



## Quantifying energy

BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2006

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- Historical data from 1965 for many sections.
- Additional data for natural gas, coal, hydroelectricity, nuclear energy, electricity and renewables.
- An energy charting tool, where you can view predetermined reports or chart-specific data according to energy type, region and year.
- An oil, natural gas and LNG conversion calculator.
- PDF versions and PowerPoint slide packs of the charts, maps and graphs, plus an Excel workbook of the historical data.
- German and Russian versions of the Review.

#### About the Review

For 55 years, the BP Statistical Review of World Energy has provided high-quality, objective and globally consistent data of world energy markets. The Review is one of the most widely respected and authoritative publications in the field of energy economics, used for reference by the media, academia, world governments and energy companies. A new edition is published every June.

#### About BP

BP is one of the world's largest oil and gas companies, serving about 13 million customers in more than 100 countries across six continents. Our business segments are Exploration and Production; Refining and Marketing; and Gas, Power and Renewables. Through these business segments, we provide fuel for transportation, retail brands and energy for heat and light.

The data series for proved oil and gas reserves in *BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2006* does not necessarily meet the definitions, guidelines and practices used for determining proved reserves at company level, for instance, under UK accounting rules contained in the Statement of Recommended Practice, 'Accounting for Oil and Gas Exploration, Development, Production and Decommissioning Activities' (UK SORP) or as published by the US Securities and Exchange Commission, nor does it necessarily represent BP's view of proved reserves by country. Rather the data series has been compiled using a combination of primary official sources and third-party data. Canadian oil sands 'under active development' have been included in proved oil reserves.

2005 was a third consecutive year of rising energy prices. Tight capacity, extreme weather, continued conflict in the Middle East, civil strife elsewhere and growing interest in energy among financial investors led to rising prices. These increases, along with growing public concern about energy security and climate change, kept our industry in the headlines throughout the year.

This Review – the 55th in the series – presents the facts behind those headlines.

Although real oil prices remained below the peak of the early 1980s, 2005 saw the annual average price measured in nominal terms for a barrel of Brent crude oil exceed \$50 a barrel for the first time, with an increase of more than 40% over the 2004 figure. Natural gas prices also rose around the world, with nominal average prices in the USA and UK exceeding \$6 per million Btu for the first time.

Although energy prices have increased, there has been no physical shortage of either oil or gas. The market has worked effectively in maintaining supplies, even after the dramatic and disruptive effects of the hurricanes that hit the US Gulf Coast in the summer – albeit at higher prices.

Concern about energy security nonetheless is widespread. Capacity in most segments of the energy industry remains constrained and perceptions of geopolitical risk have increased. Non-OPEC crude oil production stagnated last year as a result of slower Russian production growth, production declines in mature provinces and hurricane-related losses. Carbon emissions continued to increase, along with energy consumption.

There have been positive developments in energy markets during the past year. So far, the international economy has proved surprisingly resilient to higher energy prices and continued to grow. While access to energy resources is an area of continuing uncertainty, global proved reserves of oil and gas have continued to increase. The European Union's Emissions Trading Scheme has provided carbon prices via an organized international market for the first time.



## Group chief executive's introduction

In this challenging environment, good information is essential. This Review provides timely and unbiased data on which the necessary decisions facing policy-makers and businesses around the world can be taken. In addition to the printed version, supporting data is available on our website at [www.bp.com/statisticalreview](http://www.bp.com/statisticalreview).

I would like to thank all those across the world whose co-operation and support make this publication possible. I hope you will find the Review of interest and value.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'The Lord Browne of Madingley'.

The Lord Browne of Madingley  
Group Chief Executive  
June 2006

# 2005 in review

Crude oil, natural gas and coal prices all hit record (nominal) levels in 2005. Combined with a modest reduction in global economic growth, this resulted in a slowdown in energy consumption growth.

World primary energy consumption in 2005 increased by

2.7%

## Energy developments

World primary energy consumption increased by 2.7% in 2005, below the previous year's strong growth of 4.4% but still above the 10-year average. Growth slowed from 2004 in every region and for every fuel. The strongest increase was again in the Asia Pacific region, which rose by 5.8%, while North America once more recorded the weakest growth, at 0.3%. US consumption fell slightly, while China accounted for more than half of global energy consumption growth.



## Oil

The Brent dated oil price averaged \$54.52 per barrel in 2005, more than 40% above the 2004 average. Prices exceeded \$60 per barrel for the first time in early August. Prices reached a daily peak of more than \$67 in mid-August, before Hurricanes Katrina and Rita struck the US Gulf Coast. The closure of US refineries after the hurricanes helped narrow the differential between Brent and West Texas Intermediate in 2005. Differentials versus heavy sour crudes again were wider than historic averages as the world's refining system remained limited in its ability to process incremental volumes of heavy sour crudes.

Global oil consumption grew by 1.3% in 2005, below the 10-year average and a marked slowdown from the strong growth (+3.6%) seen in 2004. Consumption rose by 1 million barrels per day (b/d) to reach 82.5 million b/d. Chinese consumption, which grew by nearly 1 million b/d in 2004, rose by only 200,000b/d. US consumption declined by 75,000b/d.

OPEC producers gained market share, accounting for nearly all the net increase in global production, as output rose by 900,000b/d. Saudi Arabia utilized both existing and newly installed production capacity to increase output to 11 million b/d. Kuwait and Qatar each increased output by at least 100,000b/d. Iraqi production declined by nearly 200,000b/d.

Oil production outside OPEC was flat, the weakest performance since 1993. OECD output fell by 950,000b/d, the largest contraction ever recorded. Output in the USA fell by 400,000b/d, with much of the decline owing to hurricane-related losses. Output in both the UK and Norway fell by more than 200,000b/d. These declines were offset by rising non-OECD production. Russian production increased again, but at a reduced rate. Output grew by 260,000b/d, one-third of the growth seen in 2004. New deepwater production pushed Angolan output up by more than 250,000b/d. Azerbaijan, Brazil and China each increased production by at least 100,000b/d.



World natural gas  
consumption grew by

2.3%

### Natural gas

World natural gas consumption grew by 2.3% in 2005, more slowly than in 2004 but close to the 10-year average. North America was the only region to see consumption decline. In the USA, the world's largest consumer, gas use declined by 1.5%. The continued growth in gas consumed for power generation was more than offset by a decline in industrial use, which in turn was exacerbated by the price spikes and the interruption of business activity following the hurricanes. Gas use in the UK, the world's third-largest consumer, declined by 2.2%. Elsewhere, gas consumption rose by 3.8%, with the largest gains in China, southern Europe and India.

Gas production rose by 2.5% in 2005, despite declines in the USA and the European Union. The USA had the world's largest production

decline, owing to hurricane-related losses. In Europe, declining UK and Dutch production was offset by continued increases in Russia and Norway. China's production increase was the largest in the world.

International trade in natural gas continued to grow robustly in 2005, rising by 6.4%, close to the 10-year average. Pipeline shipments also rose by 6.4%. While a large number of producers increased pipeline shipments, the largest increments were recorded by Norway, Algeria, Libya and Russia. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) shipments rebounded in 2005, rising by 6.4%. Egypt became an LNG exporter in 2005 and shipments from Qatar, Australia and Malaysia increased significantly. US LNG imports declined slightly, while European LNG imports rose by 19%. Asian LNG consumption continued to increase, with the ramp-up of Indian imports the key driver.

Coal was again the world's fastest-growing fuel, with global consumption rising by

5%



#### Other fuels

Coal was again the world's fastest-growing fuel, with global consumption rising by 5% or twice the 10-year average. Consumption in China, the world's largest consumer, rose by 11%. China accounted for 80% of global growth. Consumption growth in the USA was also above average, while growth in the rest of the world was close to the 10-year average.

Nuclear power consumption stagnated in 2005, rising by 0.6%, below the 10-year average of 1.8%. Output remains near capacity and few new plants have come on line. Global hydroelectric generation rose by 4.2%, the second consecutive above-average year. Growth was boosted by new capacity in China, where output rose by 13.7%. Elsewhere, growth in northern Europe, Brazil and Canada offset declines owing to low rainfall across southern Europe and parts of the USA.

#### Acknowledgements

We express our gratitude to our numerous contacts worldwide who provide the basic data for this publication.



## Proved reserves

	At end 1985 Thousand million barrels	At end 1995 Thousand million barrels	At end 2004 Thousand million barrels	Thousand million tonnes	At end 2005		R/P ratio
					Thousand million barrels	Share of total	
USA	36.4	29.8	29.3	<b>3.6</b>	<b>29.3</b>	2.4%	11.8
Canada	9.6	10.5	16.5	<b>2.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	1.4%	14.8
Mexico	55.6	48.8	14.8	<b>1.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	1.1%	10.0
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Argentina	2.2	2.4	2.3	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	0.2%	8.7
Brazil	2.2	6.2	11.2	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	1.0%	18.8
Colombia	1.2	3.0	1.5	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	0.1%	7.3
Ecuador	1.1	3.4	5.1	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	0.4%	25.6
Peru	0.6	0.8	1.1	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	0.1%	27.1
Trinidad & Tobago	0.6	0.7	0.8	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	0.1%	13.0
Venezuela	54.5	66.3	79.7	<b>11.5</b>	<b>79.7</b>	6.6%	72.6
Other S. & Cent. America	0.5	1.1	1.3	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	0.1%	24.8
<b>Total S. &amp; Cent. America</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>40.7</b>
Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a	7.0	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	0.6%	42.4
Denmark	0.4	0.9	1.3	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	0.1%	9.3
Italy	0.6	0.7	0.8	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	0.1%	17.0
Kazakhstan	n/a	n/a	39.6	<b>5.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	3.3%	79.6
Norway	5.6	10.8	9.7	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	0.8%	8.9
Romania	1.4	1.0	0.5	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	♦	11.3
Russian Federation	n/a	n/a	72.4	<b>10.2</b>	<b>74.4</b>	6.2%	21.4
Turkmenistan	n/a	n/a	0.5	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	♦	7.8
United Kingdom	5.6	4.5	4.0	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	0.3%	6.1
Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	0.6	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	♦	12.9
Other Europe & Eurasia	65.0	63.6	2.2	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	0.2%	12.9
<b>Total Europe &amp; Eurasia</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Iran	59.0	93.7	132.7	<b>18.9</b>	<b>137.5</b>	11.5%	93.0
Iraq	65.0	100.0	115.0	<b>15.5</b>	<b>115.0</b>	9.6%	*
Kuwait	92.5	96.5	101.5	<b>14.0</b>	<b>101.5</b>	8.5%	*
Oman	4.1	5.2	5.6	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	0.5%	19.6
Qatar	4.5	3.7	15.2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	1.3%	38.0
Saudi Arabia	171.5	261.5	264.3	<b>36.3</b>	<b>264.2</b>	22.0%	65.6
Syria	1.5	2.6	3.2	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	0.2%	17.5
United Arab Emirates	33.0	98.1	97.8	<b>13.0</b>	<b>97.8</b>	8.1%	97.4
Yemen	0.1	0.1	2.9	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	0.2%	18.3
Other Middle East	0.2	0.1	0.1	†	<b>0.1</b>	♦	4.6
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>431.3</b>	<b>661.5</b>	<b>738.2</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>742.7</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>81.0</b>
Algeria	8.8	10.0	11.8	<b>1.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	1.0%	16.6
Angola	2.0	3.1	9.0	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	0.8%	19.9
Chad	–	–	0.9	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	0.1%	14.3
Rep. of Congo (Brazzaville)	0.8	1.3	1.8	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	0.1%	19.3
Egypt	3.8	3.8	3.6	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	0.3%	14.6
Equatorial Guinea	–	0.6	1.8	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	0.1%	13.6
Gabon	0.7	1.5	2.2	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	0.2%	25.8
Libya	21.3	29.5	39.1	<b>5.1</b>	<b>39.1</b>	3.3%	63.0
Nigeria	16.6	20.8	35.9	<b>4.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	3.0%	38.1
Sudan	0.3	0.3	6.4	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	0.5%	46.3
Tunisia	1.8	0.4	0.7	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	0.1%	25.2
Other Africa	1.0	0.7	0.6	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	♦	12.0
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>31.8</b>
Australia	2.9	4.0	4.0	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	0.3%	20.0
Brunei	1.4	1.1	1.1	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	0.1%	14.9
China	17.1	16.3	16.0	<b>2.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	1.3%	12.1
India	3.8	5.5	5.6	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	0.5%	20.7
Indonesia	9.2	5.0	4.3	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	0.4%	10.4
Malaysia	3.5	5.2	4.3	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	0.3%	13.9
Thailand	0.1	0.3	0.5	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	♦	5.2
Vietnam	–	0.8	3.1	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	0.3%	21.8
Other Asia Pacific	1.1	1.0	0.8	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.1%	13.2
<b>Total Asia Pacific</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>TOTAL WORLD</b>	<b>770.4</b>	<b>1027.0</b>	<b>1194.1</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>1200.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>40.6</b>
of which: OECD	118.6	111.3	81.8	<b>10.6</b>	<b>80.6</b>	6.7%	11.2
OPEC	535.8	785.1	897.4	<b>123.2</b>	<b>902.4</b>	75.2%	73.1
Non-OPEC‡	172.0	179.8	175.8	<b>23.5</b>	<b>175.4</b>	14.6%	13.6
Former Soviet Union	62.7	62.1	120.9	<b>16.8</b>	<b>122.9</b>	10.2%	28.4

\* More than 100 years.

† Less than 0.05.

♦ Less than 0.05%.

‡ Excludes Former Soviet Union.

n/a not available.

**Notes: Proved reserves of oil** – Generally taken to be those quantities that geological and engineering information indicates with reasonable certainty can be recovered in the future from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

**Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratio** – If the reserves remaining at the end of any year are divided by the production in that year, the result is the length of time that those remaining reserves would last if production were to continue at that level.

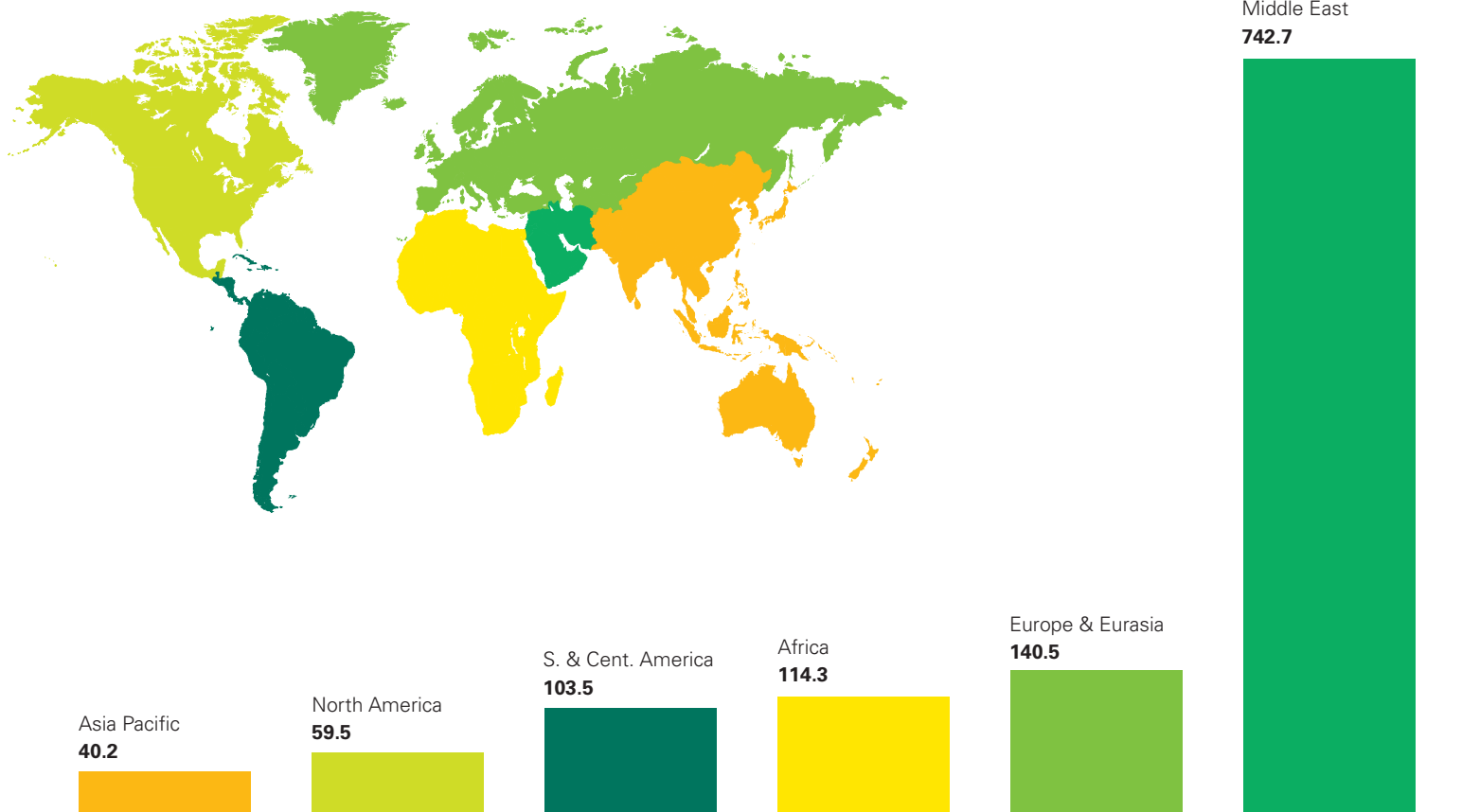
**Source of data** – The estimates in this table have been compiled using a combination of primary official sources, third-party data from the OPEC Secretariat, World Oil, Oil & Gas Journal and an independent estimate of Russian reserves based on information in the public domain. The reserves figures shown do not necessarily meet the definitions, guidelines and practices used for determining proved reserves at the company level, for instance, those published by the US Securities and Exchange Commission or recommended for the purposes of UK SORP, nor do they necessarily represent BP's view of proved reserves by country. The figure for Canadian oil reserves includes an official estimate of Canadian oil sands 'under active development'. Oil includes gas condensate and natural gas liquids as well as crude oil.

**For the purposes of this table, shares of total are calculated using thousand million barrels figures.**



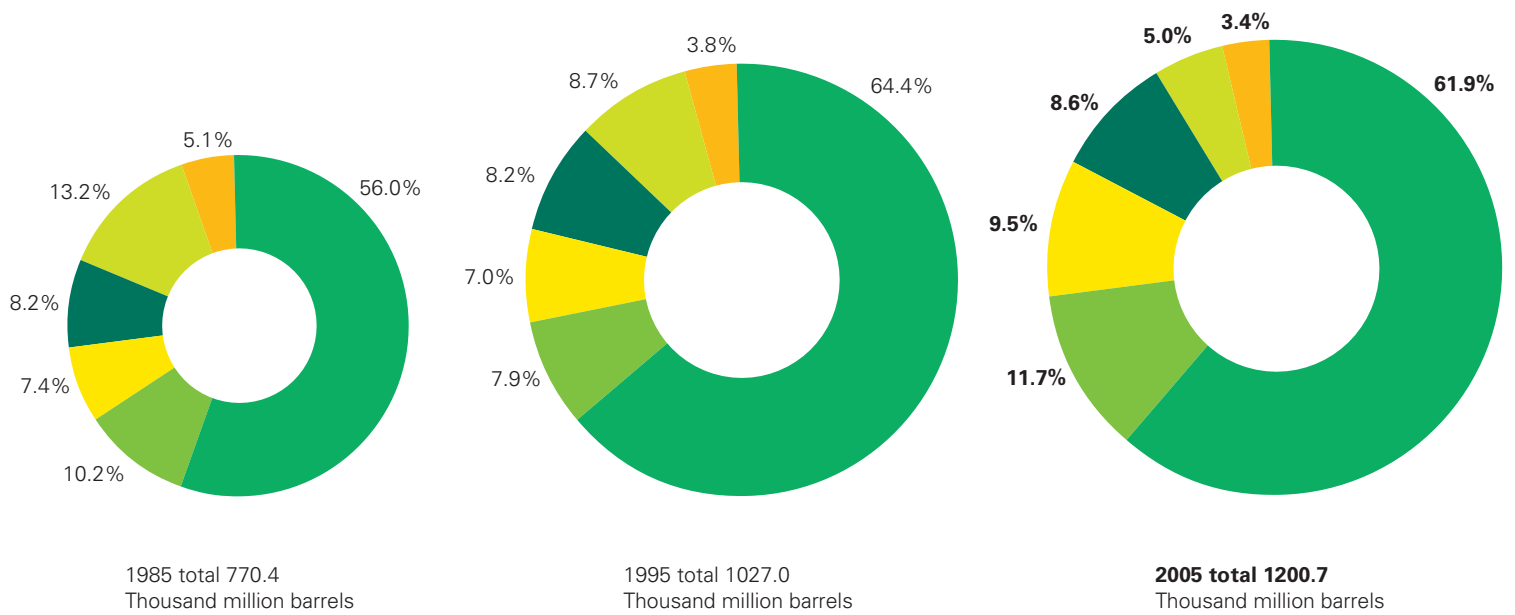
**Proved reserves at end 2005**

Thousand million barrels



**Distribution of proved reserves in 1985, 1995 and 2005**

Percentage



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

**Production\***

Thousand barrels daily

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change 2005 over 2004	2005 share of total
<b>USA</b>	8322	8295	8269	8011	7731	7733	7669	7626	7400	7228	<b>6830</b>	-5.5%	8.0%
Canada	2402	2480	2588	2672	2604	2721	2677	2858	3004	3085	<b>3047</b>	-1.3%	3.7%
Mexico	3065	3277	3410	3499	3343	3450	3560	3585	3789	3824	<b>3759</b>	-1.6%	4.8%
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>13789</b>	<b>14052</b>	<b>14267</b>	<b>14182</b>	<b>13678</b>	<b>13904</b>	<b>13906</b>	<b>14069</b>	<b>14193</b>	<b>14137</b>	<b>13636</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
Argentina	758	823	877	890	847	819	830	818	806	754	<b>725</b>	-3.9%	0.9%
Brazil	718	807	868	1003	1133	1268	1337	1499	1555	1542	<b>1718</b>	11.1%	2.2%
Colombia	591	635	667	775	838	711	627	601	564	551	<b>549</b>	-0.4%	0.7%
Ecuador	395	393	397	385	383	409	416	401	427	535	<b>541</b>	1.1%	0.7%
Peru	123	121	120	116	107	100	98	98	92	94	<b>111</b>	11.5%	0.1%
Trinidad & Tobago	142	141	135	134	141	138	135	155	164	152	<b>171</b>	13.6%	0.2%
Venezuela	2959	3137	3321	3480	3126	3239	3141	2916	2607	2972	<b>3007</b>	1.1%	4.0%
Other S. & Cent. America	96	102	108	125	124	130	137	152	153	144	<b>142</b>	-2.4%	0.2%
<b>Total S. &amp; Cent. America</b>	<b>5782</b>	<b>6159</b>	<b>6493</b>	<b>6908</b>	<b>6699</b>	<b>6813</b>	<b>6721</b>	<b>6640</b>	<b>6367</b>	<b>6745</b>	<b>6964</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
Azerbaijan	185	183	185	230	278	281	300	311	313	317	<b>452</b>	42.8%	0.6%
Denmark	186	208	230	238	299	363	348	371	368	390	<b>377</b>	-3.3%	0.5%
Italy	101	104	114	108	96	88	79	106	107	105	<b>118</b>	12.2%	0.2%
Kazakhstan	434	474	536	537	631	744	836	1018	1111	1297	<b>1364</b>	4.3%	1.6%
Norway	2903	3232	3280	3138	3139	3346	3418	3333	3264	3188	<b>2969</b>	-7.5%	3.5%
Romania	145	142	141	137	133	131	130	127	123	119	<b>114</b>	-4.5%	0.1%
Russian Federation	6288	6114	6227	6169	6178	6536	7056	7698	8544	9287	<b>9551</b>	2.7%	12.1%
Turkmenistan	84	90	108	129	143	144	162	182	202	193	<b>192</b>	-0.5%	0.2%
United Kingdom	2749	2735	2702	2807	2909	2667	2476	2463	2257	2028	<b>1808</b>	-11.0%	2.2%
Uzbekistan	172	174	182	191	191	177	171	171	166	152	<b>126</b>	-16.9%	0.1%
Other Europe & Eurasia	575	546	524	506	474	466	466	501	509	496	<b>463</b>	-6.8%	0.6%
<b>Total Europe &amp; Eurasia</b>	<b>13822</b>	<b>14003</b>	<b>14228</b>	<b>14190</b>	<b>14472</b>	<b>14942</b>	<b>15443</b>	<b>16281</b>	<b>16965</b>	<b>17572</b>	<b>17534</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
Iran	3744	3759	3776	3855	3603	3818	3730	3414	3999	4081	<b>4049</b>	-0.8%	5.1%
Iraq	530	580	1166	2126	2541	2583	2376	2035	1339	2010	<b>1820</b>	-9.5%	2.3%
Kuwait	2130	2129	2137	2176	2000	2104	2070	1995	2329	2481	<b>2643</b>	6.5%	3.3%
Oman	868	897	909	905	911	959	961	900	823	785	<b>780</b>	-0.6%	1.0%
Qatar	461	568	719	747	797	855	854	783	917	990	<b>1097</b>	9.0%	1.3%
Saudi Arabia	9127	9265	9481	9544	8911	9511	9263	8970	10222	10588	<b>11035</b>	4.3%	13.5%
Syria	596	586	577	576	579	548	581	545	562	529	<b>469</b>	-11.4%	0.6%
United Arab Emirates	2362	2438	2567	2643	2511	2626	2534	2324	2611	2656	<b>2751</b>	3.7%	3.3%
Yemen	351	357	375	380	405	450	455	457	448	420	<b>426</b>	1.3%	0.5%
Other Middle East	52	50	50	49	48	48	47	48	48	48	<b>48</b>	*	0.1%
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>20222</b>	<b>20628</b>	<b>21758</b>	<b>23001</b>	<b>22306</b>	<b>23501</b>	<b>22871</b>	<b>21471</b>	<b>23296</b>	<b>24588</b>	<b>25119</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>31.0%</b>
Algeria	1327	1386	1421	1461	1515	1578	1562	1680	1852	1946	<b>2015</b>	3.8%	2.2%
Angola	633	716	741	731	745	746	742	905	885	986	<b>1242</b>	26.0%	1.6%
Cameroon	106	110	124	105	95	88	81	75	68	62	<b>58</b>	-6.1%	0.1%
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	168	<b>173</b>	3.0%	0.2%
Rep. of Congo (Brazzaville)	180	200	225	264	293	275	271	258	243	240	<b>253</b>	5.5%	0.3%
Egypt	924	894	873	857	827	781	758	751	749	721	<b>696</b>	-3.9%	0.9%
Equatorial Guinea	7	17	62	85	96	117	173	210	234	329	<b>355</b>	7.9%	0.5%
Gabon	356	365	364	337	340	327	301	295	240	235	<b>234</b>	-0.2%	0.3%
Libya	1439	1452	1489	1480	1425	1469	1421	1374	1486	1607	<b>1702</b>	5.9%	2.1%
Nigeria	1998	2145	2316	2167	2066	2155	2274	2103	2263	2502	<b>2580</b>	3.1%	3.2%
Sudan	2	5	9	12	63	174	211	233	255	325	<b>379</b>	16.6%	0.5%
Tunisia	90	89	81	83	84	78	71	75	68	72	<b>74</b>	3.4%	0.1%
Other Africa	51	62	64	63	56	56	53	63	71	75	<b>72</b>	-3.0%	0.1%
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>7112</b>	<b>7441</b>	<b>7768</b>	<b>7644</b>	<b>7606</b>	<b>7844</b>	<b>7918</b>	<b>8022</b>	<b>8438</b>	<b>9266</b>	<b>9835</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>
Australia	583	619	669	644	625	809	733	731	624	541	<b>554</b>	2.0%	0.6%
Brunei	175	165	163	157	182	193	203	210	214	211	<b>206</b>	-2.0%	0.3%
China	2989	3170	3211	3212	3213	3252	3306	3346	3401	3481	<b>3627</b>	4.2%	4.6%
India	804	778	800	787	788	780	780	801	798	816	<b>784</b>	-4.1%	0.9%
Indonesia	1578	1580	1557	1520	1408	1456	1389	1288	1183	1152	<b>1136</b>	-1.4%	1.4%
Malaysia	775	773	777	779	751	754	748	785	831	857	<b>827</b>	-4.3%	0.9%
Thailand	87	97	116	121	132	164	174	191	223	220	<b>276</b>	25.2%	0.3%
Vietnam	155	179	205	245	296	328	350	354	364	427	<b>392</b>	-8.2%	0.5%
Other Asia Pacific	230	245	229	217	218	200	195	193	195	186	<b>199</b>	6.9%	0.2%
<b>Total Asia Pacific</b>	<b>7375</b>	<b>7607</b>	<b>7727</b>	<b>7684</b>	<b>7613</b>	<b>7936</b>	<b>7877</b>	<b>7899</b>	<b>7832</b>	<b>7890</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL WORLD</b>	<b>68102</b>	<b>69889</b>	<b>72241</b>	<b>73608</b>	<b>72373</b>	<b>74941</b>	<b>74736</b>	<b>74382</b>	<b>77091</b>	<b>80198</b>	<b>81088</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
of which: OECD	20734	21355	21660	21492	21095	21514	21297	21422	21156	20716	<b>19763</b>	-4.7%	23.8%
OPEC	27654	28438	29950	31198	29903	31393	30614	28882	30806	32985	<b>33836</b>	2.5%	41.7%
Non-OPEC‡	33151	34280	34915	35020	34919	35535	35463	35968	35787	35805	<b>35408</b>	-1.1%	43.4%
Former Soviet Union	7297	7171	7377	7391	7551	8013	8659	9533	10499	11409	<b>11844</b>	3.7%	14.8%

\*Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands and NGLs (natural gas liquids – the liquid content of natural gas where this is recovered separately).

Excludes liquid fuels from other sources such as coal derivatives.

‡Excludes Former Soviet Union.

\*Less than 0.05%.

**Notes: Annual changes and shares of total are calculated using million tonnes per annum figures rather than thousand barrels daily. Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.**

Because of rounding, some totals may not agree exactly with the sum of their component parts.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change 2005 over 2004	2005 share of total
<b>USA</b>	383.6	382.1	380.0	368.1	352.6	352.6	349.2	346.9	338.4	329.2	<b>310.2</b>	-5.5%	8.0%
Canada	111.9	115.5	120.7	125.1	121.0	126.9	126.1	135.0	142.7	147.6	<b>145.2</b>	-1.3%	3.7%
Mexico	150.5	162.6	169.7	173.5	165.2	171.2	176.6	178.4	188.8	190.7	<b>187.1</b>	-1.6%	4.8%
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>646.0</b>	<b>660.1</b>	<b>670.4</b>	<b>666.7</b>	<b>638.8</b>	<b>650.8</b>	<b>651.9</b>	<b>660.2</b>	<b>669.8</b>	<b>667.4</b>	<b>642.5</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
Argentina	37.5	40.8	43.4	44.0	41.8	40.4	41.5	40.9	40.2	37.8	<b>36.2</b>	-3.9%	0.9%
Brazil	35.5	40.2	43.1	49.8	56.3	63.2	66.3	74.4	77.0	76.5	<b>84.7</b>	11.1%	2.2%
Colombia	29.5	31.8	33.2	38.5	41.6	35.3	31.0	29.7	27.9	27.3	<b>27.1</b>	-0.4%	0.7%
Ecuador	20.1	20.0	20.2	19.6	19.5	20.9	21.2	20.4	21.7	27.3	<b>27.6</b>	1.1%	0.7%
Peru	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	<b>4.9</b>	11.5%	0.1%
Trinidad & Tobago	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.5	7.9	7.3	<b>8.3</b>	13.6%	0.2%
Venezuela	152.4	162.2	171.4	179.6	160.9	167.3	161.6	149.9	134.2	153.4	<b>154.7</b>	1.1%	4.0%
Other S. & Cent. America	4.6	5.0	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.8	7.8	7.3	<b>7.1</b>	-2.4%	0.2%
<b>Total S. &amp; Cent. America</b>	<b>292.8</b>	<b>312.9</b>	<b>329.1</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>338.4</b>	<b>345.3</b>	<b>339.8</b>	<b>335.3</b>	<b>321.1</b>	<b>341.3</b>	<b>350.6</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
Azerbaijan	9.2	9.1	9.2	11.4	13.8	14.0	14.9	15.4	15.5	15.7	<b>22.4</b>	42.8%	0.6%
Denmark	9.1	10.2	11.2	11.6	14.6	17.7	17.0	18.1	17.9	19.1	<b>18.4</b>	-3.3%	0.5%
Italy	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	<b>6.1</b>	12.2%	0.2%
Kazakhstan	20.6	23.0	25.8	25.9	30.1	35.3	40.1	48.2	52.4	60.6	<b>63.0</b>	4.3%	1.6%
Norway	138.4	154.7	156.2	149.6	149.7	160.2	162.0	157.3	153.0	149.9	<b>138.2</b>	-7.5%	3.5%
Romania	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	<b>5.4</b>	-4.5%	0.1%
Russian Federation	310.8	302.9	307.4	304.3	304.8	323.3	348.1	379.6	421.4	458.8	<b>470.0</b>	2.7%	12.1%
Turkmenistan	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.1	7.2	8.0	9.0	10.0	9.6	<b>9.5</b>	-0.5%	0.2%
United Kingdom	129.9	129.7	127.9	132.6	137.4	126.2	116.7	115.9	106.1	95.4	<b>84.7</b>	-11.0%	2.2%
Uzbekistan	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.6	<b>5.5</b>	-16.9%	0.1%
Other Europe & Eurasia	27.6	26.3	25.1	24.2	22.7	22.4	22.2	23.7	24.0	23.4	<b>21.8</b>	-6.8%	0.6%
<b>Total Europe &amp; Eurasia</b>	<b>669.4</b>	<b>680.0</b>	<b>688.7</b>	<b>686.5</b>	<b>699.6</b>	<b>724.7</b>	<b>746.6</b>	<b>786.0</b>	<b>818.9</b>	<b>850.2</b>	<b>845.0</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
Iran	185.5	186.6	187.0	190.8	178.1	189.4	184.4	168.6	197.9	202.6	<b>200.4</b>	-0.8%	5.1%
Iraq	26.0	28.6	57.1	104.4	124.9	127.3	116.7	99.9	65.7	99.2	<b>89.5</b>	-9.5%	2.3%
Kuwait	104.9	105.1	105.1	107.2	98.3	103.9	101.9	98.2	114.8	122.5	<b>130.1</b>	6.5%	3.3%
Oman	42.8	44.4	44.9	44.7	45.0	47.6	47.5	44.5	40.7	38.9	<b>38.5</b>	-0.6%	1.0%
Qatar	21.1	26.2	33.3	34.3	36.0	38.7	38.4	35.1	41.2	44.9	<b>48.8</b>	9.0%	1.3%
Saudi Arabia	438.5	446.3	455.2	457.7	426.2	457.6	442.9	427.3	487.9	506.1	<b>526.2</b>	4.3%	13.5%
Syria	29.6	29.2	28.7	28.6	28.8	27.3	28.9	27.1	28.0	26.4	<b>23.3</b>	-11.4%	0.6%
United Arab Emirates	111.5	115.1	120.5	123.9	117.6	123.3	118.3	108.5	122.2	124.7	<b>129.0</b>	3.7%	3.3%
Yemen	16.7	16.9	17.7	18.0	19.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.1	19.9	<b>20.1</b>	1.3%	0.5%
Other Middle East	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	<b>2.2</b>	*	0.1%
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>978.9</b>	<b>1000.7</b>	<b>1051.8</b>	<b>1111.9</b>	<b>1076.2</b>	<b>1138.6</b>	<b>1102.8</b>	<b>1033.0</b>	<b>1121.7</b>	<b>1187.3</b>	<b>1208.1</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>31.0%</b>
Algeria	56.6	59.3	60.3	61.8	63.9	66.8	65.8	70.9	79.0	83.6	<b>86.5</b>	3.8%	2.2%
Angola	31.2	35.4	36.5	36.0	36.7	36.9	36.6	44.6	43.6	48.7	<b>61.2</b>	26.0%	1.6%
Cameroon	5.4	5.6	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	<b>3.0</b>	-6.1%	0.1%
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	8.8	<b>9.1</b>	3.0%	0.2%
Rep. of Congo (Brazzaville)	9.3	10.4	11.6	13.6	15.1	14.2	14.0	13.3	12.5	12.4	<b>13.1</b>	5.5%	0.3%
Egypt	46.6	45.1	43.8	43.0	41.4	38.8	37.3	37.0	36.8	35.4	<b>33.9</b>	-3.9%	0.9%
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	0.8	3.1	4.2	4.8	5.8	8.6	10.4	11.6	16.3	<b>17.6</b>	7.9%	0.5%
Gabon	17.8	18.3	18.2	16.9	17.0	16.4	15.0	14.7	12.0	11.8	<b>11.7</b>	-0.2%	0.3%
Libya	67.9	68.6	70.0	69.6	67.0	69.3	66.8	64.6	69.9	75.8	<b>80.1</b>	5.9%	2.1%
Nigeria	97.5	105.0	113.2	106.0	100.8	105.4	110.8	102.3	110.3	121.9	<b>125.4</b>	3.1%	3.2%
Sudan	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	3.1	8.6	10.4	11.5	12.6	16.1	<b>18.7</b>	16.6%	0.5%
Tunisia	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.4	<b>3.5</b>	3.4%	0.1%
Other Africa	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.6	<b>3.5</b>	-3.0%	0.1%
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>355.9</b>	<b>370.4</b>	<b>363.9</b>	<b>361.2</b>	<b>373.0</b>	<b>375.2</b>	<b>379.6</b>	<b>399.6</b>	<b>441.0</b>	<b>467.1</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>
Australia	25.4	26.9	28.8	27.4	26.7	35.3	31.8	31.6	26.6	23.0	<b>23.3</b>	2.0%	0.6%
Brunei	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.3	<b>10.1</b>	-2.0%	0.3%
China	149.0	158.5	160.1	160.2	160.2	162.6	164.8	166.9	169.6	174.1	<b>180.8</b>	4.2%	4.6%
India	37.8	36.3	37.3	36.5	36.5	36.1	36.0	37.0	36.9	37.9	<b>36.2</b>	-4.1%	0.9%
Indonesia	76.5	76.7	75.7	74.2	68.6	71.5	68.0	63.0	57.7	55.9	<b>55.0</b>	-1.4%	1.4%
Malaysia	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.7	34.3	34.3	33.8	35.4	37.4	38.5	<b>36.8</b>	-4.3%	0.9%
Thailand	3.4	3.8	4.5	4.7	5.2	6.6	7.0	7.8	9.2	9.0	<b>11.2</b>	25.2%	0.3%
Vietnam	7.7	8.9	10.1	12.1	14.6	16.2	17.1	17.3	17.7	20.8	<b>19.1</b>	-8.2%	0.5%
Other Asia Pacific	10.8	11.5	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.7	<b>9.2</b>	6.9%	0.2%
<b>Total Asia Pacific</b>	<b>354.5</b>	<b>366.3</b>	<b>370.5</b>	<b>368.7</b>	<b>365.1</b>	<b>381.5</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>378.0</b>	<b>374.5</b>	<b>378.1</b>	<b>381.7</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL WORLD</b>	<b>3280.9</b>	<b>3375.9</b>	<b>3480.9</b>	<b>3547.6</b>	<b>3479.3</b>	<b>3613.8</b>	<b>3593.7</b>	<b>3572.0</b>	<b>3705.8</b>	<b>3865.3</b>	<b>3895.0</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
of which: OECD	974.4	1006.5	1019.4	1011.5	988.9	1011.1	999.6	1005.4	995.6	976.0	<b>927.7</b>	-4.7%	23.8%
OPEC	1338.3	1379.7	1448.9	1509.4	1442.3	1520.4	1475.6	1388.2	1480.8	1590.5	<b>1625.5</b>	2.5%	41.7%
Non-OPEC‡	1584.2	1642.9	1670.0	1675.6	1667.1	1700.0	1693.6	1717.6	1711.4	1716.2	<b>1692.0</b>	-1.1%	43.4%
Former Soviet Union	358.4	353.3	362.0	362.5	369.9	393.3	424.5	466.2	513.6	558.6	<b>577.4</b>	3.7%	14.8%

\*Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands and NGLs (natural gas liquids – the liquid content of natural gas where this is recovered separately).

Excludes liquid fuels from other sources such as coal derivatives.

‡Excludes Former Soviet Union.

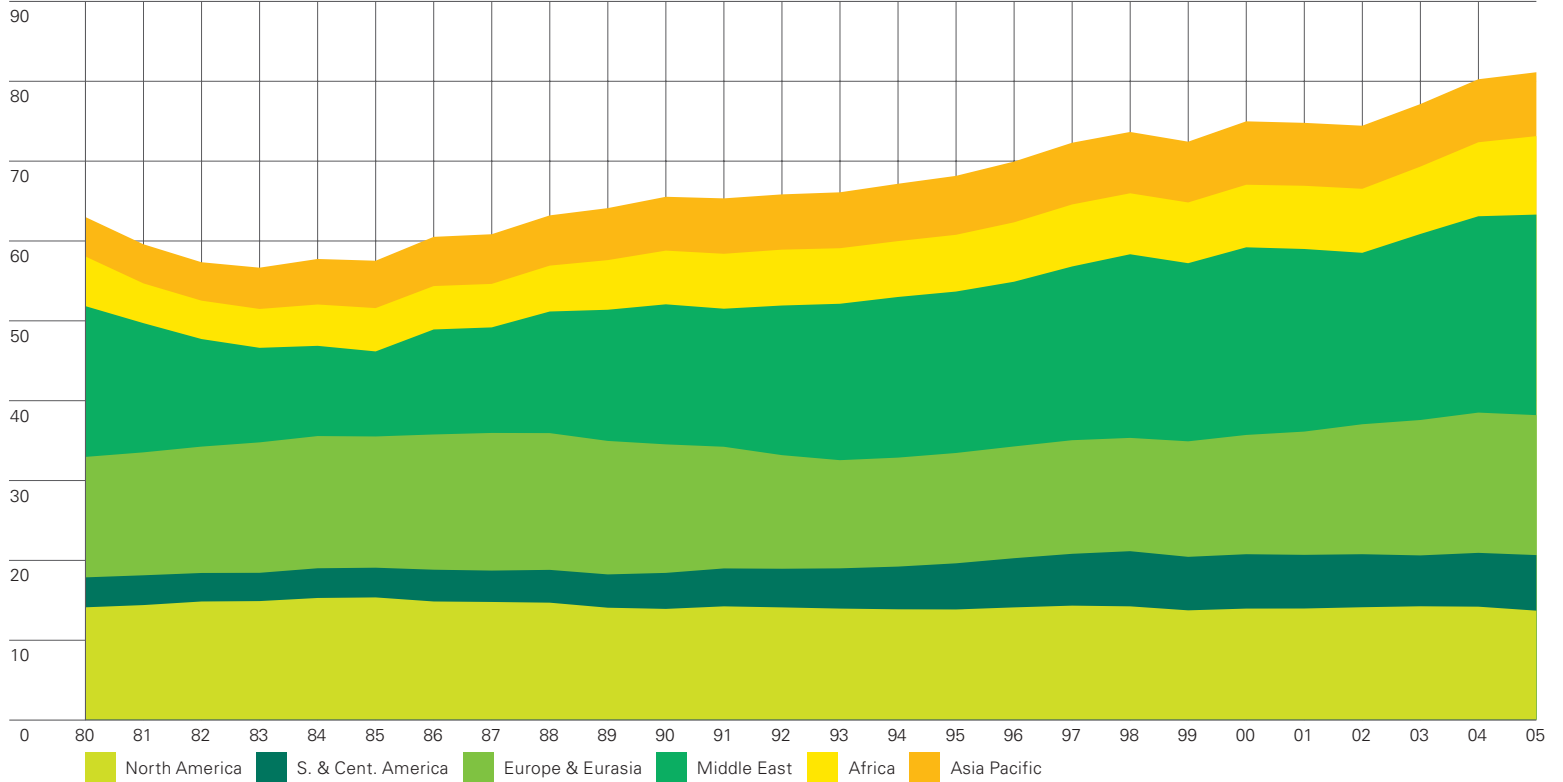
\* Less than 0.05%.

Notes: Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.

Because of rounding, some totals may not agree exactly with the sum of their component parts.

### Production by area

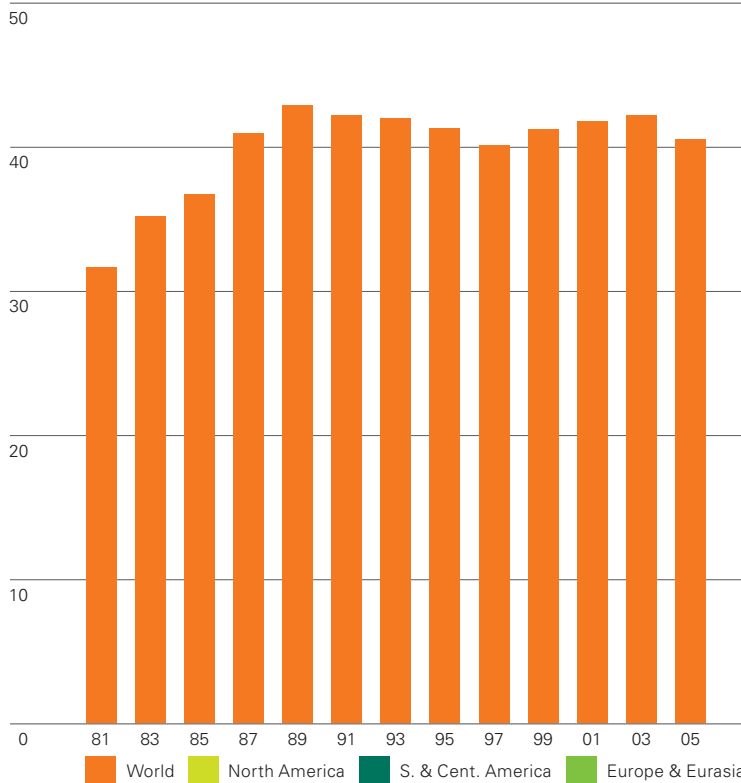
Million barrels daily



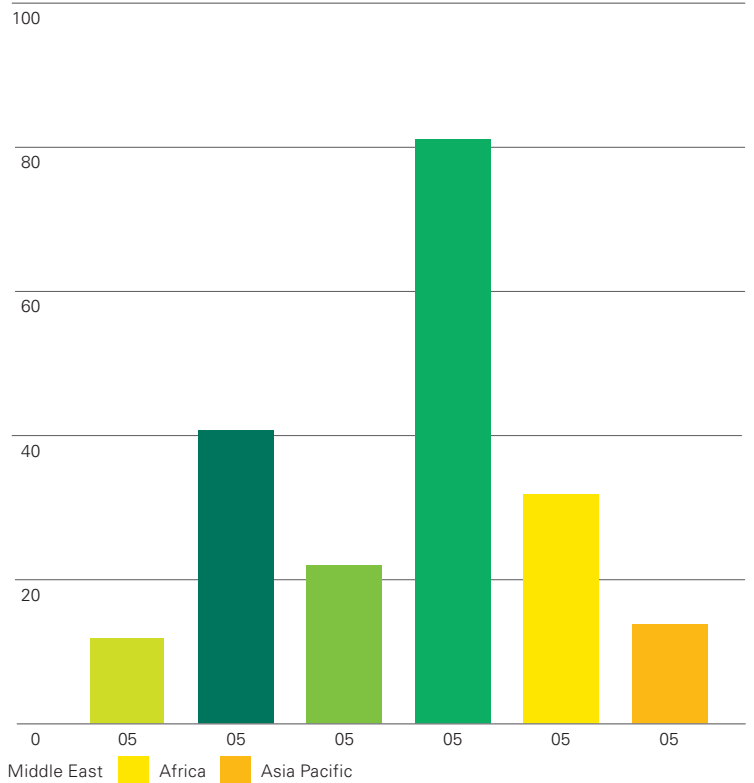
Oil production rose by 900,000b/d in 2005. OPEC accounted for virtually all the net increase. Russian production growth slowed. Growth in Angola, Brazil and China helped offset declines in Norway and the UK. US output also declined, in part owing to hurricane-related outages.

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

Years



Years



The world's oil R/P ratio declined slightly in 2005 to 40.6 years from 40.7 in 2004, although reserves continued to increase. Iran and Russia accounted for most of the increase. Reserves were 17% higher than the 1995 level; production was 19% higher.

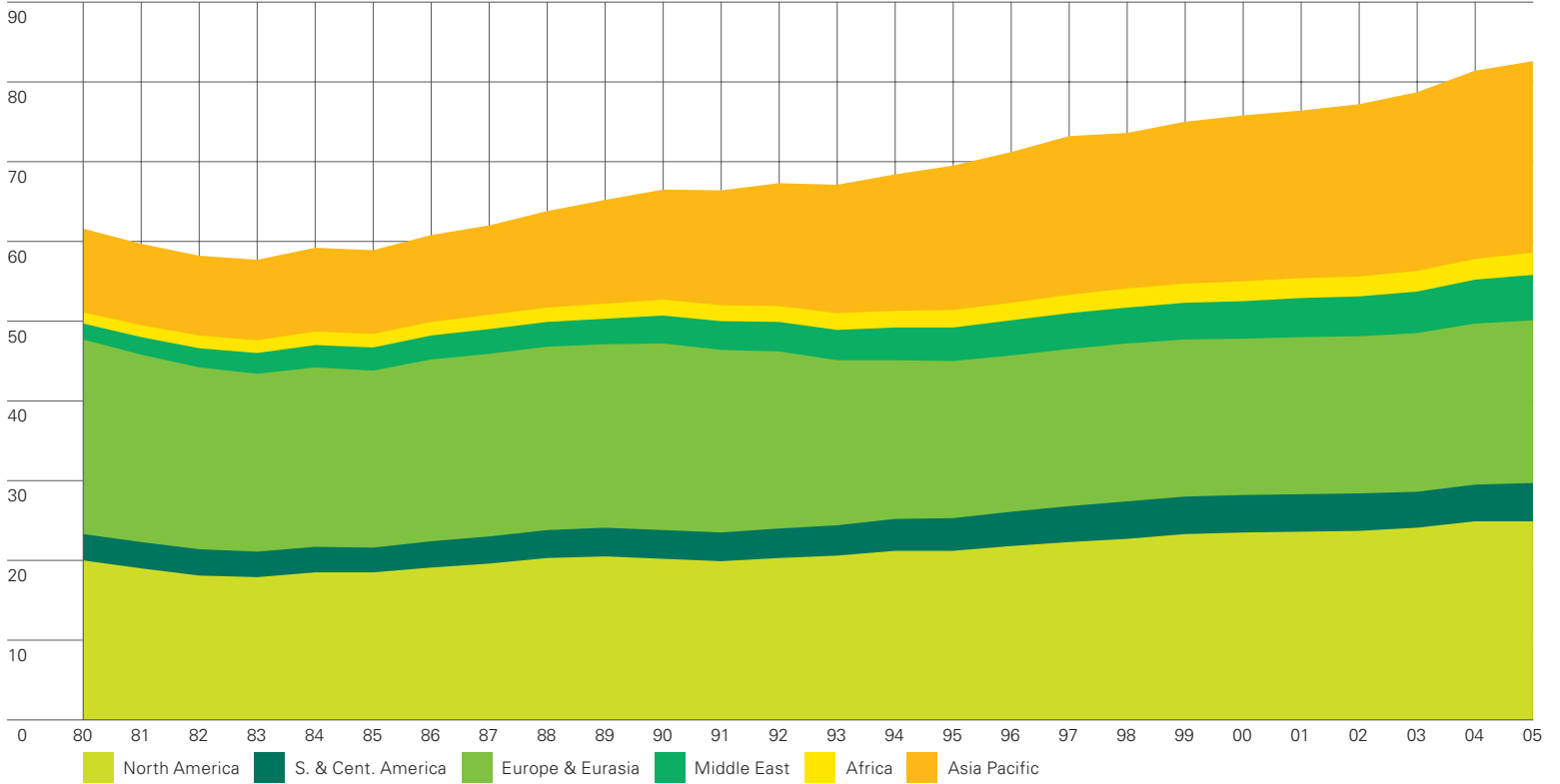






### Consumption by area

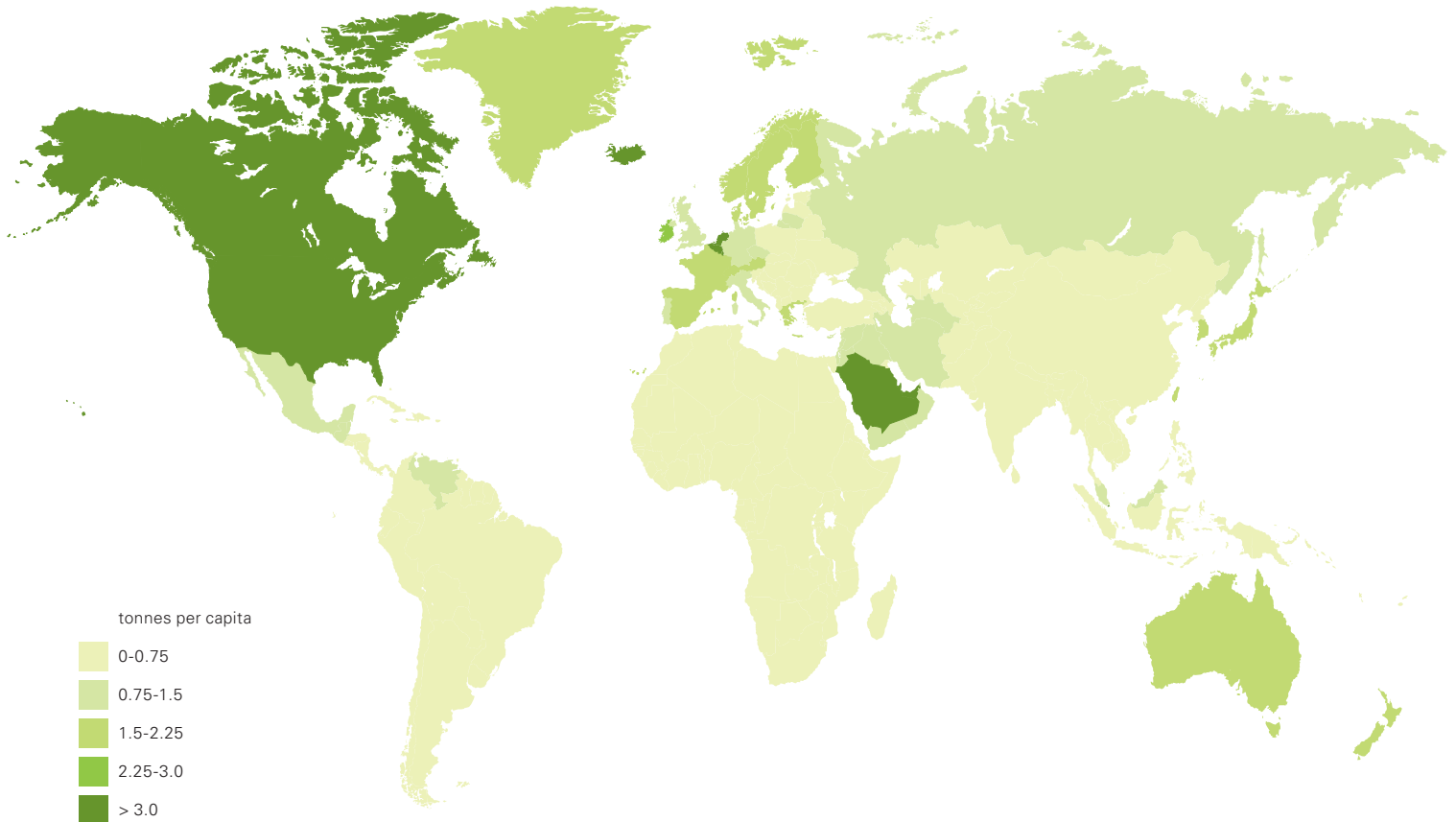
Million barrels daily



Oil consumption growth slowed to 1 million b/d in 2005, below the 10-year average. Chinese consumption growth dropped from 1 million b/d in 2004 to 200,000b/d in 2005. Oil use fell in three of the six largest consuming countries: the USA, Germany and India.

### Consumption per capita

Tonnes



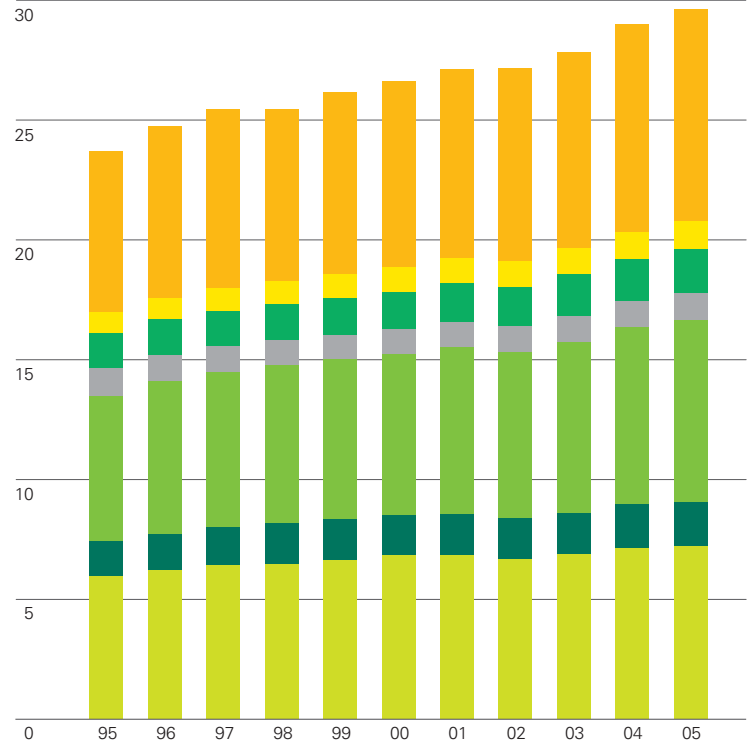


**Product consumption by region**

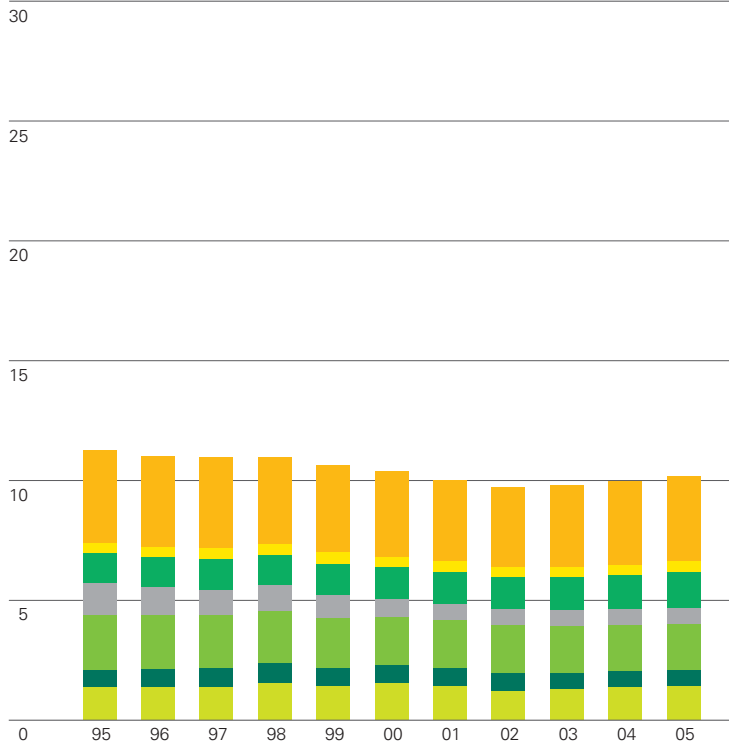
Light distillates (million barrels daily)



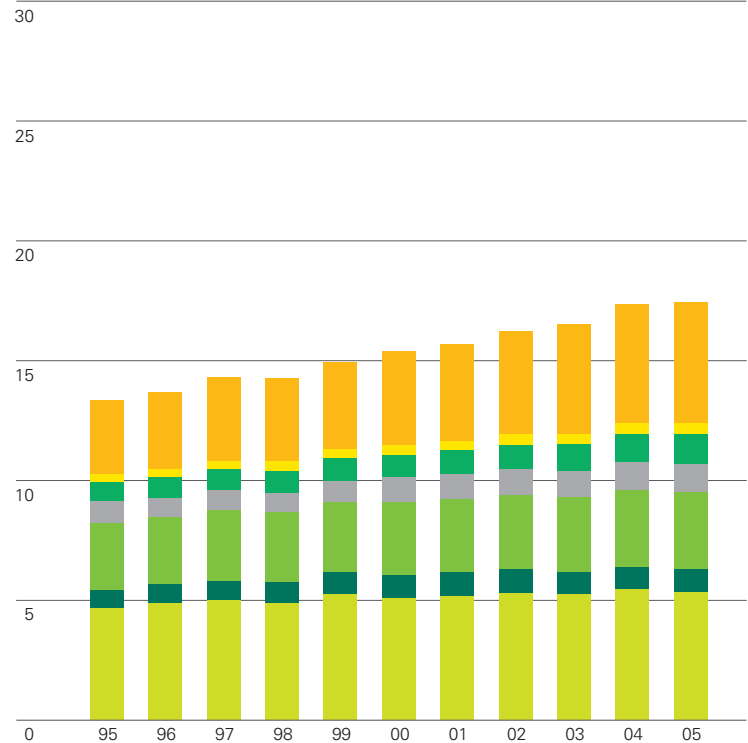
Middle distillates (million barrels daily)



Fuel oil (million barrels daily)



Others (million barrels daily)



Light distillates consumption growth was weak owing to declines in Europe and North America. Middle distillates accounted for 61% of global oil consumption growth in 2005.



### Spot crude prices

US dollars per barrel

	Dubai \$/bbl*	Brent \$/bbl†	Nigerian Forcados \$/bbl	West Texas Intermediate \$/bbl‡
1973	2.83	-	-	-
1974	10.41	-	-	-
1975	10.70	-	-	-
1976	11.63	12.80	12.87	12.23
1977	12.38	13.92	14.21	14.22
1978	13.03	14.02	13.65	14.55
1979	29.75	31.61	29.25	25.08
1980	35.69	36.83	36.98	37.96
1981	34.32	35.93	36.18	36.08
1982	31.80	32.97	33.29	33.65
1983	28.78	29.55	29.54	30.30
1984	28.06	28.78	28.14	29.39
1985	27.53	27.56	27.75	27.98
1986	13.10	14.43	14.46	15.10
1987	16.95	18.44	18.39	19.18
1988	13.27	14.92	15.00	15.97
1989	15.62	18.23	18.30	19.68
1990	20.45	23.73	23.85	24.50
1991	16.63	20.00	20.11	21.54
1992	17.17	19.32	19.61	20.57
1993	14.93	16.97	17.41	18.45
1994	14.74	15.82	16.25	17.21
1995	16.10	17.02	17.26	18.42
1996	18.52	20.67	21.16	22.16
1997	18.23	19.09	19.33	20.61
1998	12.21	12.72	12.62	14.39
1999	17.25	17.97	18.00	19.31
2000	26.20	28.50	28.42	30.37
2001	22.81	24.44	24.23	25.93
2002	23.74	25.02	25.04	26.16
2003	26.78	28.83	28.66	31.07
2004	33.64	38.27	38.13	41.49
2005	49.35	54.52	55.69	56.59

\*1973-1985 Arabian Light, 1986-2005 Dubai dated.

†1976-1983 Forties, 1984-2005 Brent dated.

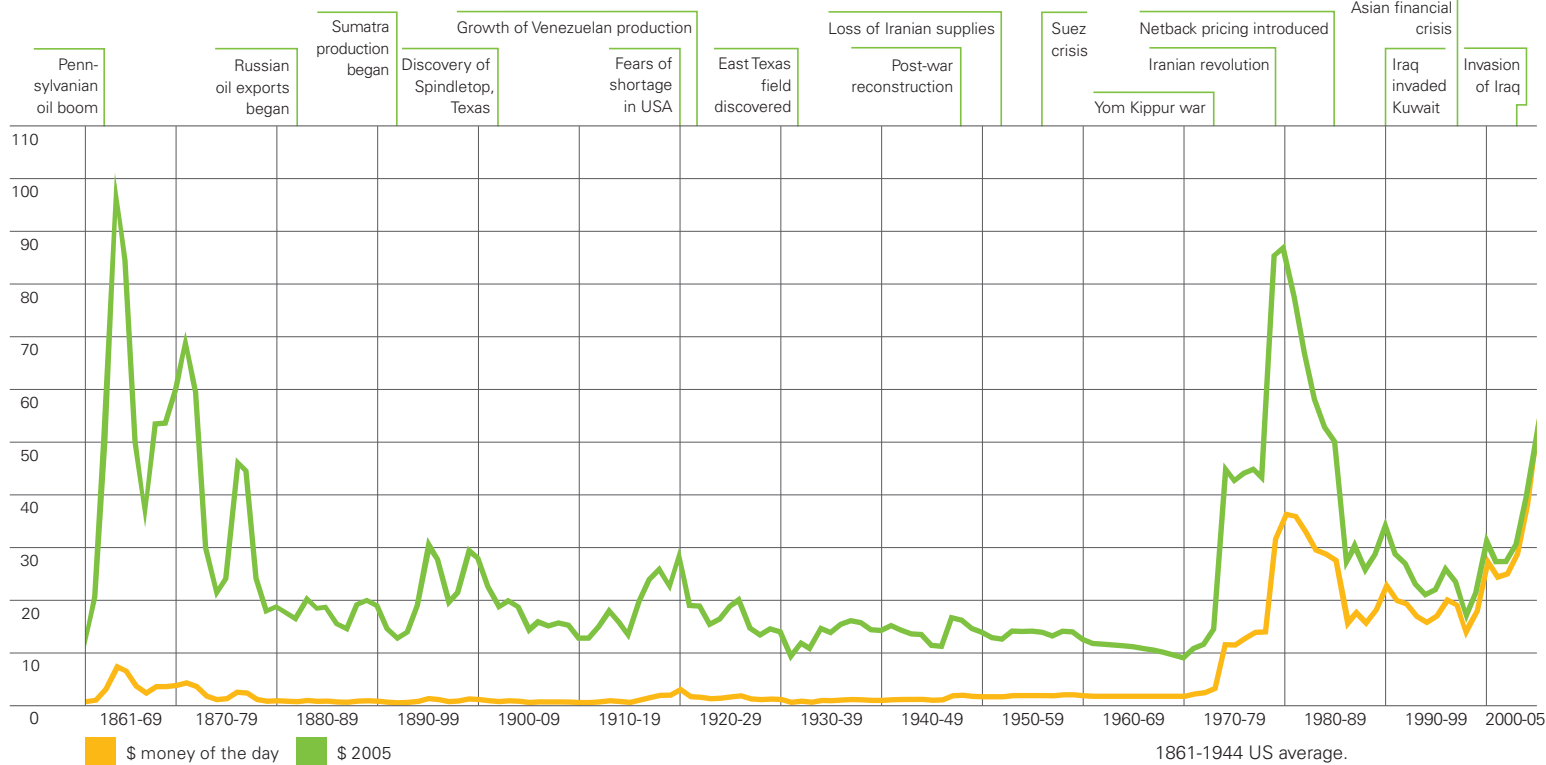
‡1976-1983 Posted WTI prices, 1984-2005 Spot WTI (Cushing) prices.

Source: Platts.

### Crude oil prices since 1861

US dollars per barrel

World events

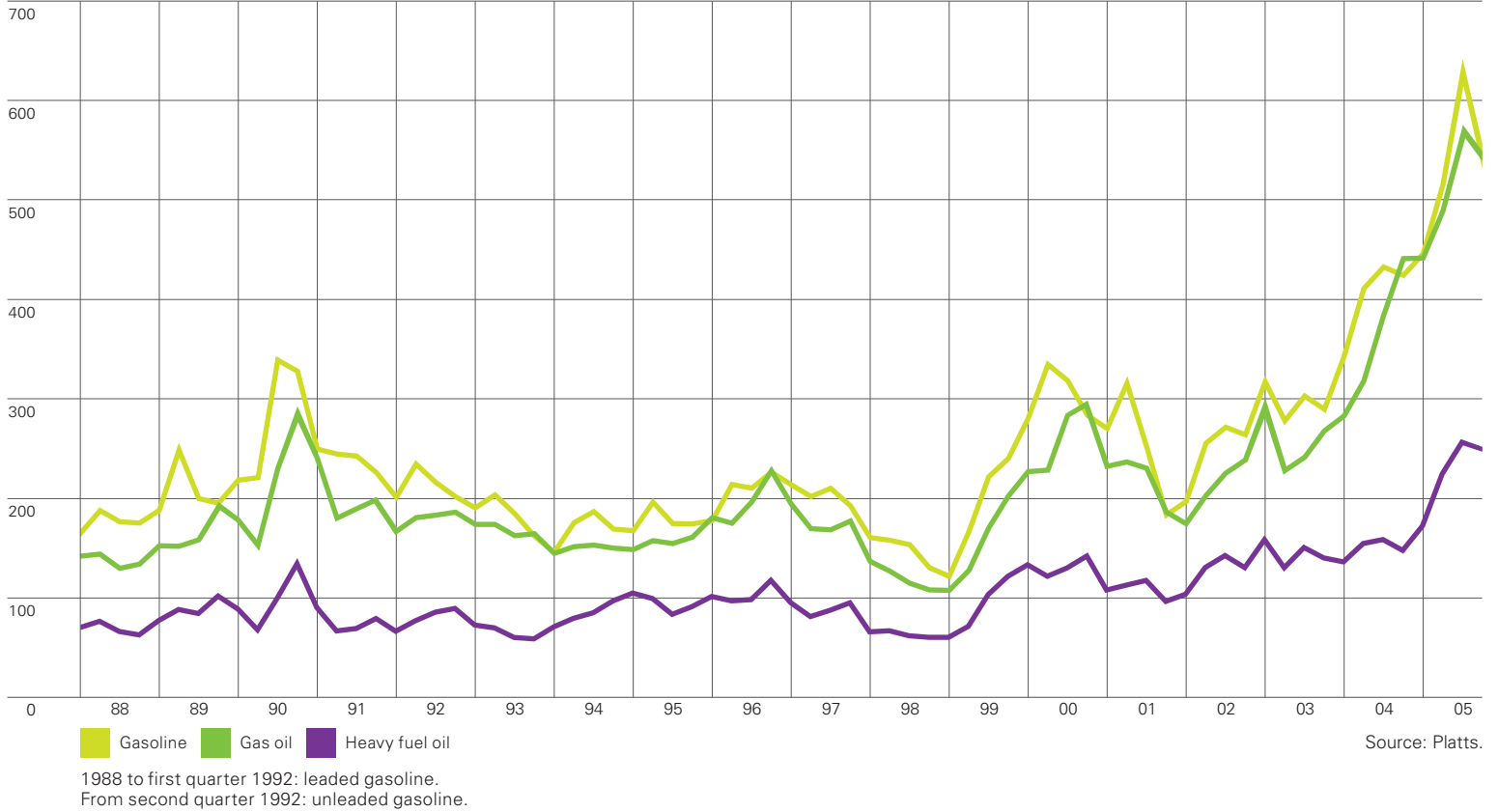


1861-1944 US average.  
1945-1983 Arabian Light posted at Ras Tanura.  
1984-2005 Brent dated.



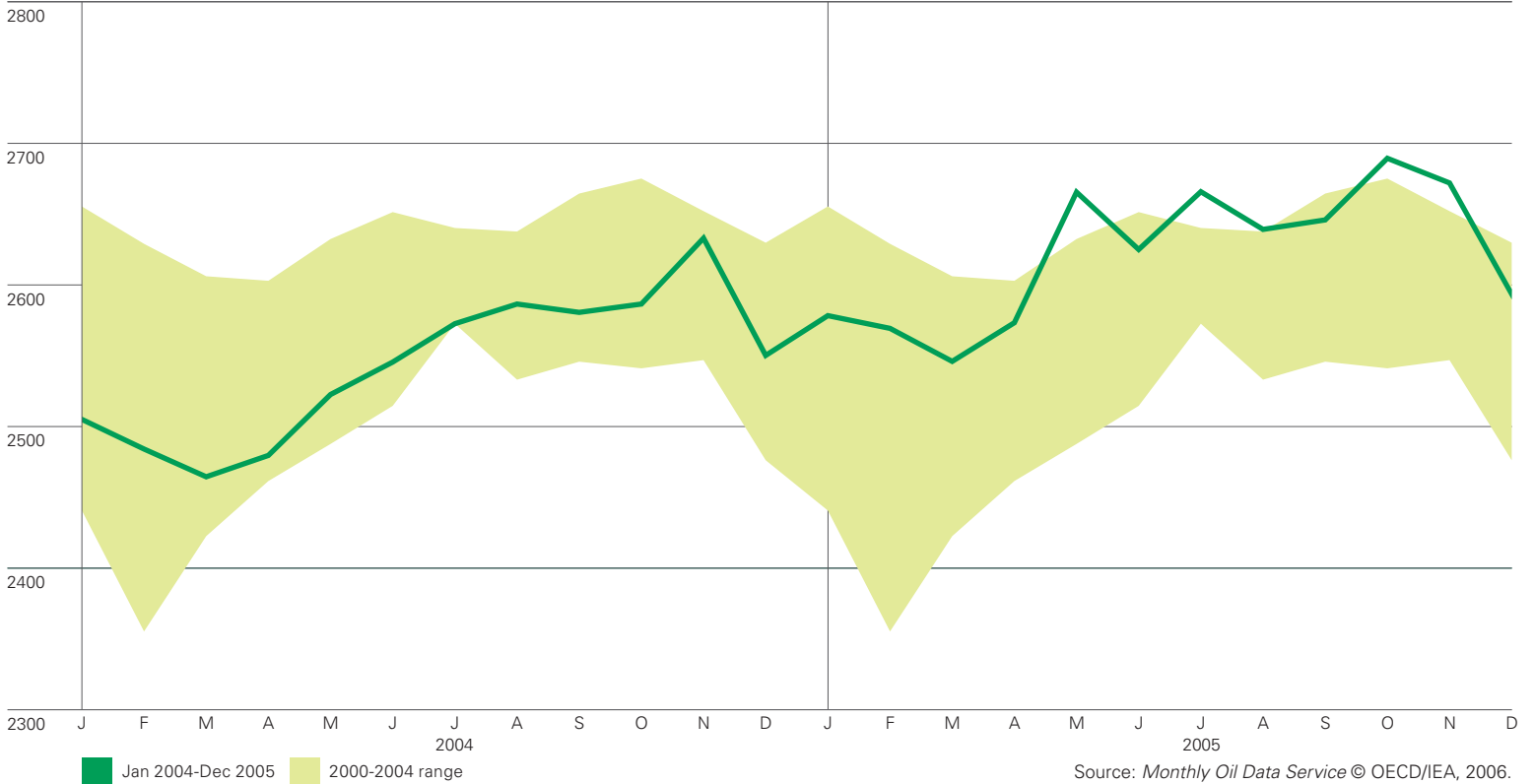
### Rotterdam product prices

US dollars per tonne



### OECD total commercial oil stocks

Million barrels





## Refinery utilization

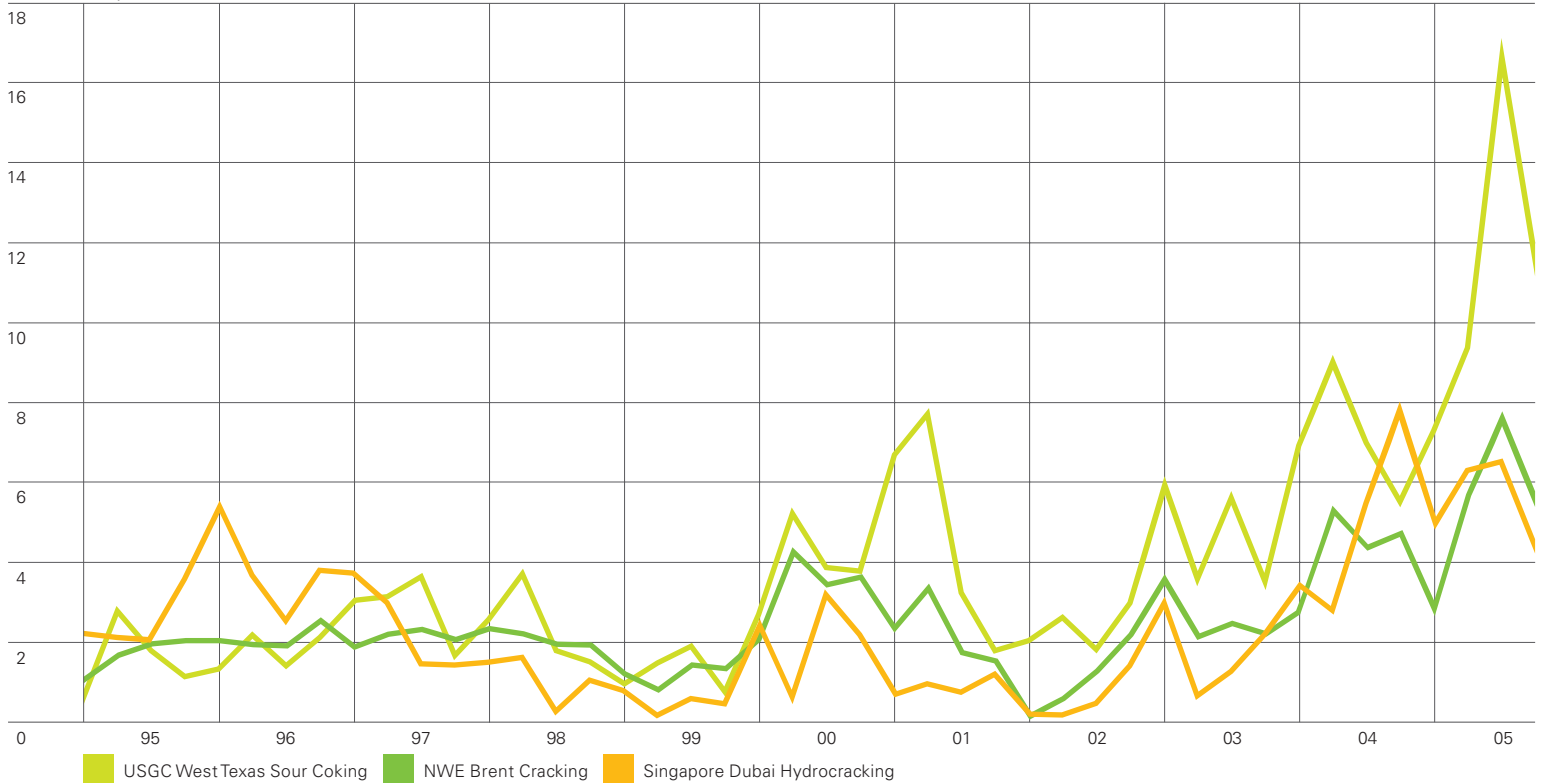
Percentage



Demand growth slowed in 2005 but was still in excess of global refining capacity additions. As a result, global average refinery utilization increased to 86.3% versus a revised 85.9% for 2004. Crude runs in North America were lower than in 2004 because of the disruption caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Utilization increased in most other regions, partly to compensate for the reduction in US refinery operations.

## 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.



## Trade movements

Thousand barrels daily

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change 2005 over 2004	2005 share of total
<b>Imports</b>													
USA	8831	9400	9907	10382	10550	11092	11618	11357	12254	12898	<b>13525</b>	4.9%	27.1%
Europe	10436	10472	10421	11017	10670	11070	11531	11895	11993	12538	<b>13261</b>	5.8%	26.6%
Japan	5581	5685	5735	5259	5346	5329	5202	5070	5314	5203	<b>5225</b>	0.4%	10.5%
Rest of World*	11562	12764	13721	13432	14157	14911	15401	15306	16238	17471	<b>17895</b>	2.4%	35.8%
<b>TOTAL WORLD</b>	<b>36410</b>	<b>38321</b>	<b>39784</b>	<b>40090</b>	<b>40723</b>	<b>42402</b>	<b>43752</b>	<b>43628</b>	<b>45799</b>	<b>48110</b>	<b>49906</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Exports</b>													
USA	949	978	976	1011	956	890	910	904	921	991	<b>1129</b>	14.0%	2.3%
Canada	1402	1484	1492	1603	1520	1703	1804	1959	2096	2148	<b>2201</b>	2.5%	4.4%
Mexico	1422	1656	1767	1770	1739	1814	1882	1966	2115	2070	<b>2065</b>	-0.2%	4.1%
S. & Cent. America	2797	3011	3219	3240	3145	3079	3143	2965	2942	3233	<b>3528</b>	9.1%	7.1%
Europe	1472	1540	1463	1344	1851	1967	1947	2234	2066	1993	<b>2149</b>	7.8%	4.3%
Former Soviet Union	2731	3239	3413	3569	4019	4273	4679	5370	6003	6440	<b>7076</b>	9.9%	14.2%
Middle East	16651	17170	18184	18702	18341	18944	19098	18062	18943	19630	<b>19821</b>	1.0%	39.7%
North Africa	2696	2756	2743	2712	2726	2732	2724	2620	2715	2917	<b>3070</b>	5.2%	6.2%
West Africa	2723	2916	3102	3094	2985	3293	3182	3134	3612	4048	<b>4358</b>	7.7%	8.7%
Asia Pacific†	2576	2790	2735	2490	2650	2767	2879	2863	3025	3009	<b>2967</b>	-1.4%	5.9%
Rest of World*	991	780	690	556	791	940	1506	1551	1361	1631	<b>1542</b>	-5.5%	3.1%
<b>TOTAL WORLD</b>	<b>36410</b>	<b>38320</b>	<b>39784</b>	<b>40091</b>	<b>40723</b>	<b>42402</b>	<b>43754</b>	<b>43628</b>	<b>45799</b>	<b>48110</b>	<b>49906</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Includes unidentified trade.

†Excludes Japan.

**Note: For the purposes of this table, annual changes and shares of total are calculated using thousand barrels daily figures.**



## Inter-area movements 2005

Million tonnes

From	To											Total
	USA	Canada	Mexico	S. & Cent. America	Europe	Africa	Australasia	China	Japan	Other Asia Pacific	Rest of World	
USA	-	7.4	10.1	15.5	11.6	0.7	-	0.4	4.0	3.5	0.9	<b>54.1</b>
Canada	107.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.8	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	<b>108.5</b>
Mexico	81.8	1.7	-	6.7	10.5	0.1	-	-	-	1.6	0.2	<b>102.6</b>
S. & Cent. America	140.9	5.3	2.1	-	15.1	1.0	-	5.3	0.1	3.3	-	<b>173.1</b>
Europe	53.3	22.0	2.4	2.3	-	12.9	-	0.6	0.3	6.0	4.5	<b>104.3</b>
Former Soviet Union	23.0	-	0.1	3.0	287.0	0.5	-	19.6	2.3	3.5	10.0	<b>349.0</b>
Middle East	116.5	7.1	0.5	7.8	156.1	37.2	5.6	67.4	211.7	369.2	3.0	<b>982.1</b>
North Africa	26.7	8.4	0.3	5.7	97.0	4.1	0.2	3.2	0.1	5.4	0.6	<b>151.7</b>
West Africa	96.5	2.0	-	8.4	34.6	4.4	0.2	28.6	3.0	38.1	0.9	<b>216.7</b>
East & Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	6.7	4.0	1.2	-	<b>13.2</b>
Australasia	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	3.2	5.8	-	<b>10.9</b>
China	1.6	0.1	-	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	-	2.3	14.0	0.4	<b>20.7</b>
Japan	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	3.3	-	1.0	-	<b>5.1</b>
Other Asia Pacific	8.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	6.1	0.7	26.8	30.3	24.8	14.6	0.5	<b>112.7</b>
Unidentified*	10.3	5.5	-	0.3	34.3	-	1.9	0.3	2.1	2.1	-	<b>56.8</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>666.7</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>655.0</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>166.9</b>	<b>258.2</b>	<b>469.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>2461.5</b>

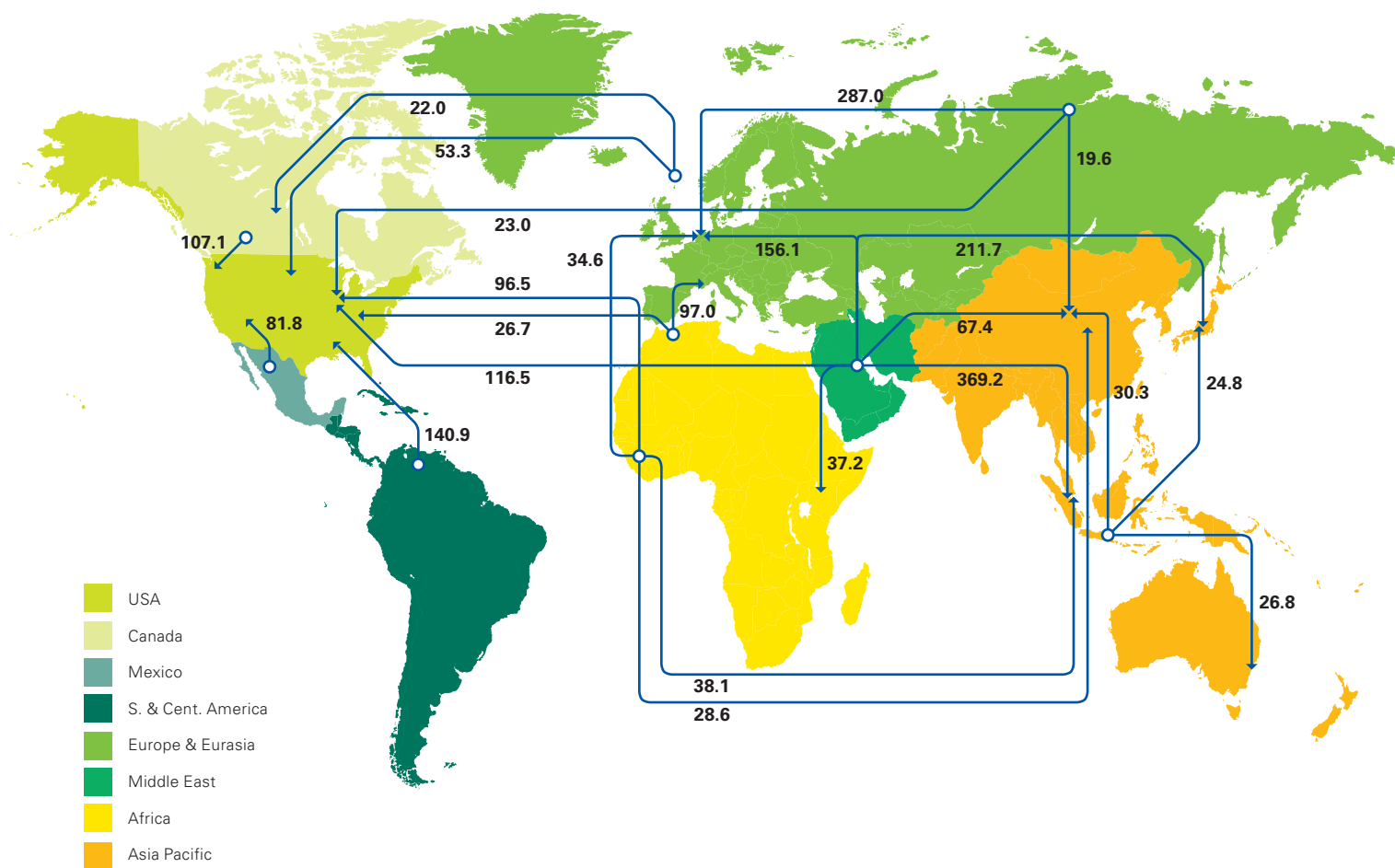
Thousand barrels daily

From	USA	Canada	Mexico	S. & Cent. America	Europe	Africa	Australasia	China	Japan	Other Asia Pacific	Rest of World	Total
USA	-	154	211	323	242	15	-	8	84	73	19	<b>1129</b>
Canada	2172	-	2	4	17	-	-	-	6	-	-	<b>2201</b>
Mexico	1647	34	-	135	211	2	-	-	-	32	4	<b>2065</b>
S. & Cent. America	2868	109	44	-	309	21	-	107	2	68	-	<b>3528</b>
Europe	1100	444	50	48	-	270	-	12	6	125	94	<b>2149</b>
Former Soviet Union	473	-	2	60	5811	10	-	398	47	72	202	<b>7076</b>
Middle East	2345	143	10	157	3144	752	113	1360	4269	7466	63	<b>19821</b>
North Africa	547	169	6	115	1959	83	4	64	2	109	12	<b>3070</b>
West Africa	1943	40	-	169	696	88	4	574	60	765	18	<b>4358</b>
East & Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	135	80	25	-	<b>266</b>
Australasia	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	65	117	-	<b>222</b>
China	32	2	-	33	4	2	8	-	47	289	8	<b>427</b>
Japan	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	69	-	21	-	<b>107</b>
Other Asia Pacific	170	4	2	6	128	15	545	626	511	301	10	<b>2318</b>
Unidentified*	214	111	-	6	706	-	39	6	44	44	-	<b>1169</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>13525</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>13261</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>3384</b>	<b>5225</b>	<b>9507</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>49906</b>

\*Includes changes in the quantity of oil in transit, movements not otherwise shown, unidentified military use, etc.

## Major trade movements

Trade flows worldwide (million tonnes)



## Imports and exports 2005

	Million tonnes				Thousand barrels daily			
	Crude imports	Product imports	Crude exports	Product exports	Crude imports	Product imports	Crude exports	Product exports
USA	500.7	166.0	1.9	52.2	10055	3470	38	1091
Canada	46.5	13.2	81.8	26.7	934	276	1643	558
Mexico	–	15.7	97.4	5.2	–	328	1956	109
S. & Cent. America	32.7	19.1	109.6	63.5	657	399	2201	1327
Europe	524.7	130.3	38.1	66.2	10537	2724	765	1384
Former Soviet Union	–	4.4	267.6	81.4	–	92	5374	1702
Middle East	10.2	6.4	862.9	119.2	205	134	17329	2492
North Africa	8.9	8.1	122.6	29.1	179	169	2462	608
West Africa	2.9	8.9	208.7	8.0	58	186	4191	167
East & Southern Africa	27.3	5.6	12.4	0.8	548	117	249	17
Australasia	24.3	11.2	7.2	3.7	488	234	145	77
China	127.1	39.8	6.7	14.0	2552	832	135	293
Japan	210.4	47.8	–	5.1	4225	999	–	107
Other Asia Pacific	369.5	99.8	46.3	66.4	7420	2086	930	1388
Unidentified*	–	–	22.0	34.8	–	–	442	727
<b>TOTAL WORLD</b>	<b>1885.2</b>	<b>576.3</b>	<b>1885.2</b>	<b>576.3</b>	<b>37859</b>	<b>12047</b>	<b>37859</b>	<b>12047</b>

\*Includes changes in the quantity of oil in transit, movements not otherwise shown, unidentified military use, etc.

**Note:** Bunkers are not included as exports. Intra-area movements, for example, between countries in Europe, are excluded.



## Natural gas



### Proved reserves

	At end 1985 Trillion cubic metres	At end 1995 Trillion cubic metres	At end 2004 Trillion cubic metres	Trillion cubic feet	At end 2005		R/P ratio
					Trillion cubic metres	Share of total	
USA	5.41	4.62	5.45	192.5	5.45	3.0%	10.4
Canada	2.78	1.93	1.59	56.0	1.59	0.9%	8.6
Mexico	2.17	1.92	0.42	14.5	0.41	0.2%	10.4
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>263.3</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Argentina	0.68	0.62	0.55	17.8	0.50	0.3%	11.1
Bolivia	0.13	0.13	0.76	26.1	0.74	0.4%	71.1
Brazil	0.09	0.15	0.33	10.9	0.31	0.2%	27.3
Colombia	0.11	0.22	0.12	4.0	0.11	0.1%	16.7
Peru	†	0.20	0.33	11.5	0.33	0.2%	*
Trinidad & Tobago	0.32	0.35	0.53	19.2	0.55	0.3%	18.8
Venezuela	1.73	4.06	4.29	152.3	4.32	2.4%	*
Other S. & Cent. America	0.24	0.23	0.17	5.9	0.17	0.1%	87.7
<b>Total S. &amp; Cent. America</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>247.8</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>51.8</b>
Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a	1.37	48.4	1.37	0.8%	*
Denmark	0.09	0.12	0.08	2.4	0.07	♦	6.5
Germany	0.30	0.22	0.20	6.6	0.19	0.1%	11.8
Italy	0.26	0.30	0.18	5.9	0.17	0.1%	14.0
Kazakhstan	n/a	n/a	3.00	105.9	3.00	1.7%	*
Netherlands	1.86	1.82	1.45	49.6	1.41	0.8%	22.3
Norway	0.57	1.81	2.39	84.9	2.41	1.3%	28.3
Poland	0.10	0.15	0.11	3.8	0.11	0.1%	25.3
Romania	0.27	0.41	0.30	22.2	0.63	0.3%	48.6
Russian Federation	n/a	n/a	47.80	1688.0	47.82	26.6%	80.0
Turkmenistan	n/a	n/a	2.90	102.4	2.90	1.6%	49.3
Ukraine	n/a	n/a	1.11	39.0	1.11	0.6%	58.7
United Kingdom	0.65	0.70	0.53	18.7	0.53	0.3%	6.0
Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	1.86	65.3	1.85	1.0%	33.2
Other Europe & Eurasia	40.37	57.64	0.46	16.2	0.46	0.3%	47.0
<b>Total Europe &amp; Eurasia</b>	<b>44.45</b>	<b>63.16</b>	<b>63.73</b>	<b>2259.4</b>	<b>64.01</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>60.3</b>
Bahrain	0.21	0.15	0.09	3.2	0.09	0.1%	9.1
Iran	13.99	19.35	26.74	943.9	26.74	14.9%	*
Iraq	0.82	3.36	3.17	111.9	3.17	1.8%	*
Kuwait	1.04	1.49	1.57	55.5	1.57	0.9%	*
Oman	0.22	0.45	1.00	35.1	1.00	0.6%	56.9
Qatar	4.44	8.50	25.78	910.1	25.78	14.3%	*
Saudi Arabia	3.69	5.54	6.83	243.6	6.90	3.8%	99.3
Syria	0.12	0.24	0.31	10.9	0.31	0.2%	57.3
United Arab Emirates	3.15	5.86	6.06	213.0	6.04	3.4%	*
Yemen	–	0.43	0.48	16.9	0.48	0.3%	*
Other Middle East	†	†	0.05	1.8	0.05	♦	26.7
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>27.67</b>	<b>45.37</b>	<b>72.09</b>	<b>2546.0</b>	<b>72.13</b>	<b>40.1%</b>	<b>*</b>
Algeria	3.35	3.69	4.55	161.7	4.58	2.5%	52.2
Egypt	0.26	0.65	1.87	66.7	1.89	1.1%	54.4
Libya	0.63	1.31	1.49	52.6	1.49	0.8%	*
Nigeria	1.34	3.47	5.23	184.6	5.23	2.9%	*
Other Africa	0.59	0.81	1.17	42.2	1.20	0.7%	*
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>14.30</b>	<b>508.1</b>	<b>14.39</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>88.3</b>
Australia	0.77	1.28	2.52	89.0	2.52	1.4%	67.9
Bangladesh	0.35	0.27	0.44	15.4	0.44	0.2%	30.7
Brunei	0.24	0.40	0.34	12.0	0.34	0.2%	28.3
China	0.87	1.67	2.20	83.0	2.35	1.3%	47.0
India	0.48	0.68	0.92	38.9	1.10	0.6%	36.2
Indonesia	1.98	1.95	2.77	97.4	2.76	1.5%	36.3
Malaysia	1.49	2.27	2.46	87.5	2.48	1.4%	41.4
Myanmar	0.27	0.27	0.50	17.7	0.50	0.3%	38.5
Pakistan	0.62	0.60	0.80	34.0	0.96	0.5%	32.2
Papua New Guinea	†	0.43	0.43	15.1	0.43	0.2%	*
Thailand	0.22	0.18	0.35	12.5	0.35	0.2%	16.5
Vietnam	–	0.15	0.24	8.3	0.24	0.1%	45.6
Other Asia Pacific	0.25	0.41	0.38	13.1	0.37	0.2%	34.7
<b>Total Asia Pacific</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>10.54</b>	<b>14.35</b>	<b>523.7</b>	<b>14.84</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>41.2</b>
<b>TOTAL WORLD</b>	<b>99.54</b>	<b>143.42</b>	<b>179.00</b>	<b>6348.1</b>	<b>179.83</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65.1</b>
of which: European Union 25	3.49	3.44	2.65	90.8	2.57	1.4%	12.9
OECD	15.38	15.09	15.02	527.7	14.95	8.3%	13.8
Former Soviet Union	40.00	57.37	58.32	2058.8	58.32	32.4%	76.7

\*More than 100 years.

†Less than 0.05.

♦Less than 0.05%.

n/a not available.

**Notes: Proved reserves of natural gas** – Generally taken to be those quantities that geological and engineering information indicates with reasonable certainty can be recovered in the future from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

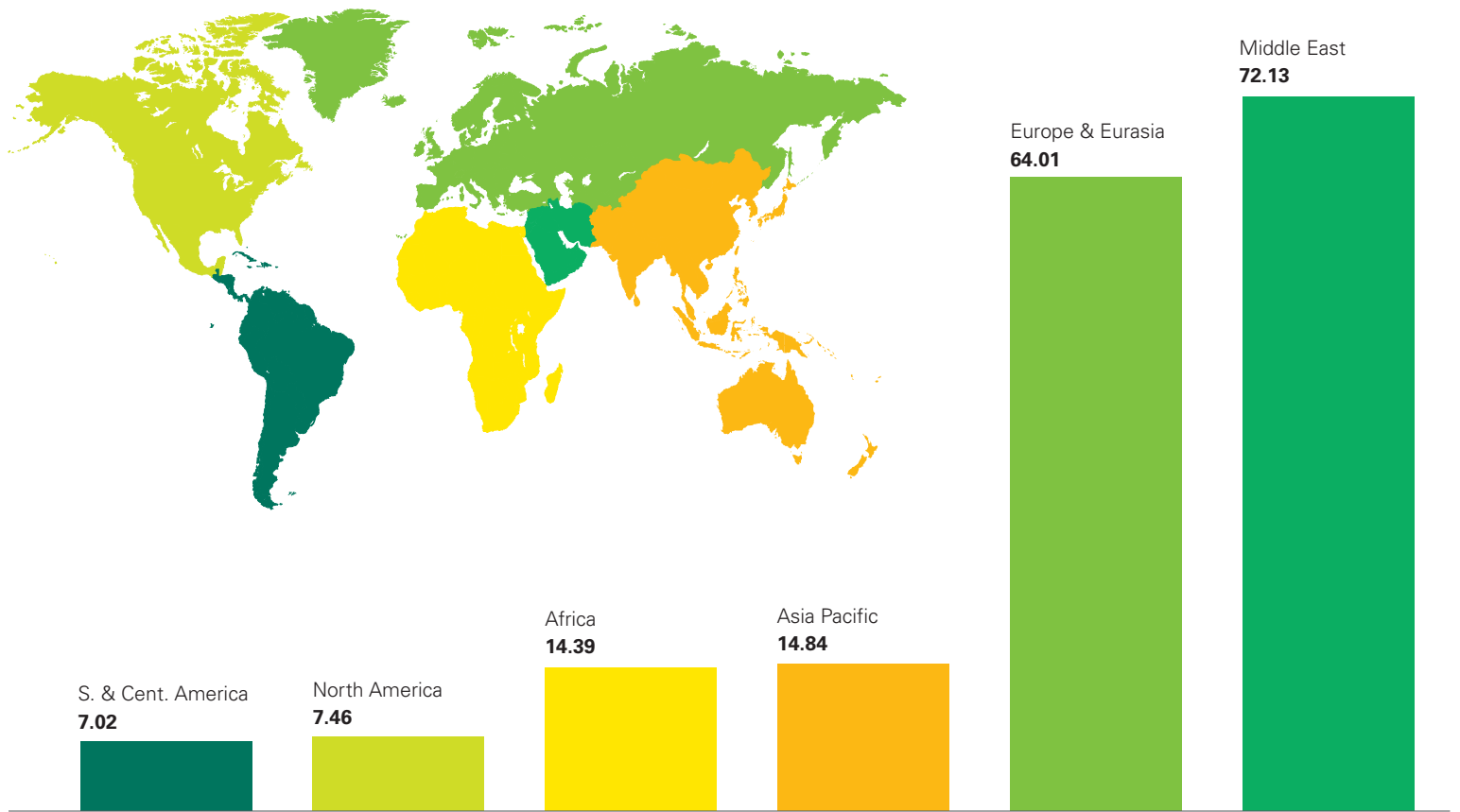
**Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratio** – If the reserves remaining at the end of any year are divided by the production in that year, the result is the length of time that those remaining reserves would last if production were to continue at that level.

**Source of data** – The estimates in this table have been compiled using a combination of primary official sources and third-party data from Cedigaz and the OPEC Secretariat.

The reserves figures shown do not necessarily meet the definitions, guidelines and practices used for determining proved reserves at the company level, for instance, those published by the US Securities and Exchange Commission or recommended for the purposes of UK SORP, nor do they necessarily represent BP's view of proved reserves by country.

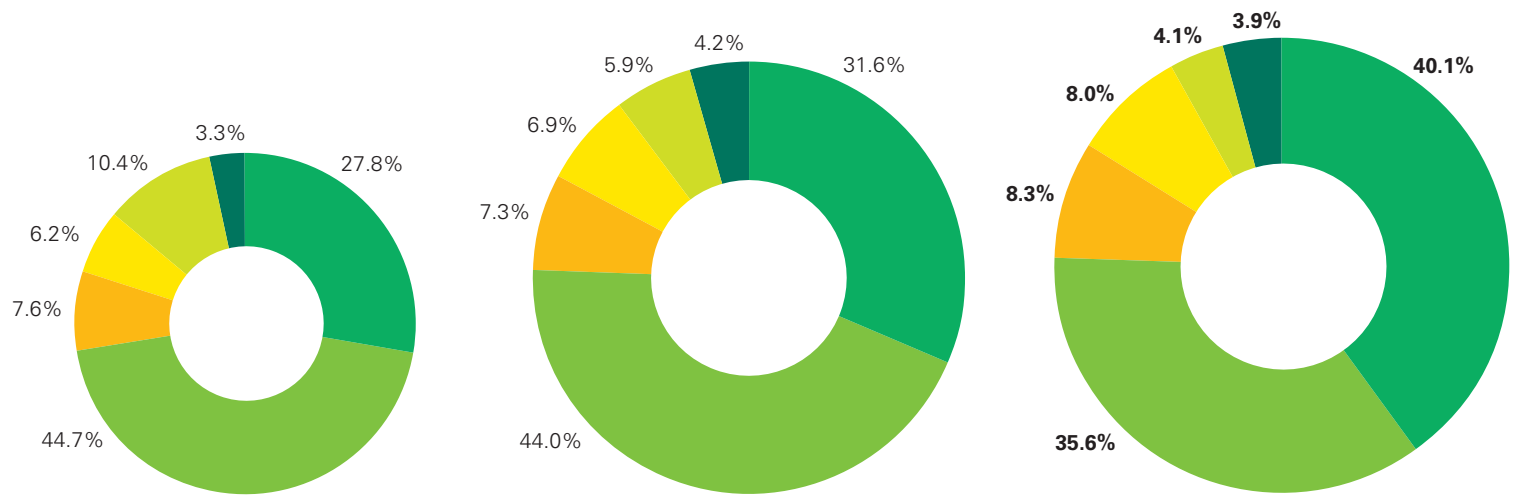
**Proved reserves at end 2005**

Trillion cubic metres



**Distribution of proved reserves in 1985, 1995 and 2005**

Percentage



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



**Production\***

Million tonnes oil equivalent	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change 2005 over 2004	2005 share of total
USA	480.9	487.5	488.8	494.3	487.4	495.5	509.2	489.9	496.2	485.5	<b>473.1</b>	-2.3%	19.0%
Canada	142.8	147.3	149.2	154.1	159.7	164.9	168.1	169.0	164.5	165.3	<b>166.9</b>	1.3%	6.7%
Mexico	23.9	25.2	28.5	30.9	33.5	32.2	31.8	31.8	32.7	33.6	<b>35.6</b>	6.0%	1.4%
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>647.7</b>	<b>660.0</b>	<b>666.5</b>	<b>679.3</b>	<b>680.6</b>	<b>692.6</b>	<b>709.1</b>	<b>690.7</b>	<b>693.5</b>	<b>684.4</b>	<b>675.6</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>
Argentina	22.5	26.0	24.6	26.6	31.1	33.7	33.4	32.5	36.9	40.4	<b>41.1</b>	1.9%	1.7%
Bolivia	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.9	4.2	4.4	5.7	7.6	<b>9.4</b>	23.2%	0.4%
Brazil	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.5	6.8	8.3	9.0	9.9	<b>10.2</b>	3.1%	0.4%
Colombia	4.0	4.2	5.3	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	<b>6.1</b>	7.0%	0.2%
Trinidad & Tobago	5.5	6.4	6.7	7.8	10.6	12.6	13.7	15.6	22.3	25.3	<b>26.1</b>	3.5%	1.0%
Venezuela	24.8	26.8	27.7	29.1	24.7	25.1	26.6	25.6	22.7	25.3	<b>26.1</b>	3.2%	1.0%
Other S. & Cent. America	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	<b>3.1</b>	26.3%	0.1%
<b>Total S. &amp; Cent. America</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
Azerbaijan	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	<b>4.8</b>	13.9%	0.2%
Denmark	4.8	5.8	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.2	8.5	<b>9.4</b>	11.1%	0.4%
Germany	14.5	15.7	15.4	15.0	16.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.9	14.7	<b>14.2</b>	-3.2%	0.6%
Italy	18.3	18.0	17.3	17.1	15.7	14.6	13.7	13.2	12.4	11.7	<b>10.8</b>	-7.3%	0.4%
Kazakhstan	5.0	5.5	6.8	6.7	8.4	9.7	9.7	9.5	11.7	18.6	<b>21.1</b>	14.2%	0.9%
Netherlands	60.3	68.2	60.4	57.2	53.3	51.6	55.7	53.9	52.5	61.9	<b>56.6</b>	-8.4%	2.3%
Norway	25.0	33.7	38.7	39.8	43.6	44.8	48.5	59.0	65.8	70.6	<b>76.5</b>	8.6%	3.1%
Poland	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.9	<b>3.9</b>	-0.8%	0.2%
Romania	16.2	15.5	13.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.7	11.5	<b>11.6</b>	1.3%	0.5%
Russian Federation	499.9	505.0	479.3	496.2	495.9	490.5	488.2	499.9	520.8	531.9	<b>538.2</b>	1.5%	21.6%
Turkmenistan	27.1	29.6	14.5	11.2	19.1	39.5	43.1	44.9	49.6	49.2	<b>52.9</b>	7.9%	2.1%
Ukraine	15.3	15.4	15.7	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.0	17.2	<b>16.9</b>	-1.2%	0.7%
United Kingdom	63.7	75.8	77.3	81.2	89.2	97.6	95.3	93.3	92.6	86.4	<b>79.2</b>	-8.1%	3.2%
Uzbekistan	40.8	41.1	43.0	46.0	46.7	47.4	48.2	48.4	48.3	50.3	<b>50.1</b>	*	2.0%
Other Europe & Eurasia	14.3	13.1	12.1	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.6	9.9	<b>8.8</b>	-10.7%	0.4%
<b>Total Europe &amp; Eurasia</b>	<b>813.8</b>	<b>850.9</b>	<b>809.2</b>	<b>823.9</b>	<b>841.4</b>	<b>863.5</b>	<b>871.0</b>	<b>890.5</b>	<b>921.9</b>	<b>950.3</b>	<b>955.0</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>38.4%</b>
Bahrain	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.8	<b>8.9</b>	1.3%	0.4%
Iran	31.8	35.1	42.3	45.0	50.7	54.2	59.4	67.5	73.4	76.4	<b>78.3</b>	2.8%	3.1%
Kuwait	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.6	7.7	7.2	8.2	8.7	<b>8.7</b>	0.3%	0.4%
Oman	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.9	7.8	12.6	13.5	14.9	15.5	<b>15.8</b>	2.0%	0.6%
Qatar	12.2	12.3	15.7	17.6	19.8	21.3	24.3	26.6	28.3	35.3	<b>39.2</b>	11.4%	1.6%
Saudi Arabia	38.6	40.0	40.8	42.1	41.6	44.8	48.3	51.0	54.1	59.1	<b>62.6</b>	6.1%	2.5%
Syria	1.7	2.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	<b>4.9</b>	3.0%	0.2%
United Arab Emirates	28.2	30.4	32.7	33.4	34.6	34.5	35.4	39.1	40.3	41.7	<b>41.9</b>	0.9%	1.7%
Other Middle East	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.2	<b>3.1</b>	39.2%	0.1%
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>165.6</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>186.1</b>	<b>202.3</b>	<b>220.2</b>	<b>233.9</b>	<b>252.4</b>	<b>263.3</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>
Algeria	52.8	56.1	64.6	68.9	77.4	76.0	70.4	72.3	74.5	73.8	<b>79.0</b>	7.3%	3.2%
Egypt	9.9	10.4	10.5	11.0	13.2	16.5	19.3	20.4	22.5	24.2	<b>31.3</b>	29.4%	1.3%
Libya	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.9	<b>10.5</b>	79.5%	0.4%
Nigeria	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.4	11.3	13.4	12.8	17.3	19.6	<b>19.6</b>	0.3%	0.8%
Other Africa	2.7	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	<b>6.3</b>	0.1%	0.3%
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
Australia	26.8	26.8	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.0	29.2	29.3	29.9	31.7	<b>33.4</b>	5.5%	1.3%
Bangladesh	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	9.0	9.7	10.3	11.1	12.0	<b>12.8</b>	7.1%	0.5%
Brunei	10.6	10.5	10.5	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	11.1	11.0	<b>10.8</b>	-1.5%	0.4%
China	16.2	18.1	20.4	21.0	22.7	24.5	27.3	29.4	31.5	36.9	<b>45.0</b>	22.2%	1.8%
India	17.4	18.5	20.7	22.2	23.3	24.2	24.5	25.9	26.9	27.1	<b>27.4</b>	1.3%	1.1%
Indonesia	57.0	60.7	60.4	57.8	63.9	61.7	59.7	63.3	65.5	67.9	<b>68.4</b>	1.1%	2.8%
Malaysia	26.0	30.3	34.8	34.6	36.8	40.7	42.2	43.5	46.6	48.5	<b>54.0</b>	11.6%	2.2%
Myanmar	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	3.1	6.5	7.6	8.6	9.2	<b>11.7</b>	27.8%	0.5%
New Zealand	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.1	3.9	3.5	<b>3.3</b>	-3.3%	0.1%
Pakistan	13.1	13.8	14.0	14.4	15.6	17.0	17.8	18.5	20.8	24.2	<b>26.9</b>	11.5%	1.1%
Thailand	9.4	10.9	13.7	14.7	16.0	16.8	16.2	17.0	17.6	18.2	<b>19.3</b>	6.0%	0.8%
Vietnam	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.1	3.7	<b>4.6</b>	24.1%	0.2%
Other Asia Pacific	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	5.0	6.1	5.9	<b>6.6</b>	12.2%	0.3%
<b>Total Asia Pacific</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>205.8</b>	<b>218.0</b>	<b>218.4</b>	<b>234.1</b>	<b>244.8</b>	<b>254.0</b>	<b>267.3</b>	<b>281.8</b>	<b>299.7</b>	<b>324.1</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL WORLD</b>	<b>1928.1</b>	<b>2012.1</b>	<b>2015.4</b>	<b>2061.1</b>	<b>2116.7</b>	<b>2189.0</b>	<b>2242.9</b>	<b>2279.3</b>	<b>2361.0</b>	<b>2433.4</b>	<b>2486.7</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
of which: European Union 25	175.9	197.1	190.0	188.8	191.8	196.6	198.1	193.8	190.8	193.8	<b>179.7</b>	-7.0%	7.2%
OECD	881.4	924.2	929.0	941.9	951.2	969.9	992.8	980.5	986.8	986.9	<b>971.5</b>	-1.3%	39.1%
Former Soviet Union	593.9	602.1	564.7	580.1	590.6	607.1	609.6	623.0	650.8	671.5	<b>684.3</b>	2.2%	27.5%
Other EMEs	452.9	485.8	521.7	539.1	574.9	612.1	640.5	675.8	723.3	775.0	<b>830.9</b>	7.5%	33.4%

\*Excluding gas flared or recycled.

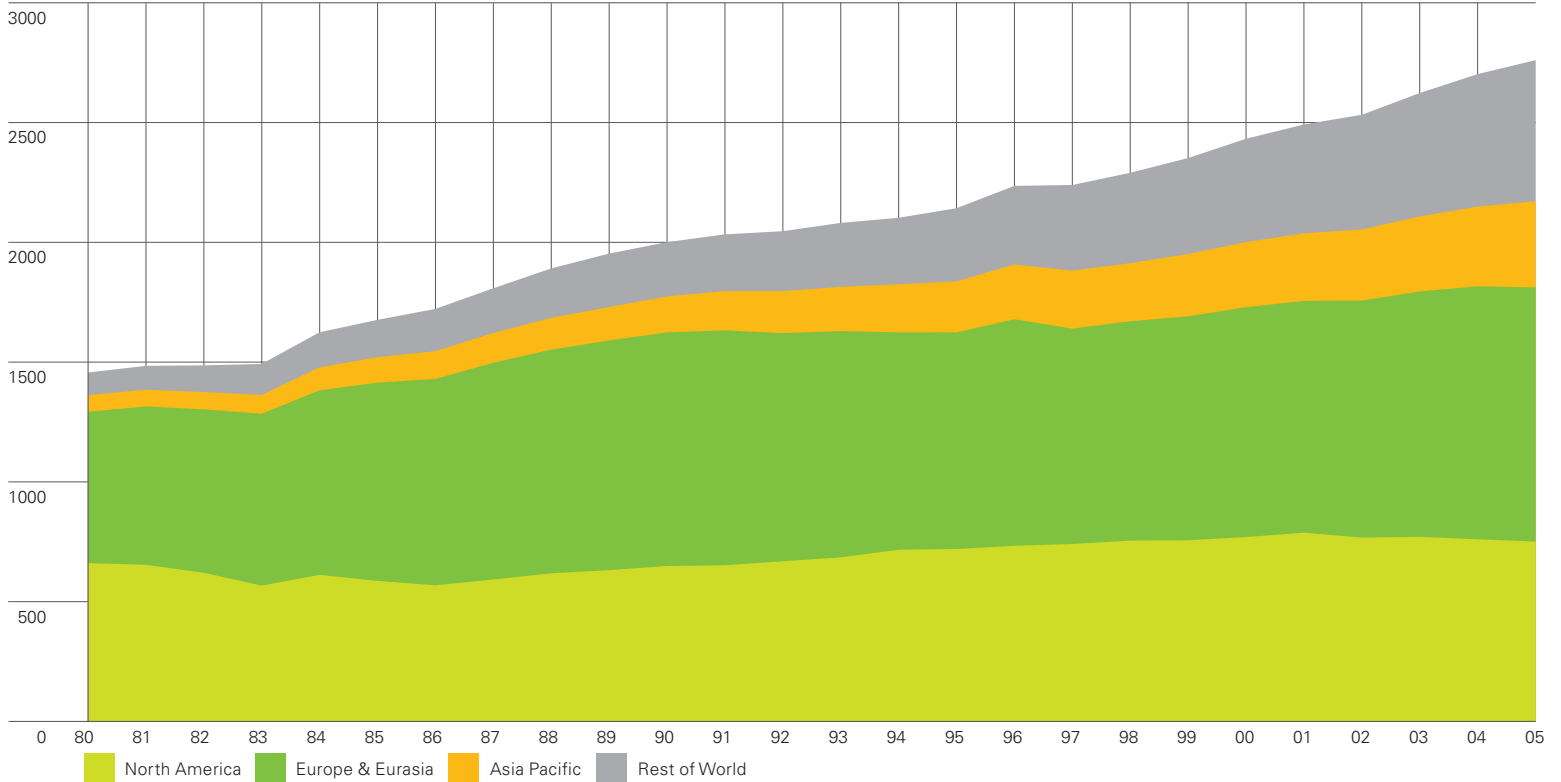
\*Less than 0.05%.

**Notes: Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.**

Because of rounding, some totals may not agree exactly with the sum of their component parts.

## Production by area

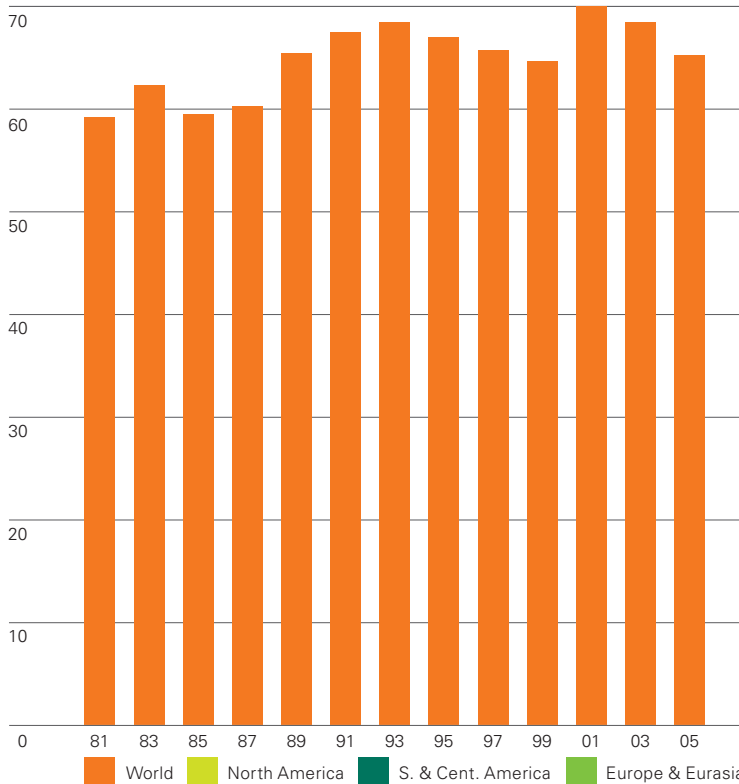
Billion cubic metres



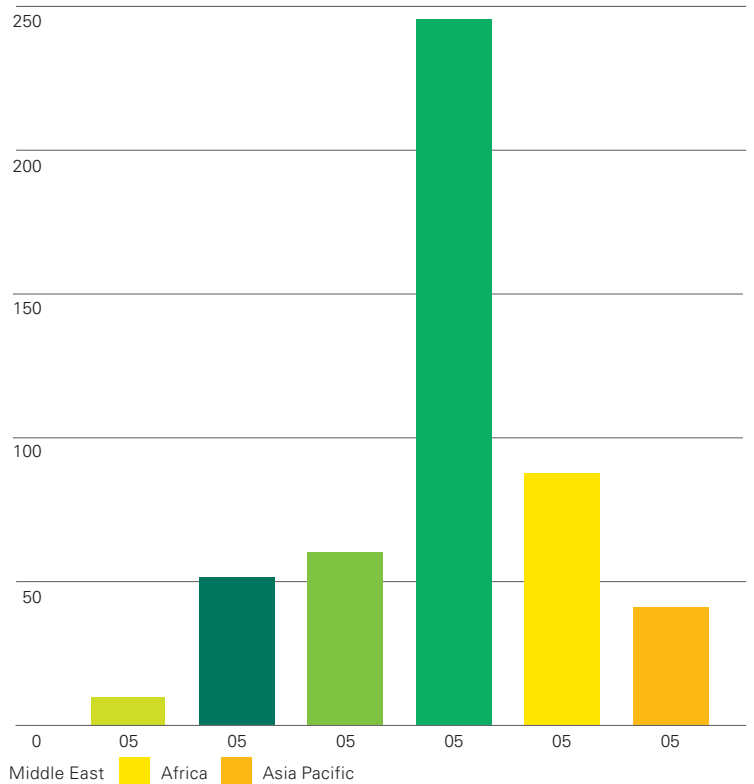
Natural gas production growth was close to the 10-year average. Output declined in North America, primarily owing to hurricane-related disruptions. China recorded the world's largest volume growth. Egyptian production increased 29% as LNG exports commenced.

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

Years



Years



The world's gas R/P ratio fell to 65.1 years in 2005, but remained well above the oil R/P ratio. Reserves were 25% higher than the 1995 level; production was 29% higher.

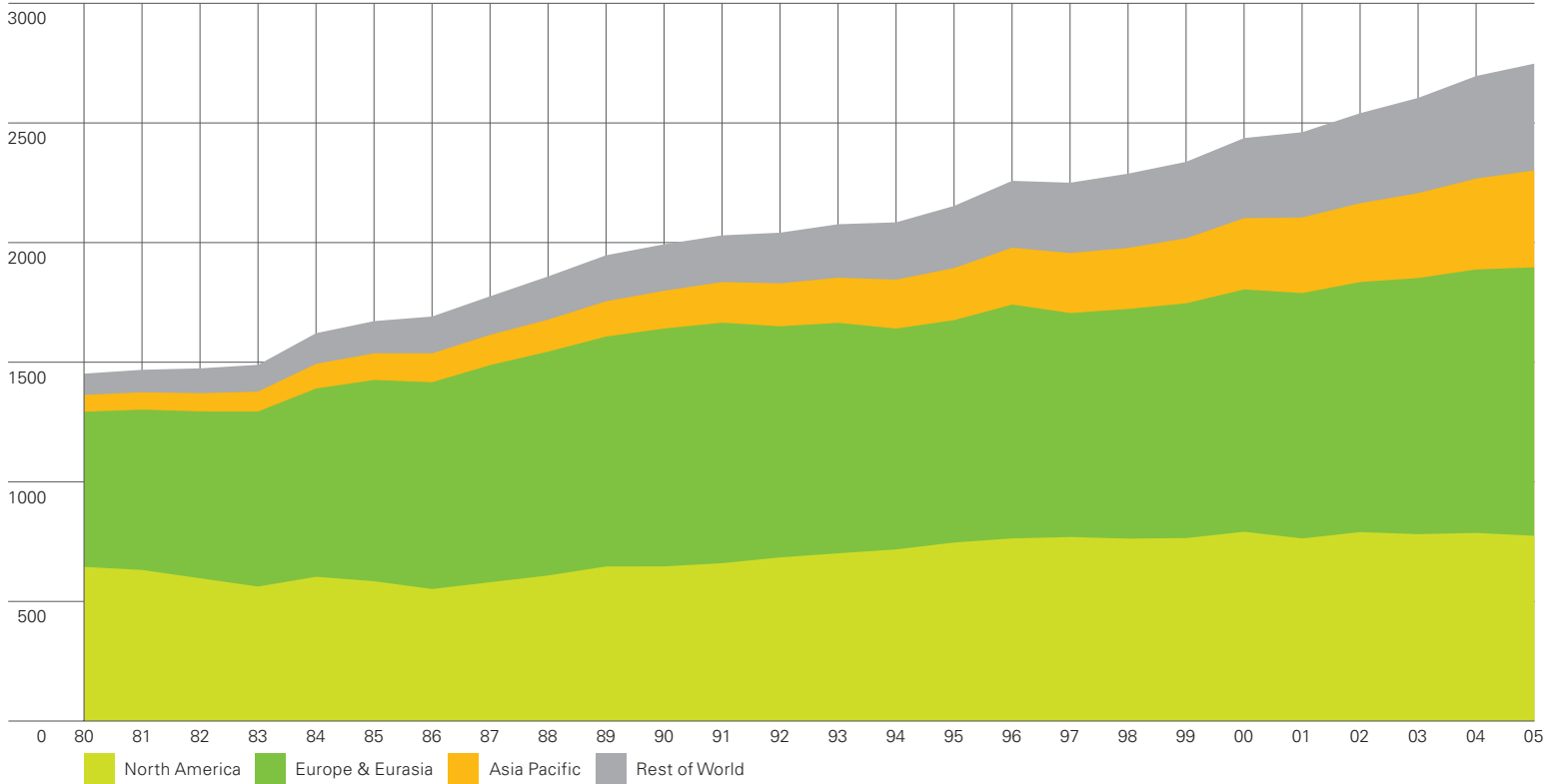






### Consumption by area

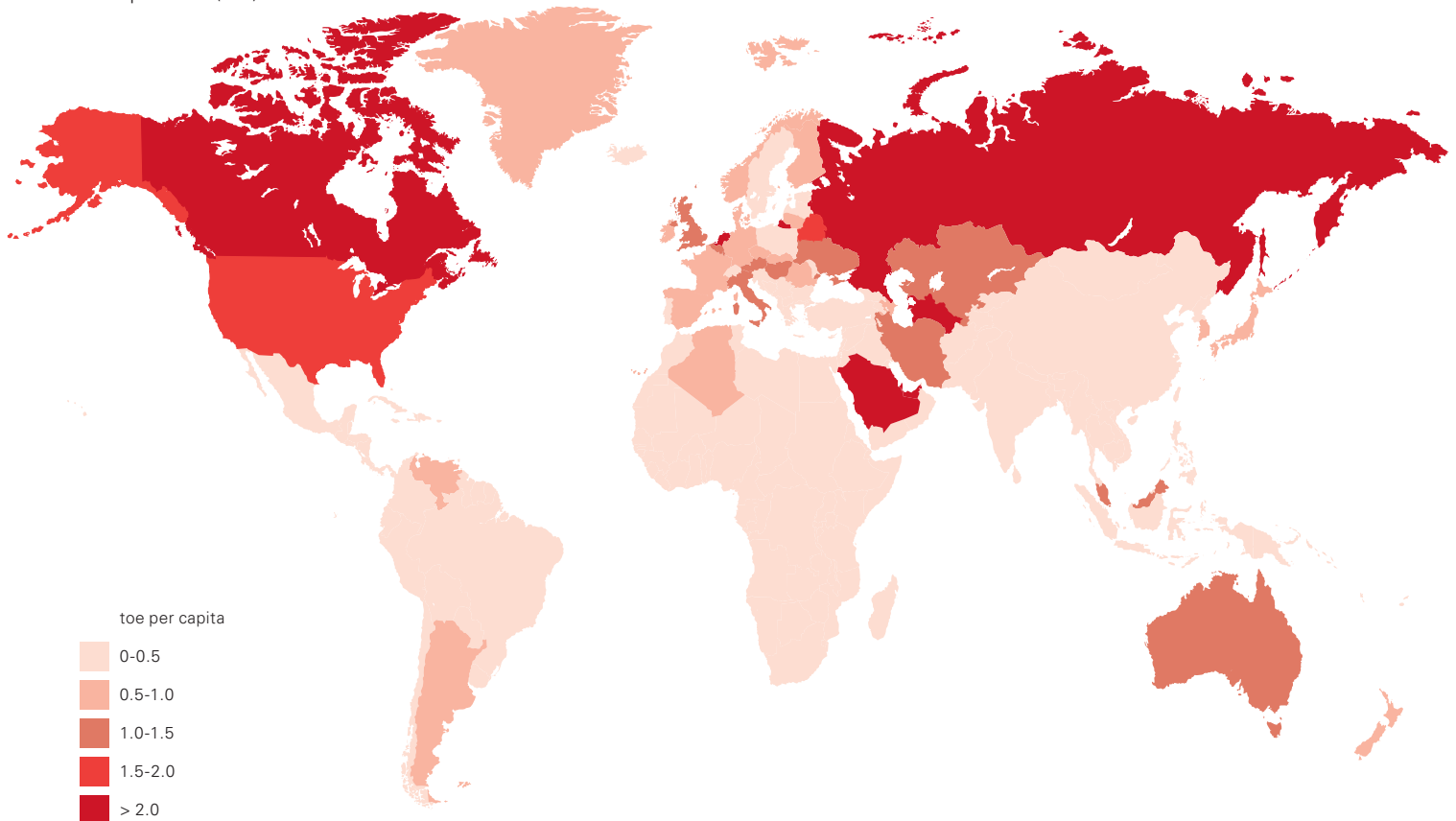
Billion cubic metres



Natural gas consumption grew in every region except North America. Global consumption growth was close to the 10-year average, with the strongest growth in Asia. Chinese consumption rose by more than 20%. Consumption growth was also strong in southern Europe.

### Consumption per capita

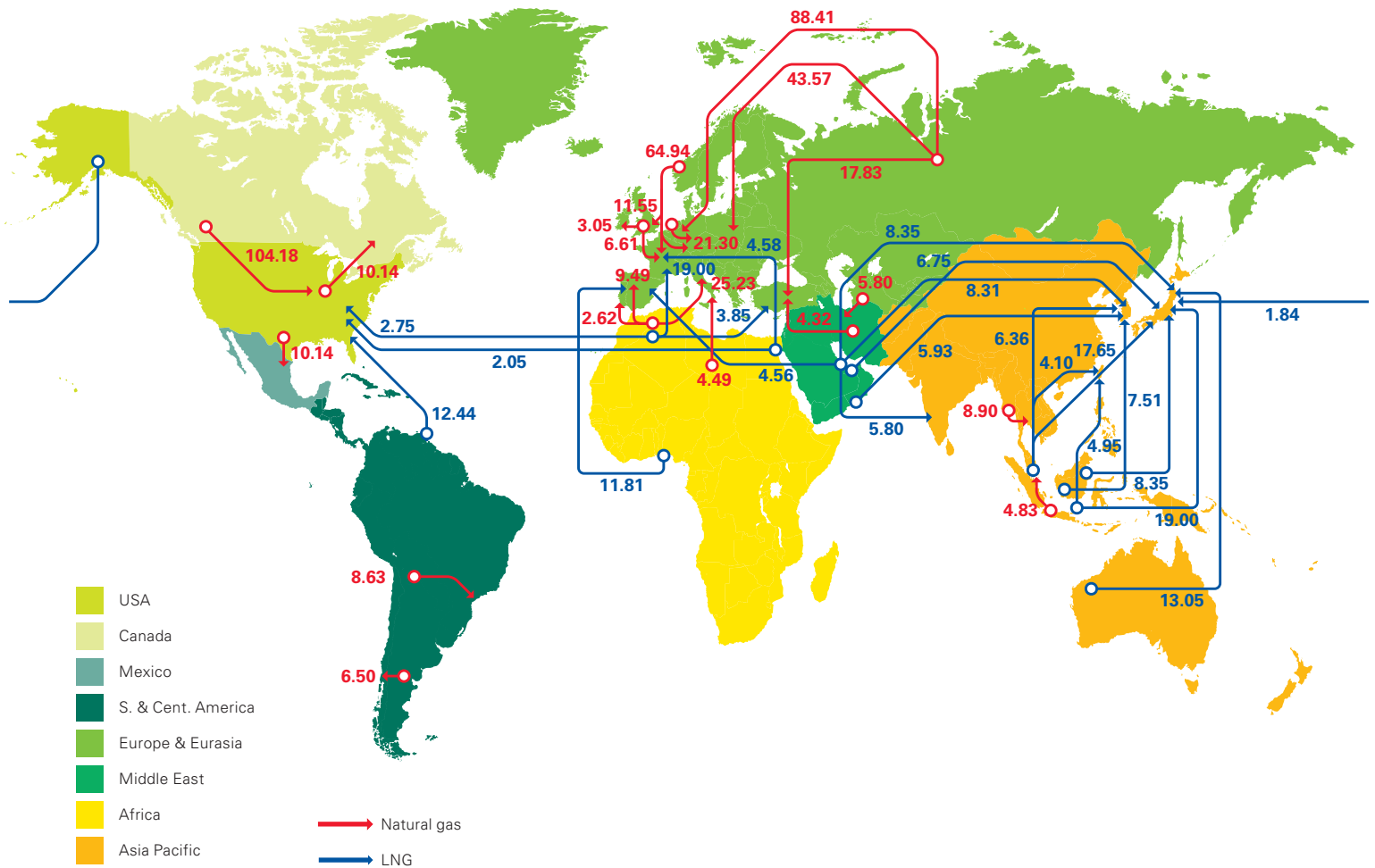
Tonnes oil equivalent (toe)





## Major trade movements

Trade flows worldwide (billion cubic metres)



## Prices

US dollars per million Btu

	LNG		Natural gas			Canada Alberta†	Crude oil OECD countries cif
	Japan cif	European Union cif	UK Heren NBP index†	USA Henry Hub‡			
1985	5.23	3.83	-	-	-	-	4.75
1986	4.10	3.65	-	-	-	-	2.57
1987	3.35	2.59	-	-	-	-	3.09
1988	3.34	2.36	-	-	-	-	2.56
1989	3.28	2.09	-	-	1.70	-	3.01
1990	3.64	2.82	-	-	1.64	1.05	3.82
1991	3.99	3.18	-	-	1.49	0.89	3.33
1992	3.62	2.76	-	-	1.77	0.98	3.19
1993	3.52	2.53	-	-	2.12	1.69	2.82
1994	3.18	2.24	-	-	1.92	1.45	2.70
1995	3.46	2.37	-	-	1.69	0.89	2.96
1996	3.66	2.43	1.85	-	2.76	1.12	3.54
1997	3.91	2.65	2.03	-	2.53	1.36	3.29
1998	3.05	2.26	1.92	-	2.08	1.42	2.16
1999	3.14	1.80	1.64	-	2.27	2.00	2.98
2000	4.72	3.25	2.68	-	4.23	3.75	4.83
2001	4.64	4.15	3.22	-	4.07	3.61	4.08
2002	4.27	3.46	2.58	-	3.33	2.57	4.17
2003	4.77	4.40	3.26	-	5.63	4.83	4.89
2004	5.18	4.56	4.69	-	5.85	5.03	6.27
2005	6.05	6.28	6.69	-	8.79	7.25	8.73

†Source: Heren Energy Ltd.

‡Source: Natural Gas Week.

**Note:** cif = cost+insurance+freight (average prices).

## Coal



### Proved reserves at end 2005

Million tonnes	Anthracite and bituminous	Sub-bituminous and lignite	Total	Share of total	R/P ratio
USA	111338	135305	<b>246643</b>	27.1%	240
Canada	3471	3107	<b>6578</b>	0.7%	101
Mexico	860	351	<b>1211</b>	0.1%	121
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>115669</b>	<b>138763</b>	<b>254432</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>231</b>
Brazil	–	10113	<b>10113</b>	1.1%	*
Colombia	6230	381	<b>6611</b>	0.7%	112
Venezuela	479	–	<b>479</b>	0.1%	56
Other S. & Cent. America	992	1698	<b>2690</b>	0.3%	*
<b>Total S. &amp; Cent. America</b>	<b>7701</b>	<b>12192</b>	<b>19893</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>269</b>
Bulgaria	4	2183	<b>2187</b>	0.2%	83
Czech Republic	2094	3458	<b>5552</b>	0.6%	90
France	15	–	<b>15</b>	♦	25
Germany	183	6556	<b>6739</b>	0.7%	33
Greece	–	3900	<b>3900</b>	0.4%	54
Hungary	198	3159	<b>3357</b>	0.4%	351
Kazakhstan	28151	3128	<b>31279</b>	3.4%	362
Poland	14000	–	<b>14000</b>	1.5%	88
Romania	22	472	<b>494</b>	0.1%	16
Russian Federation	49088	107922	<b>157010</b>	17.3%	*
Spain	200	330	<b>530</b>	0.1%	27
Turkey	278	3908	<b>4186</b>	0.5%	68
Ukraine	16274	17879	<b>34153</b>	3.8%	436
United Kingdom	220	–	<b>220</b>	♦	11
Other Europe & Eurasia	1529	21944	<b>23473</b>	2.6%	370
<b>Total Europe &amp; Eurasia</b>	<b>112256</b>	<b>174839</b>	<b>287095</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>241</b>
South Africa	48750	–	<b>48750</b>	5.4%	198
Zimbabwe	502	–	<b>502</b>	0.1%	126
Other Africa	910	174	<b>1084</b>	0.1%	493
Middle East	419	–	<b>419</b>	♦	399
<b>Total Africa &amp; Middle East</b>	<b>50581</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>50755</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>200</b>
Australia	38600	39900	<b>78500</b>	8.6%	213
China	62200	52300	<b>114500</b>	12.6%	52
India	90085	2360	<b>92445</b>	10.2%	217
Indonesia	740	4228	<b>4968</b>	0.5%	37
Japan	359	–	<b>359</b>	♦	323
New Zealand	33	538	<b>571</b>	0.1%	111
North Korea	300	300	<b>600</b>	0.1%	20
Pakistan	–	3050	<b>3050</b>	0.3%	*
South Korea	–	80	<b>80</b>	♦	28
Thailand	–	1354	<b>1354</b>	0.1%	64
Vietnam	150	–	<b>150</b>	♦	5
Other Asia Pacific	97	215	<b>312</b>	♦	25
<b>Total Asia Pacific</b>	<b>192564</b>	<b>104325</b>	<b>296889</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>TOTAL WORLD</b>	<b>478771</b>	<b>430293</b>	<b>909064</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>155</b>
of which: OECD	172363	200857	<b>373220</b>	41.1%	178
Former Soviet Union	94513	132741	<b>227254</b>	25.0%	487
Other EMEs	211895	96695	<b>308590</b>	33.9%	94

\*More than 500 years.

♦Less than 0.05%.

Source of reserves data: Survey of Energy Resources, World Energy Council.

**Notes: Proved reserves of coal** – Generally taken to be those quantities that geological and engineering information indicates with reasonable certainty can be recovered in the future from known deposits under existing economic and operating conditions.

**Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratio** – If the reserves remaining at the end of the year are divided by the production in that year, the result is the length of time that those remaining reserves would last if production were to continue at that level.



### Prices

US dollars per tonne

	Northwest Europe marker price†	US Central Appalachian coal spot price index‡	Japan coking coal import cif price	Japan steam coal import cif price
1991	42.80	29.00	60.45	50.30
1992	38.53	28.54	57.82	48.45
1993	33.68	29.85	55.26	45.71
1994	37.18	31.71	51.77	43.66
1995	44.50	26.98	54.47	47.58
1996	41.25	29.87	56.68	49.54
1997	38.92	29.76	55.51	45.53
1998	32.00	31.01	50.76	40.51
1999	28.79	31.28	42.83	35.74
2000	35.99	29.91	39.69	34.58
2001	39.29	49.75	41.33	37.96
2002	31.65	32.96	42.01	36.90
2003	42.52	38.49	41.57	34.74
2004	71.90	64.36	60.96	51.34
2005	61.07	70.82	89.33	62.91

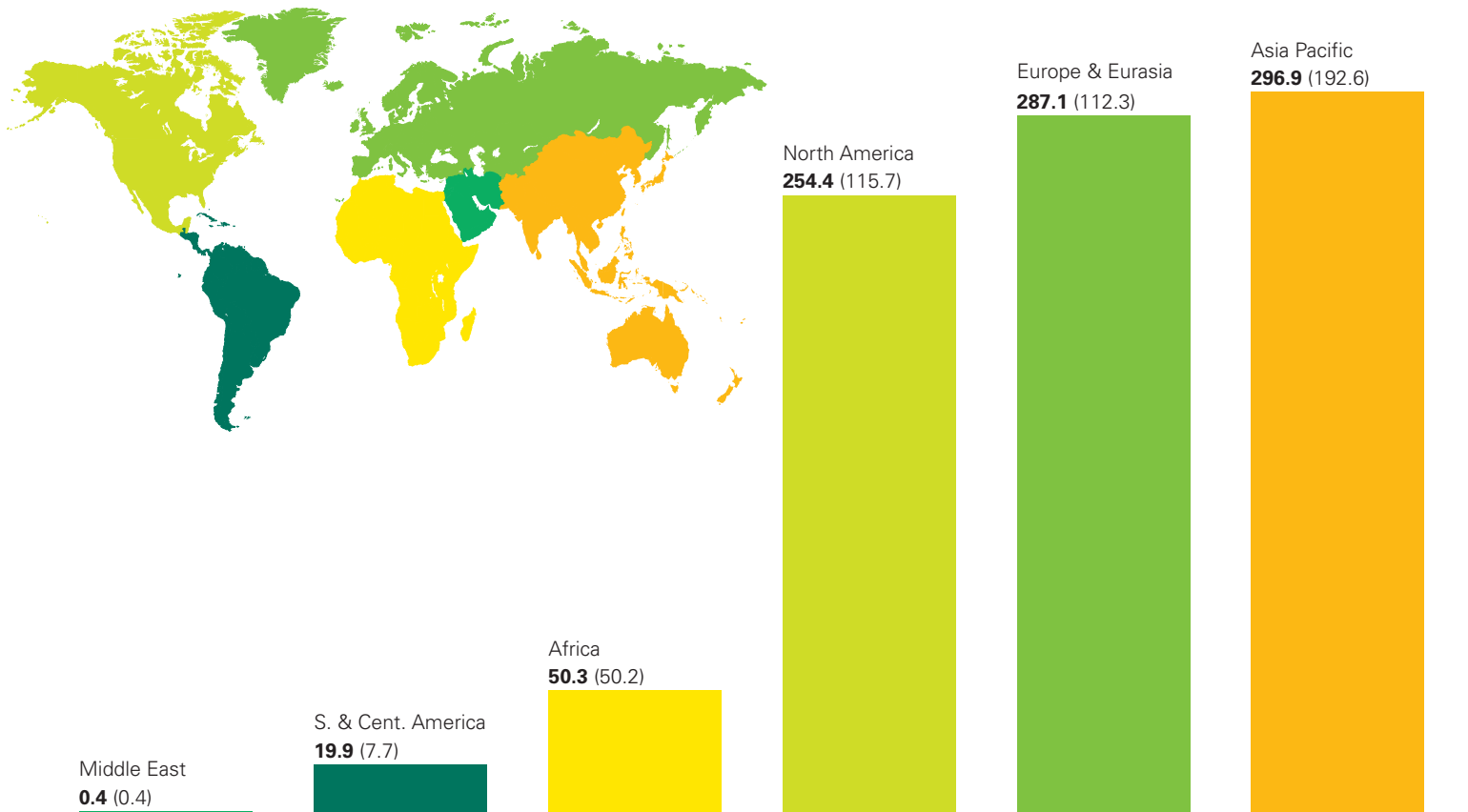
†Source: McCloskey Coal Information Service.

‡Price is for CAPP 12,500Btu, 1.2 SO<sub>2</sub> coal, fob. Source: Platts.

**Note:** cif = cost+insurance+freight (average prices); fob = free on board.

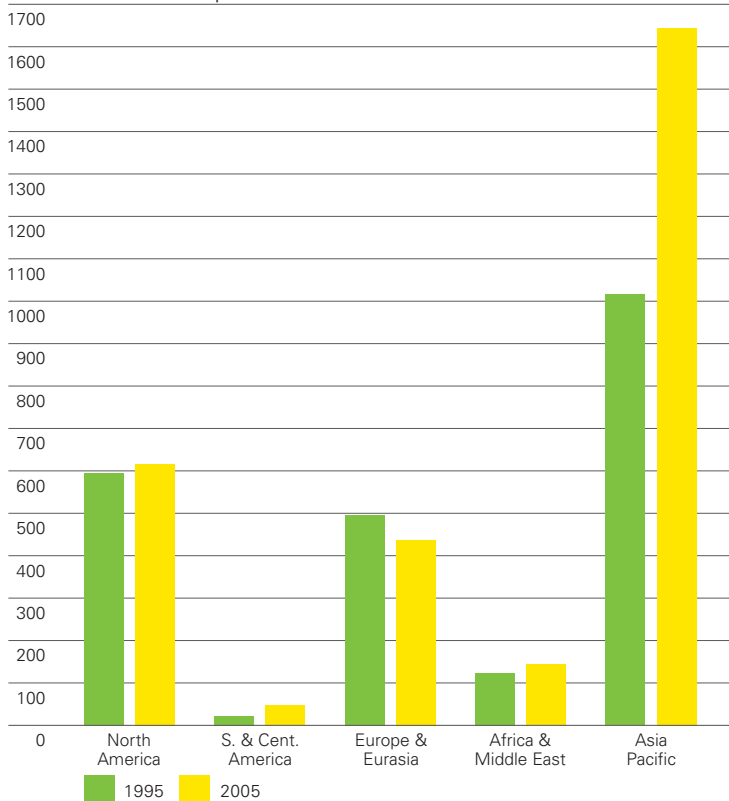
**Proved reserves at end 2005**

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



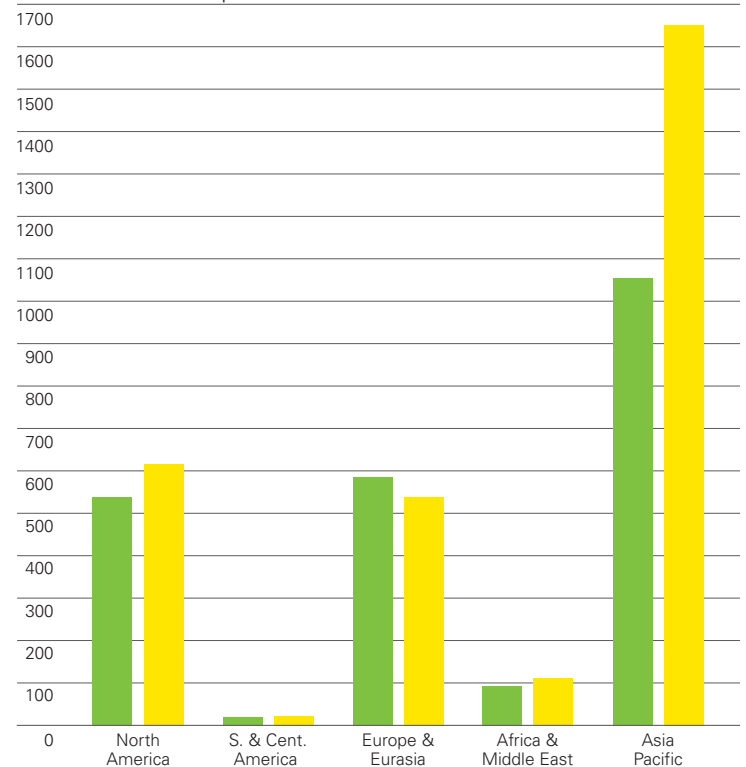
**Production**

Million tonnes oil equivalent



**Consumption**

Million tonnes oil equivalent



Coal was again the world's fastest-growing fuel and global consumption growth was twice the 10-year average. Growth was concentrated in China, the largest coal consumer, which accounted for 80% of global growth. Growth in the USA was also relatively strong.





## Production\*

Million tonnes oil equivalent

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change 2005 over 2004	2005 share of total
<b>USA</b>	550.7	567.1	580.3	598.4	579.7	565.6	587.3	565.6	549.3	567.9	<b>576.2</b>	1.7%	20.0%
Canada	40.8	41.6	43.0	40.8	39.2	37.1	37.6	34.9	32.2	34.9	<b>34.4</b>	-1.0%	1.2%
Mexico	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.7	<b>4.8</b>	1.5%	0.2%
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>595.7</b>	<b>613.2</b>	<b>627.8</b>	<b>644.0</b>	<b>623.8</b>	<b>608.1</b>	<b>630.3</b>	<b>605.7</b>	<b>586.0</b>	<b>607.4</b>	<b>615.3</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>
Brazil	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	<b>2.2</b>	5.6%	0.1%
Colombia	16.7	19.5	21.0	21.9	21.3	24.9	28.5	25.7	32.5	34.9	<b>38.4</b>	10.4%	1.3%
Venezuela	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.1	5.9	<b>6.2</b>	5.1%	0.2%
Other S. & Cent. America	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	<b>0.5</b>	▲	♦
<b>Total S. &amp; Cent. America</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Bulgaria	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	<b>4.4</b>	-1.0%	0.2%
Czech Republic	27.3	27.0	27.9	26.0	23.1	25.0	25.4	24.3	24.2	23.5	<b>23.5</b>	0.2%	0.8%
France	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.6	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	<b>0.2</b>	-37.0%	♦
Germany	74.6	70.0	66.9	61.3	59.4	56.5	54.1	55.0	54.1	54.7	<b>53.2</b>	-2.4%	1.8%
Greece	7.5	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.6	<b>9.6</b>	0.2%	0.3%
Hungary	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.3	<b>2.0</b>	-15.3%	0.1%
Kazakhstan	42.6	39.3	37.3	36.0	30.0	38.5	40.7	37.8	43.3	44.4	<b>44.0</b>	-0.6%	1.5%
Poland	91.1	94.5	92.1	79.6	77.0	71.3	71.7	71.3	71.4	70.5	<b>68.7</b>	-2.3%	2.4%
Romania	9.3	9.6	7.4	5.7	5.1	6.4	7.1	6.6	7.0	6.7	<b>6.5</b>	-2.0%	0.2%
Russian Federation	118.5	114.4	109.3	103.9	112.0	115.8	121.5	114.8	124.9	128.6	<b>137.0</b>	6.8%	4.7%
Spain	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.6	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.7	<b>6.4</b>	-4.4%	0.2%
Turkey	12.1	12.3	13.1	13.9	13.3	13.9	14.2	11.5	10.5	10.5	<b>12.8</b>	21.9%	0.4%
Ukraine	44.2	39.1	39.8	39.9	41.3	42.2	43.8	43.0	41.5	41.9	<b>40.7</b>	-2.6%	1.4%
United Kingdom	31.8	30.2	29.4	25.0	22.5	19.0	19.4	18.2	17.2	15.3	<b>12.5</b>	-17.6%	0.4%
Other Europe & Eurasia	14.0	13.4	15.9	16.7	13.4	14.0	14.3	15.2	15.6	15.6	<b>14.6</b>	-6.4%	0.5%
<b>Total Europe &amp; Eurasia</b>	<b>496.4</b>	<b>480.4</b>	<b>469.2</b>	<b>437.0</b>	<b>424.3</b>	<b>428.6</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>422.2</b>	<b>434.6</b>	<b>435.2</b>	<b>436.2</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>♦</b>
South Africa	116.9	116.9	124.6	127.1	125.6	126.6	126.0	124.1	133.9	136.9	<b>138.9</b>	1.8%	4.8%
Zimbabwe	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.4	<b>2.6</b>	7.0%	0.1%
Other Africa	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	<b>1.3</b>	4.0%	♦
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
Australia	129.5	133.6	148.1	149.8	160.6	166.2	179.8	184.0	189.5	197.0	<b>202.4</b>	3.0%	7.0%
China	686.3	703.2	690.0	628.7	645.9	656.7	697.6	733.7	868.4	1007.3	<b>1107.7</b>	10.3%	38.4%
India	135.2	145.7	149.6	150.3	147.4	157.0	160.3	168.1	175.9	191.0	<b>199.6</b>	4.8%	6.9%
Indonesia	25.7	31.0	33.7	38.3	45.3	47.4	56.9	63.6	69.4	81.4	<b>83.2</b>	2.5%	2.9%
Japan	3.4	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	<b>0.6</b>	-16.9%	♦
New Zealand	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	<b>3.2</b>	♦	0.1%
Pakistan	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	<b>1.6</b>	7.7%	0.1%
South Korea	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	<b>1.3</b>	-11.7%	♦
Thailand	5.5	6.3	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.6	<b>5.9</b>	6.0%	0.2%
Vietnam	3.9	4.9	6.4	6.4	4.9	6.5	7.5	9.2	10.8	14.7	<b>18.3</b>	24.5%	0.6%
Other Asia Pacific	20.2	17.9	17.2	15.7	18.0	19.3	19.7	19.0	19.5	20.4	<b>21.2</b>	4.4%	0.7%
<b>Total Asia Pacific</b>	<b>1015.9</b>	<b>1052.2</b>	<b>1059.7</b>	<b>1002.7</b>	<b>1035.5</b>	<b>1065.5</b>	<b>1134.8</b>	<b>1189.9</b>	<b>1345.6</b>	<b>1524.2</b>	<b>1644.9</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>57.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL WORLD</b>	<b>2253.6</b>	<b>2293.6</b>	<b>2314.5</b>	<b>2245.5</b>	<b>2243.1</b>	<b>2267.4</b>	<b>2369.8</b>	<b>2380.0</b>	<b>2543.6</b>	<b>2751.0</b>	<b>2887.2</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
of which: OECD	997.0	1015.4	1038.6	1031.2	1010.4	989.1	1023.9	998.0	981.9	1006.2	<b>1013.4</b>	1.0%	35.1%
Former Soviet Union	206.5	193.8	187.6	180.8	184.4	197.4	207.0	196.6	210.4	215.9	<b>222.9</b>	3.5%	7.7%
Other EMEs	1050.1	1084.4	1088.4	1033.5	1048.3	1080.9	1138.9	1185.5	1351.3	1528.9	<b>1650.9</b>	8.3%	57.2%

\*Commercial solid fuels only, i.e. bituminous coal and anthracite (hard coal), and lignite and brown (sub-bituminous) coal.

♦Less than 0.05%.

▲More than 100%.

**Notes: Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.**

Because of rounding, some totals may not agree exactly with the sum of their component parts.

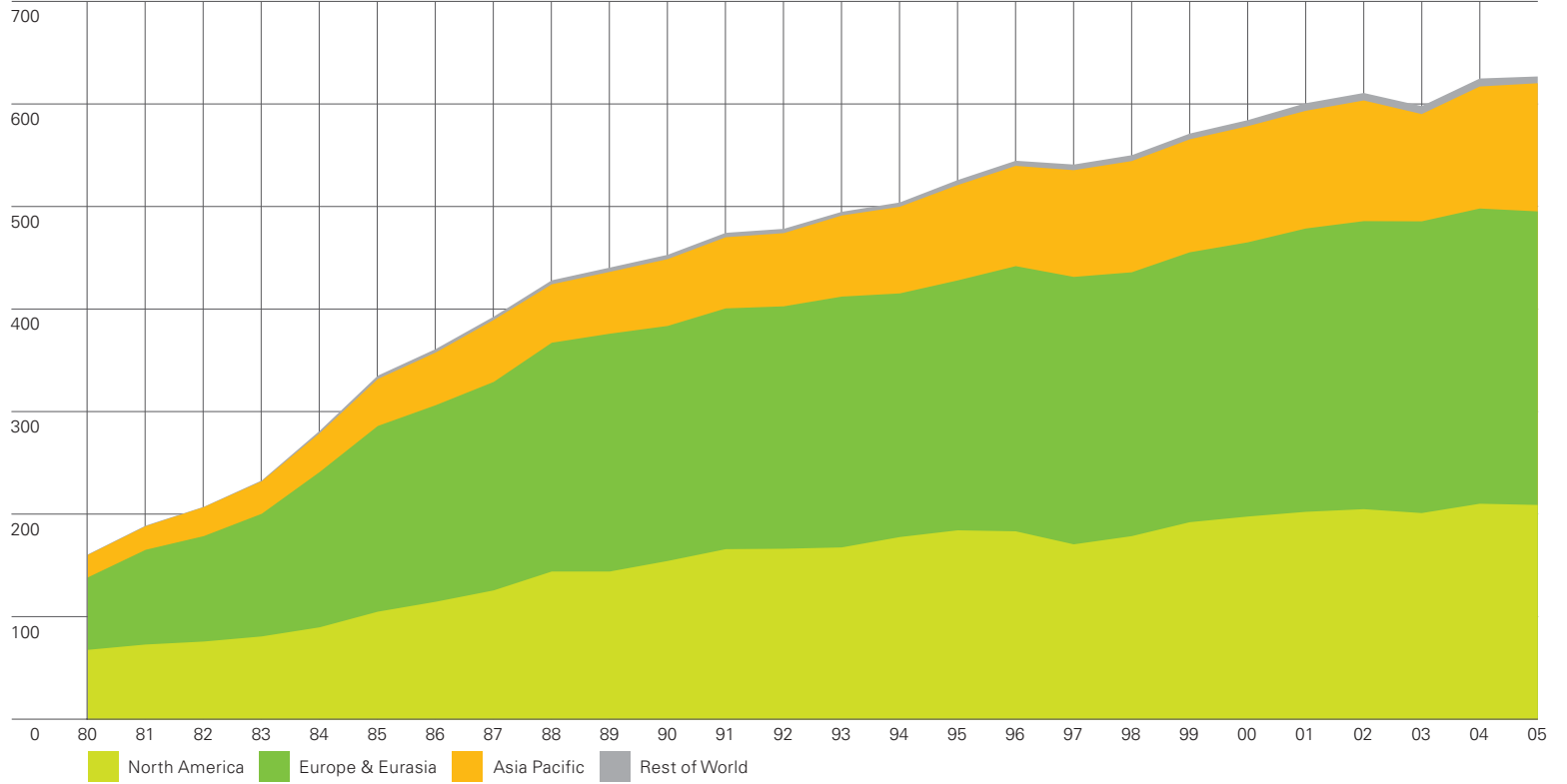
Coal production data expressed in million tonnes is available at [www.bp.com/statisticalreview](http://www.bp.com/statisticalreview).





### Consumption by area

Million tonnes oil equivalent

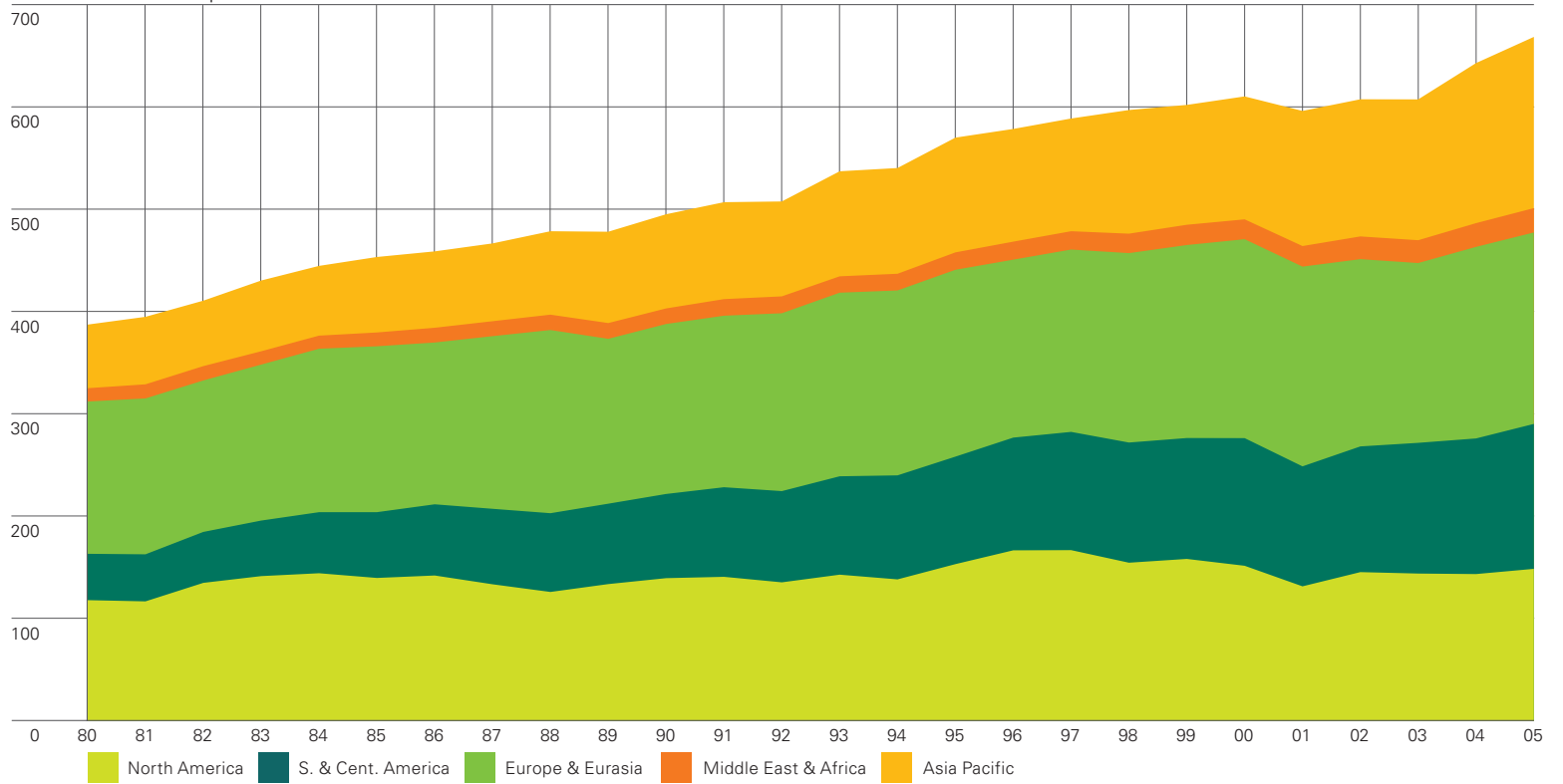


Global nuclear power generation grew slowly in 2005. Output fell in the USA and the European Union, but increased in Asia.



### Consumption by area

Million tonnes oil equivalent



Global hydroelectric output recorded a second consecutive above-average year. Rising capacity and recovery from drought in many parts of the world more than offset continued drought in southern Europe.

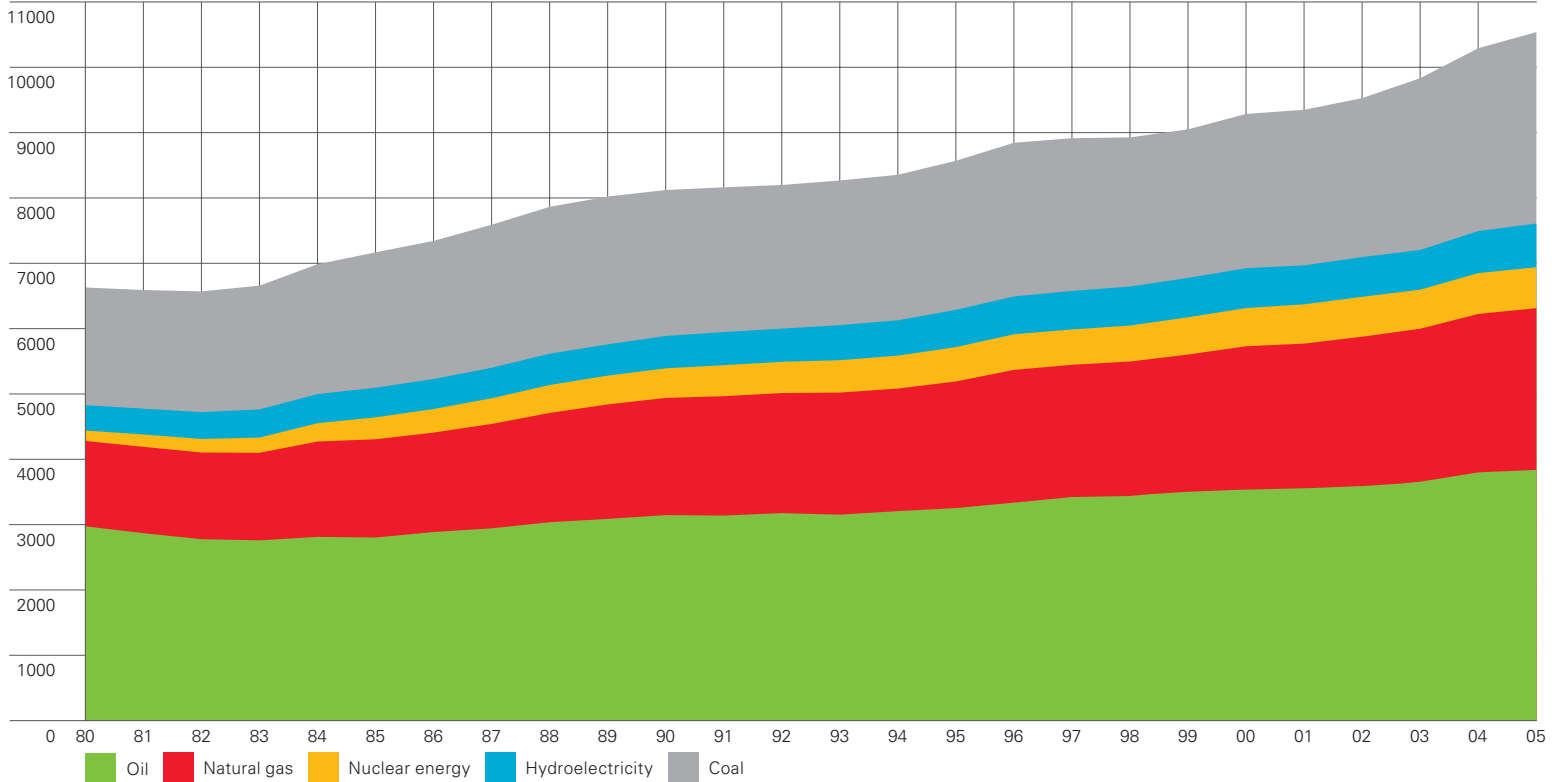






## World consumption

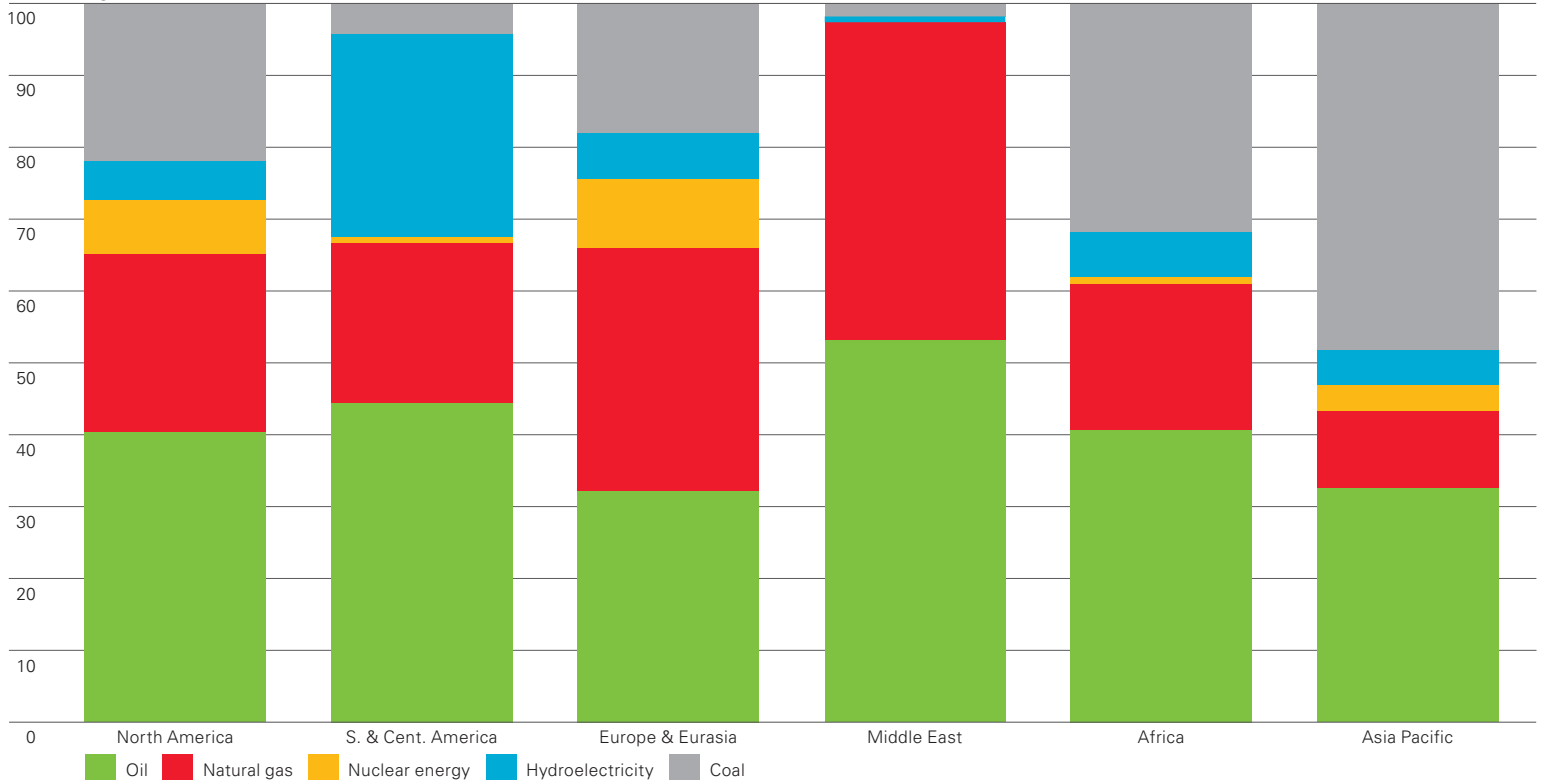
Million tonnes oil equivalent



Global primary energy consumption growth slowed in 2005 but still exceeded the 10-year average. Asia accounted for nearly three-quarters of global growth, with China alone accounting for more than half. In the past decade, natural gas and coal have increased their shares of the total at the expense of oil, nuclear energy and hydroelectricity.

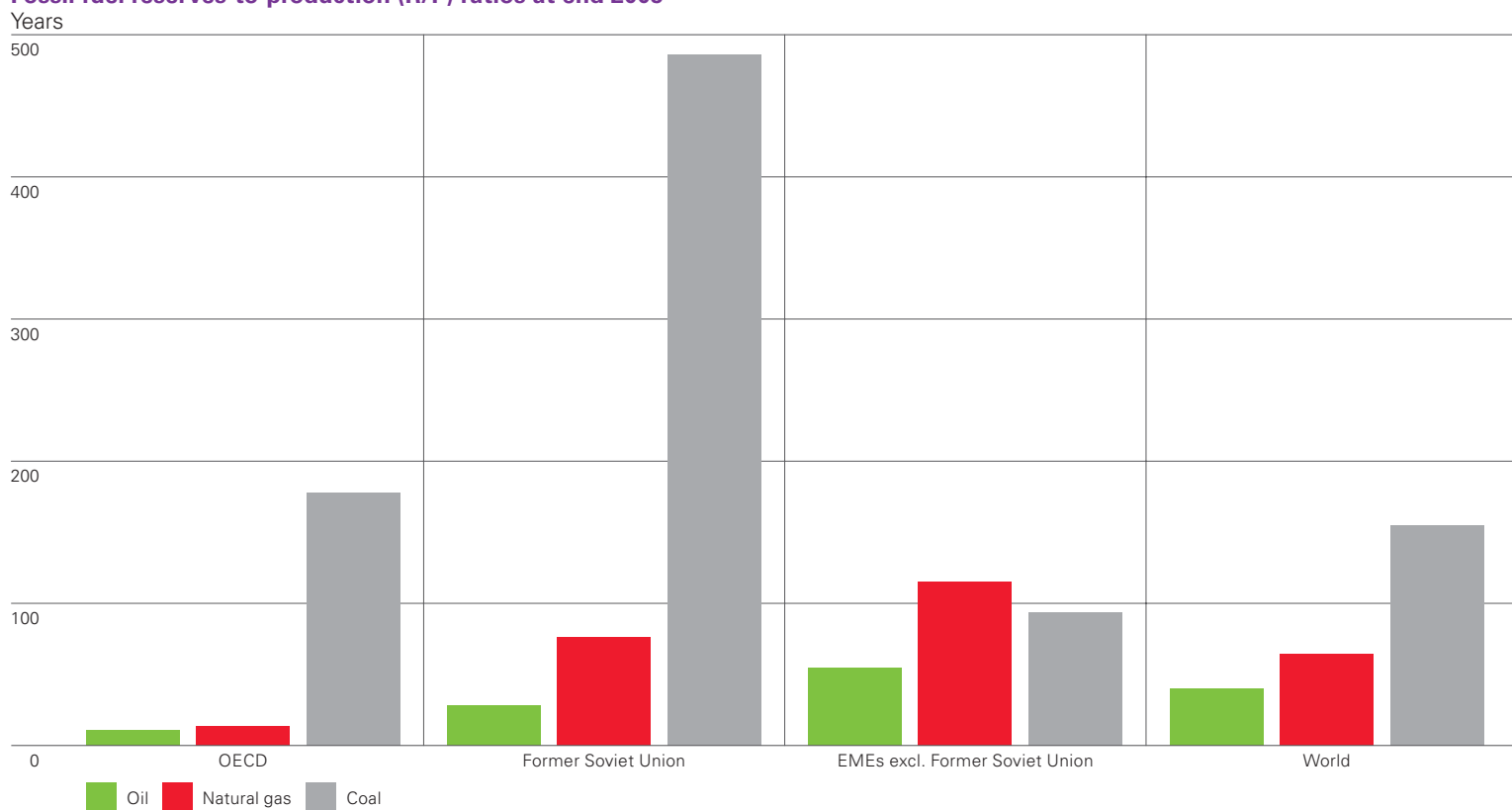
## Regional consumption pattern 2005

Percentage



Oil remains the leading energy source for most of the world. Oil dominates in North America and has increased its share since 1995; it has lost share in Europe, South and Central America and the Middle East. Gas is the dominant fuel in the Former Soviet Union; in Asia, coal dominates. In both cases, the dominant fuel has increased its share since 1995.

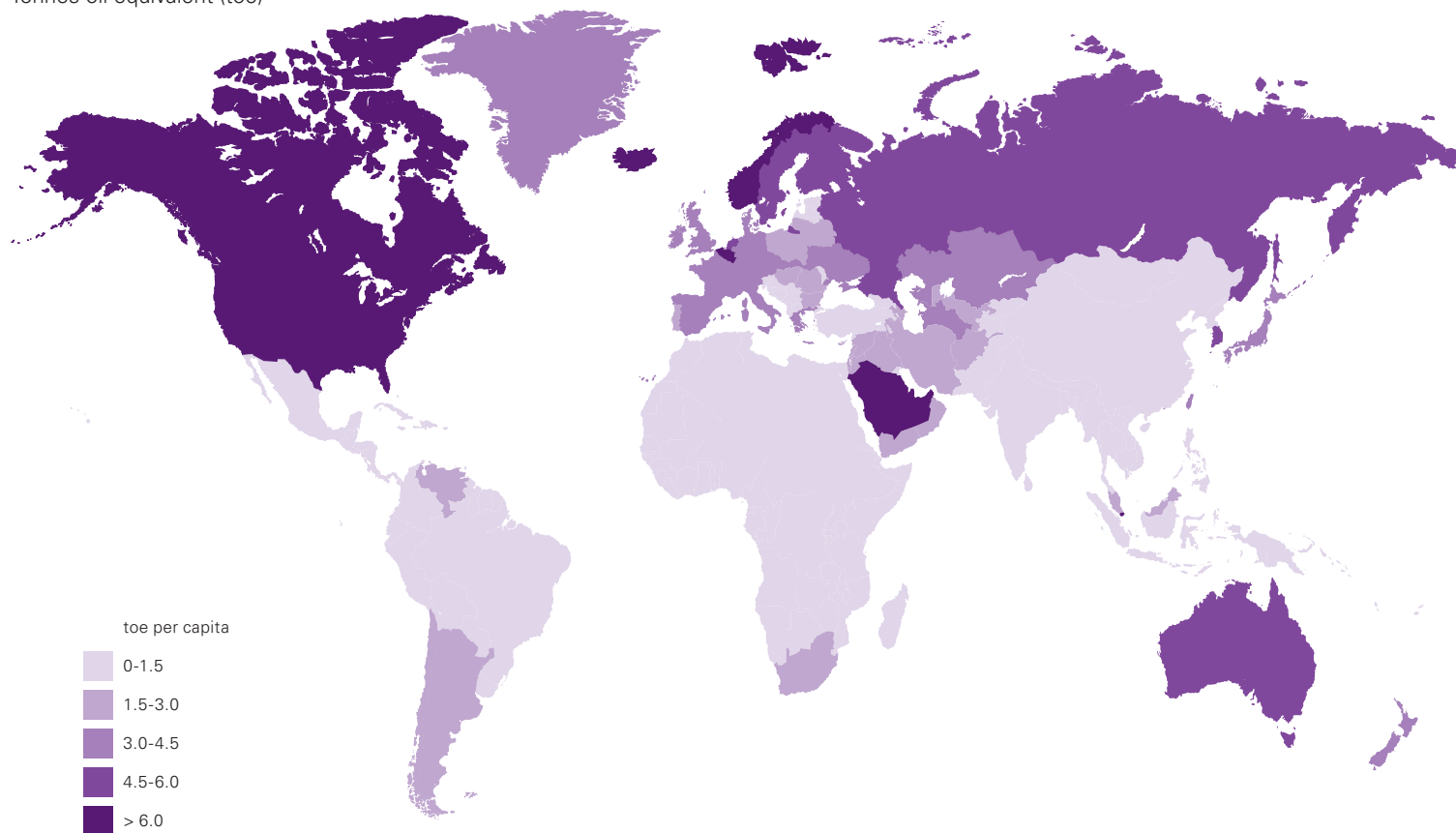
### Fossil fuel reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios at end 2005



The world's R/P ratio for coal in 2005 was nearly four times that for oil and 2.5 times that for gas. Regionally, coal was even more dominant in the OECD and Former Soviet Union, while gas reserves were more abundant relative to production elsewhere.

### Consumption per capita

Tonnes oil equivalent (toe)



## Approximate conversion factors

Crude oil*	To tonnes (metric)	kilolitres	barrels	US gallons	tonnes per year
<b>From</b>	<b>Multiply by</b>				
Tonnes (metric)	1	1.165	7.33	307.86	–
Kilolitres	0.8581	1	6.2898	264.17	–
Barrels	0.1364	0.159	1	42	–
US gallons	0.00325	0.0038	0.0238	1	–
Barrels per day	–	–	–	–	49.8

\*Based on worldwide average gravity.

Products	To convert barrels to tonnes	tonnes to barrels	kilolitres to tonnes	tonnes to kilolitres
<b>From</b>	<b>Multiply by</b>			
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	0.086	11.6	0.542	1.844
Gasoline	0.118	8.5	0.740	1.351
Kerosene	0.128	7.8	0.806	1.240
Gas oil/diesel	0.133	7.5	0.839	1.192
Fuel oil	0.149	6.7	0.939	1.065

## Natural gas and Liquefied natural gas

From	To billion cubic metres NG	billion cubic feet NG	million tonnes oil equivalent	million tonnes LNG	trillion British thermal units	million barrels oil equivalent
<b>From</b>	<b>Multiply by</b>					
1 billion cubic metres NG	1	35.3	0.90	0.73	36	6.29
1 billion cubic feet NG	0.028	1	0.026	0.021	1.03	0.18
1 million tonnes oil equivalent	1.111	39.2	1	0.805	40.4	7.33
1 million tonnes LNG	1.38	48.7	1.23	1	52.0	8.68
1 trillion British thermal units	0.028	0.98	0.025	0.02	1	0.17
1 million barrels oil equivalent	0.16	5.61	0.14	0.12	5.8	1

## Definitions

Statistics published in this Review are taken from government sources and published data. No use is made of confidential information obtained by BP in the course of its business.

Country groupings are made purely for statistical purposes and are not intended to imply any judgement about political or economic standings.

### North America

USA (excluding Puerto Rico), Canada and Mexico.

### South and Central America

Caribbean (including Puerto Rico), Central and South America.

### Europe

European members of the OECD plus Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gibraltar, Malta, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia.

### Former Soviet Union

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

### Europe and Eurasia

This includes all countries listed above under the headings Europe and Former Soviet Union.

### Middle East

Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria.

### North Africa

Territories on the north coast of Africa from Egypt to western Sahara.

### West Africa

Territories on the west coast of Africa from Mauritania to Angola, including Cape Verde, Chad.

### East and Southern Africa

Territories on the east coast of Africa from Sudan to Republic of South Africa. Also Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### Asia Pacific

Brunei, Cambodia, China, China Hong Kong SAR†, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, North Korea, Philippines, Singapore, South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka), South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Oceania.

†Special Administrative Region.

### Australasia

Australia, New Zealand.

## Units

1 metric tonne = 2204.62lb

= 1.1023 short tons

1 kilolitre = 6.2898 barrels

1 kilolitre = 1 cubic metre

1 kilocalorie (kcal) = 4.187kJ = 3.968Btu

1 kilojoule (kJ) = 0.239kcal = 0.948Btu

1 British thermal unit (Btu) = 0.252kcal

= 1.055kJ

1 kilowatt-hour (kWh) = 860kcal

= 3600kJ = 3412Btu

## Calorific equivalents

One tonne of oil equivalent equals approximately:

Heat units	10 million kilocalories
	42 gigajoules
	40 million British thermal units

Solid fuels	1.5 tonnes of hard coal
	3 tonnes of lignite

Gaseous fuels	See Natural gas and Liquefied natural gas table
---------------	---

Electricity	12 megawatt-hours
-------------	-------------------

One million tonnes of oil produces about 4500 gigawatt-hours (= 4.5 terawatt-hours) of electricity in a modern power station.

## OECD members

Europe: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK.

Other member countries: Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, South Korea, USA.

## OPEC members

Middle East: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ras-al-Khaimah, Sharjah).

North Africa: Algeria, Libya.

West Africa: Nigeria. Asia Pacific: Indonesia. South America: Venezuela. (Since Ecuador and Gabon have withdrawn from OPEC, they are excluded from all OPEC totals.)

## European Union members (25)

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK.

## Other EMEs (Emerging Market Economies)

South and Central America, Africa, Middle East, non-OECD Asia, non-OECD Europe.

## Percentages

Calculated before rounding of actuals. All annual changes and shares of totals are on a weight basis except on pages 6, 14, 18, 20 and 22. Leap years: Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.

## Rounding differences

Because of rounding, some totals, including the 2005 share of total, may not agree exactly with the sum of their component parts.

## Tonnes

Metric tons.

## Further information

### Questions on data

BP regrets it is unable to deal with enquiries about the data in *BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2006*.

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### Acknowledgements

**Design and typesetting** Pauffley, London

**Cover design** VSA Partners, Chicago

**Printing** Beacon Press using its **pureprint**® environmental print technology. The electricity was generated from renewable sources and approximately 85% of the waste associated with this product will be recycled. Beacon Press is registered to environmental management system ISO 14001 and EMAS (Eco Management Audit Scheme). Beacon Press is a CarbonNeutral® company and has planted more than 3,000 trees to offset its carbon emissions.

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