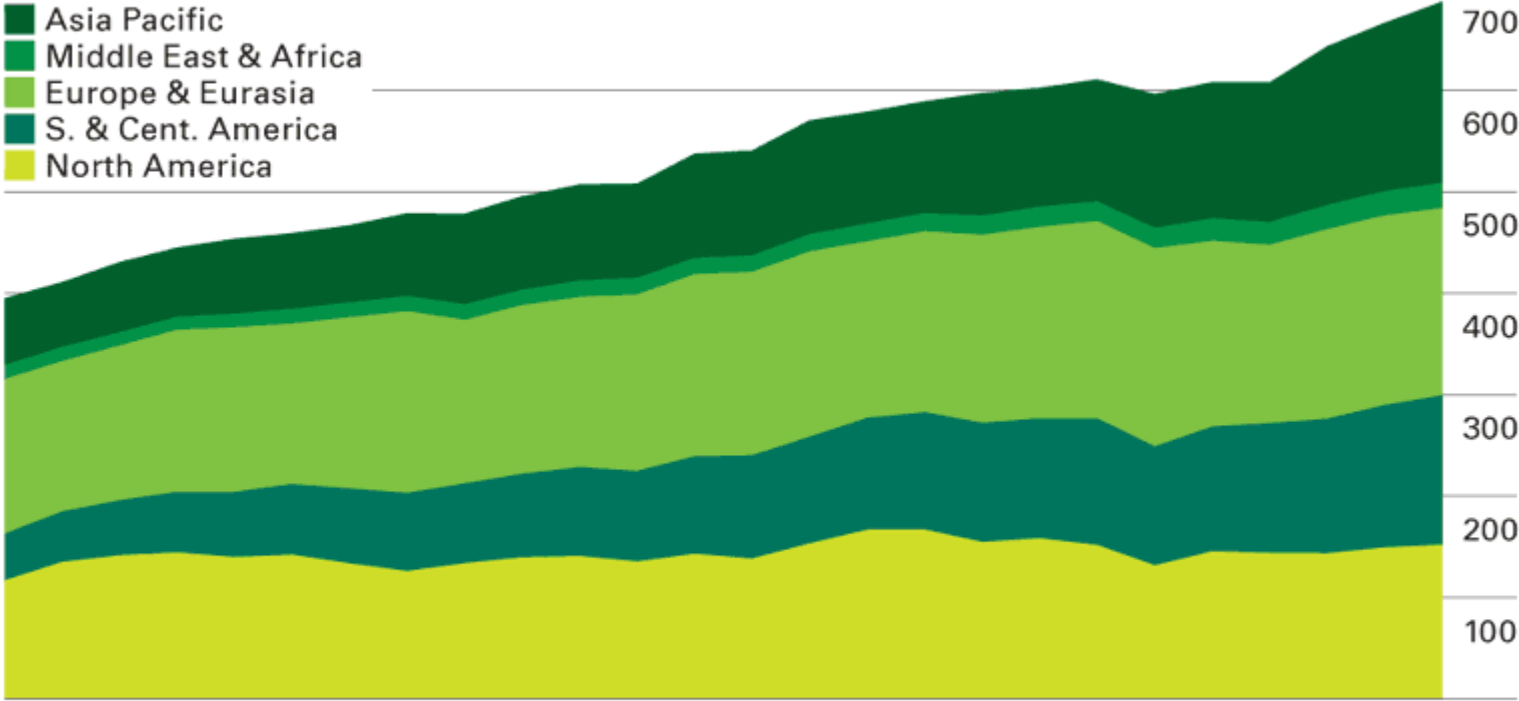
Hydroelectricity section





Hydroelectricity consumption by area

Consumption by area
Million tonnes oil equivalent



Hydroelectric power generation rose by 3.2% in 2006. Increased Asia Pacific, South American and US output offset declines in Scandinavia and Canada.

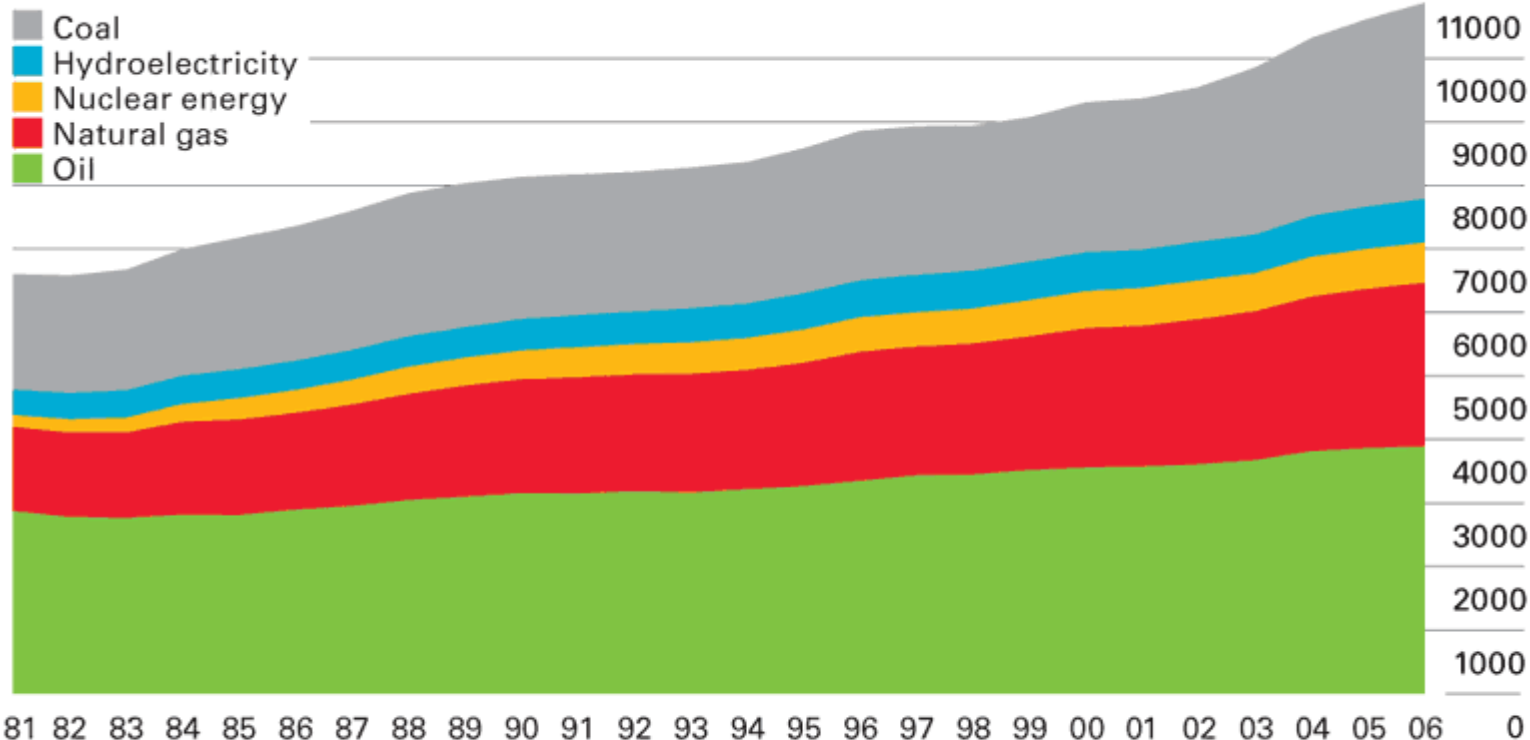
Primary energy section



World primary energy consumption



World consumption
Million tonnes oil equivalent

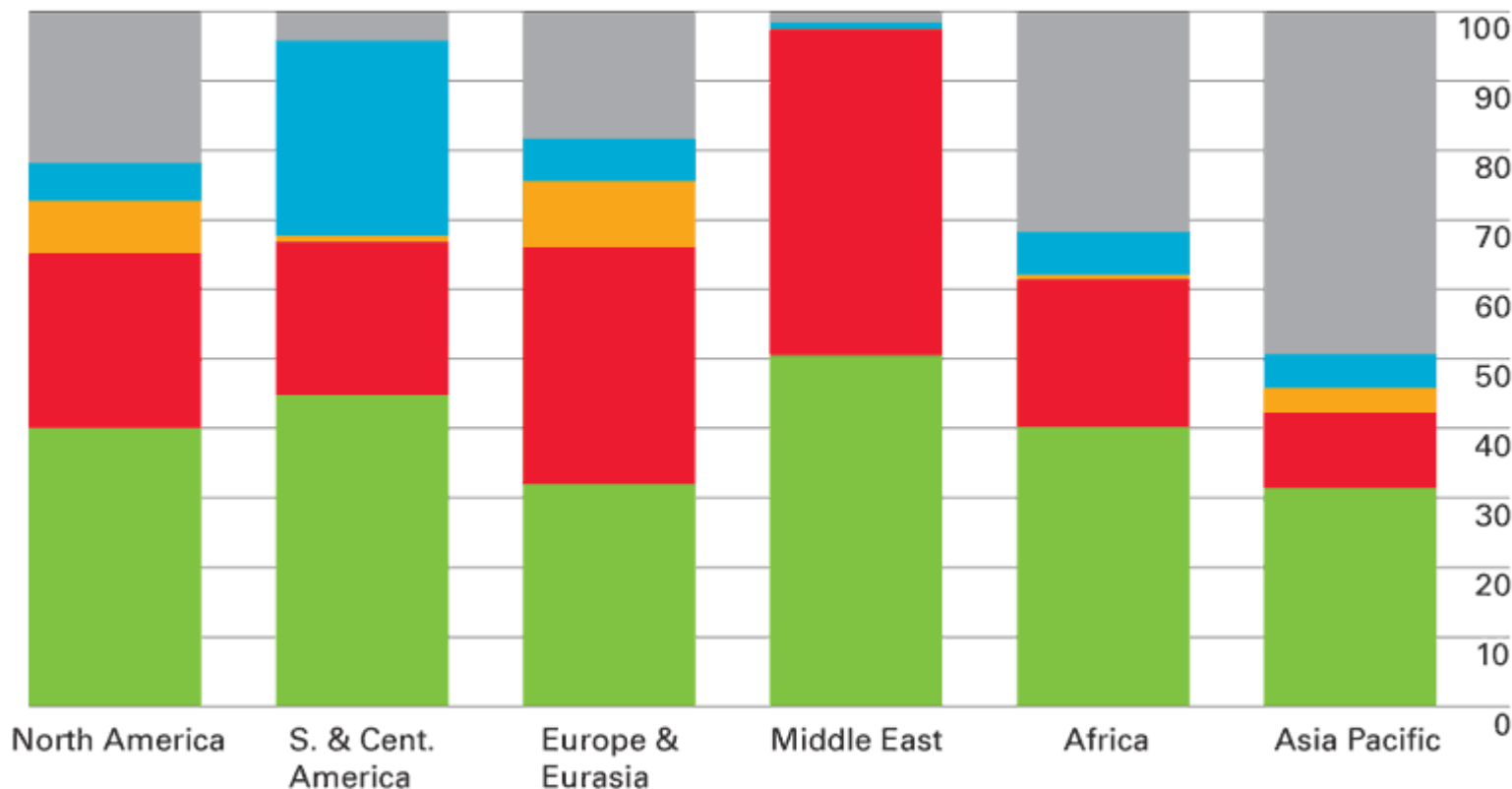


World primary energy consumption grew more slowly in 2006 but growth remained just above the 10-year average. Oil was the slowest-growing fuel, while coal was the fastest-growing. Although oil remains the world's leading energy source, it has lost market share to coal and natural gas in the past decade.

Regional primary energy consumption pattern 2006



Regional consumption pattern 2006
Percentage



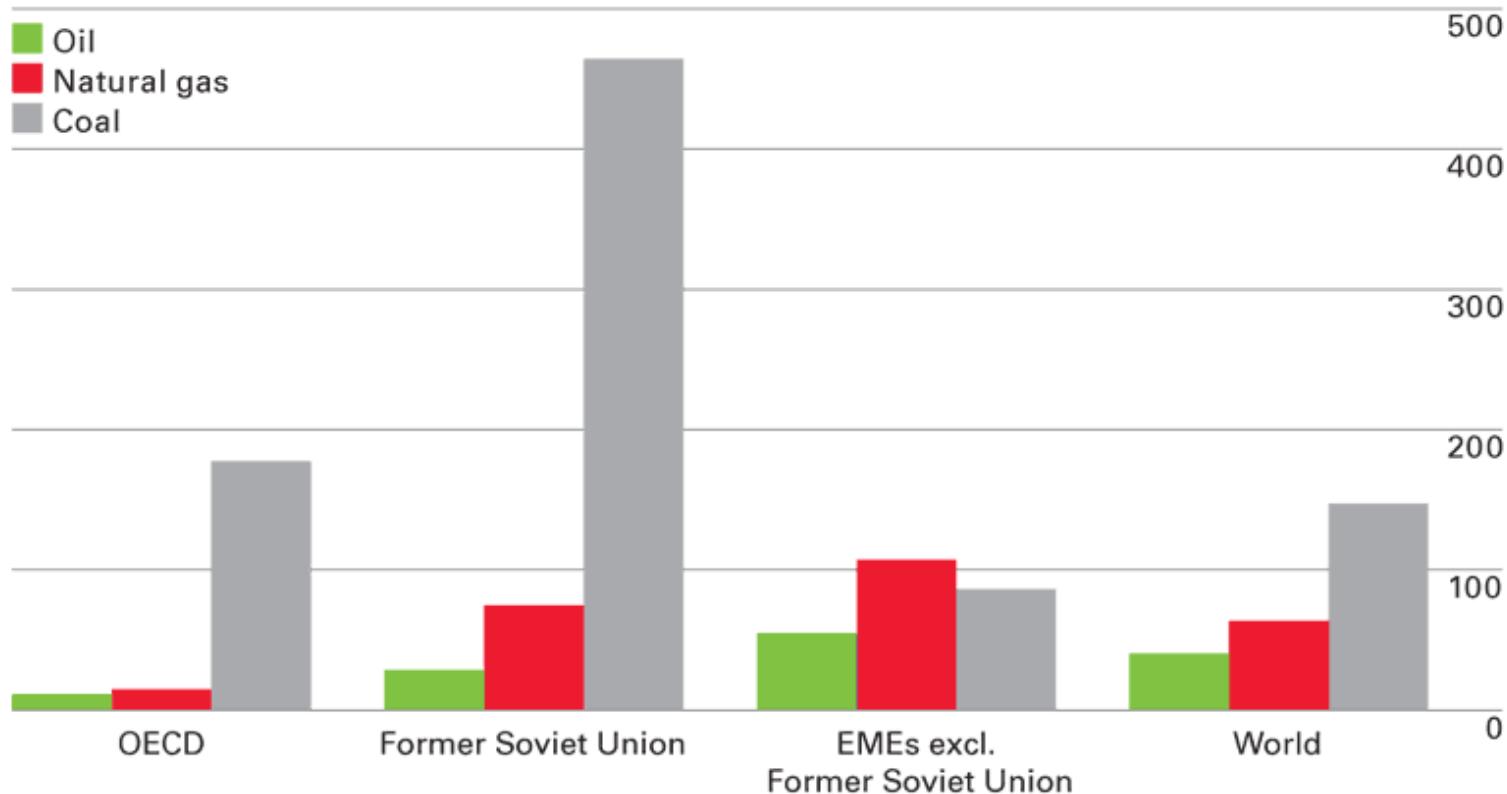
Oil remains the leading energy source in all regions except Asia Pacific and Europe & Eurasia. Coal dominates in the Asia Pacific region, while natural gas is the leading fuel in Europe & Eurasia. The Asia Pacific region accounted for two-thirds of global energy consumption growth last year.

Fossil fuel reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios at end 2006



Fossil fuel reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios at end 2006

Years



Coal remains the world's most abundant fossil fuel, with an R/P ratio of nearly 150 years. Coal reserves are located in the leading energy-consuming regions to a greater degree than oil or natural gas.

Primary energy consumption per capita



Consumption per capita 2006
Tonnes oil equivalent

