BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2007
Map of proved oil reserves at end 2006
Distribution of proved (oil) reserves 1986, 1996 and 2006

1986
Total 877.4 thousand million barrels

1996
Total 1049.0 thousand million barrels

2006
Total 1208.2 thousand million barrels

Distribution of proved reserves in 1986, 1996 and 2006
Percentage

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

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

- 0.0-0.75
- 0.75-1.5
- 1.5-2.25
- 2.25-3.0
- > 3.0
Oil product consumption – by region

Product consumption by region
Million barrels daily

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

Middle distillates

96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 0
35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0

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.
Rotterdam product prices and US Gulf Coast product prices

Rotterdam product prices
US dollars per barrel

- Gasoline
- Gas oil
- Heavy fuel oil

US Gulf Coast product prices
US dollars per barrel

- Gasoline
- Gas oil
- Heavy fuel oil

Source: Platts.

From second quarter 1992: unleaded gasoline.
OECD total commercial oil stocks

OECD total commercial oil stocks
Million barrels

Jan 2006-Dec 2006
Jan 2005-Dec 2005
2001-2005 range

Oil refinery utilization

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

USGC West Texas Sour Coking
NWE Brent Cracking
Singapore Dubai Hydrocracking

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

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<thead>
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<th>Region</th>
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<td>S. &amp; Cent. America</td>
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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

1986
Total 107.67 trillion cubic metres

1996
Total 147.89 trillion cubic metres

2006
Total 181.46 trillion 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

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.
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)

- Middle East: 0.4 (0.4)
- S. & Cent. America: 19.9 (7.7)
- Africa: 50.3 (50.2)
- North America: 254.4 (115.7)
- Europe & Eurasia: 287.1 (112.3)
- Asia Pacific: 296.9 (192.6)
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

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

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 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

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

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