

BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2013

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About this review

For 62 years, the *BP Statistical Review of World Energy* has provided high-quality objective and globally consistent data on 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.

Find out more online

BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2013 is available online at bp.com/statisticalreview. The website contains all the tables and charts found in the latest printed edition, plus a number of extras, including:


- 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.

About BP

BP is one of the world's largest oil and gas companies. We market our products in more than 70 countries and provide fuel for transportation, retail brands and energy for heat and light.

 **Appendices**
For approximate conversion factors and definitions see [page 44](#)

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Disclaimer

The data series for proved oil and gas reserves in *BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2013* 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.

Group chief executive's introduction



“
2012 highlighted the flexibility of the world's energy markets.
”

Bob Dudley

Energy in 2012 – adapting to a changing world

Welcome to the 62nd edition of the *BP Statistical Review of World Energy*.

Over the years, this review has established itself in the energy world as a valuable work of reference, documenting the changing patterns in the way we produce and consume our energy.

It provides an annual opportunity to examine the latest data, country-by-country and fuel-by-fuel. This helps us discern the important trends and assess the challenges and the opportunities that lie before us. This edition of the review highlights the flexibility with which our global energy system adapts to rapid global change.

The year 2012 saw a slowdown in the growth of energy consumption globally, partly as a result of the economic slowdown but also because individuals and businesses have responded to high prices by becoming more efficient in their use of energy. At the same time, the review shows that the supply of energy is coming from an increasing diversity of sources as the world's energy market continues to adapt, innovate and evolve.

Brazil, China, the EU, India, Japan, Russia and the US all saw below-average growth in energy consumption. Indeed, consumption growth of all forms of fossil energy was below average.

On the supply side, the most noticeable phenomenon remains the American shale revolution. In 2012, the US recorded the largest oil and natural gas production increases in the world, and saw the largest gain in oil production in its history.

Elsewhere, for a second year, disruptions to oil supply in Africa and parts of the Middle East were offset by growth among OPEC producers. Libyan production recovered strongly after the sharp drop in output in 2011, and Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Qatar all produced at record levels. However, despite these supply increases, oil prices reached another record high.

Coal remained the fastest-growing fossil fuel, with China consuming half of the world's coal for the first time – but it was also the fossil fuel that saw the weakest growth relative to its historical average.

While natural gas grew at a below-average rate, it was the only fossil fuel to see consumption growth accelerate in 2012. Cheaper natural gas competed strongly with coal in North America, displacing it as a power feedstock. Hydroelectric and renewable energy also competed strongly against coal globally; renewables in power generation grew by 15%. However in Europe, where gas was more expensive, coal was often the fuel of choice for power generation, while the LNG tankers that used to supply Europe turned towards Asia.

Global nuclear power output had the largest decline ever, with Japanese output falling by nearly 90% as the response to the tragedy at Fukushima continued to unfold. Fossil fuel imports rose to compensate.

In these and many other ways, 2012 highlighted the flexibility of the world's energy market and the innovative approaches that consumers and producers take in response to change.

Our mission as an industry is to find and produce the many forms of energy needed to meet growing demand, safely and sustainably. This review will continue to chart our progress in fulfilling that mission as well as helping to illuminate the options for our future direction.

It is a great source of information for people in government, industry, academia and elsewhere and I hope that you will find it useful.

In concluding, let me thank BP's economics team and all those around the world who have helped prepare this review – in particular those in governments in many countries who contribute their official data.

Bob Dudley
Group Chief Executive
June 2013

2012 in review

On the back of slower economic growth, global energy consumption growth in 2012 slowed significantly.



Darling Harbour, Sydney, Australia (above right).



+1.8%

Growth in global primary energy consumption.

Once again, all of the net growth took place in emerging economies, with China and India alone accounting for nearly 90% of the net increase in global energy consumption. OECD consumption declined for the fourth time in the past five years, led by a large decline in the US. Despite the slowdown, consumption and production reached record levels for all fuels except nuclear power and biofuels. The data suggests that growth in global CO₂ emissions from energy use continued in 2012, but at a slower rate than in 2011.

Energy price developments were mixed. Brent, the international crude oil benchmark, saw annual average prices reach record levels (in money-of-the-day terms), although annual prices declined slightly on an inflation-adjusted basis. Crude oil prices peaked in March following a decline in Iranian exports, but eased thereafter in the face of rising output in the US, Libya, and other OPEC producers. Oil production growth in the US was the largest in the world in 2012, and the largest in the country's history. In response, the differential between Brent and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) reached another record premium, although the gap began to narrow later in the year as infrastructure bottlenecks in the US eased.

Natural gas prices rose in Europe and Asia, but fell in North America, where rising US natural gas output pushed gas prices to record discounts against both crude oil and international gas prices. Coal prices declined in all regions.

Energy developments

World primary energy consumption grew by 1.8% in 2012, well below the 10-year average of 2.6%. Consumption in OECD countries fell by 1.2%, led by a decline of 2.8% in the US (the world's largest decline in volumetric terms). Non-OECD consumption grew by 4.2%, below the 10-year average of 5.3%. Global consumption growth was below average for each fossil fuel and for nuclear power; regionally growth was below average everywhere except Africa. Oil remains the world's leading fuel, at 33.1% of global energy consumption, but it also continued to lose market share for the 13th consecutive year and its current market share is the lowest in our data set, which begins in 1965.



Oil

-1.3%

Decline in OECD oil consumption, the sixth decrease in the past seven years.

+1 million b/d

Growth of US oil production, the largest in the world.

Dated Brent averaged \$111.67 per barrel in 2012, an increase of \$0.40 per barrel from the 2011 level. The loss of Iranian supplies was more than offset by growth in the US, the recovery in Libyan production, and increases in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in OPEC.

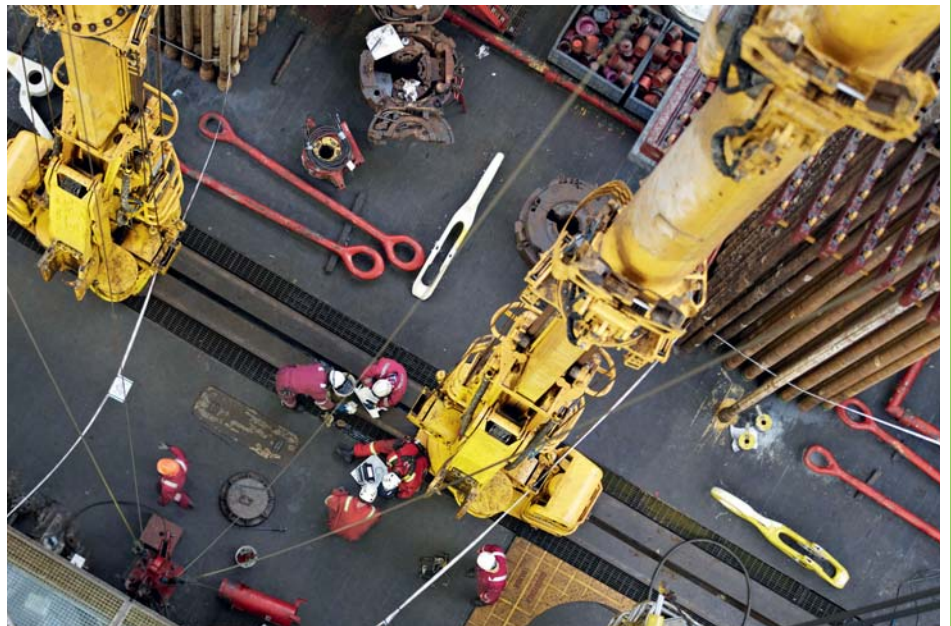
Global oil consumption grew by 890,000 barrels per day (b/d), or 0.9%, below the historical average. Oil had the weakest global growth rate among fossil fuels for the third consecutive year. OECD consumption declined by 1.3% (530,000 b/d), the sixth decrease in the past seven years; the OECD now accounts for just 50.2% of global consumption, the smallest share on record. Outside the OECD, consumption grew by 1.4 million b/d, or 3.3%. China again recorded the largest increment to global consumption (+470,000 b/d, +5%) although the growth rate was below the 10-year average. Japanese consumption grew by 250,000 b/d (+6.3%), the strongest growth increment since 1994. Light distillates were the fastest-growing refined product category by volume for the first time since 2009.

Global oil production, in contrast, increased by 1.9 million b/d, or 2.2%. OPEC accounted for about three-quarters of the global increase despite a decline in Iranian output (-680,000 b/d) due to international sanctions. Libyan output (+1 million b/d) nearly regained all of the ground lost in 2011. For a second consecutive year, output reached record levels in Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar. Iraq and Kuwait also registered significant increases. Non-OPEC output grew by 490,000 b/d, with increases in the US (+1 million b/d), Canada, Russia and China offsetting unexpected outages in Sudan/South Sudan (-340,000 b/d) and Syria (-160,000 b/d), as well as declines in mature provinces such as the United Kingdom and Norway.

Global refinery crude runs increased by a below-average 480,000 b/d, or 0.6%. Non-OECD countries accounted for two-thirds of the net increase, rising by 320,000 b/d. OECD throughputs grew by 160,000 b/d, with continued throughput declines in Europe more than offset by throughput increases in North America, where the US consolidated its position as a net product exporter. Global refinery capacity utilization improved to 82.4%; global refining capacity increased by a modest 360,000 b/d overall, but large capacity additions East of Suez were largely offset by substantial capacity reductions in and around the Atlantic Basin.

Global oil trade in 2012 grew by 1.3%, or 0.7 million b/d. At 55.3 million b/d, trade accounted for 62% of global consumption, up from 57% a decade ago. The relatively small global increase hides large regional changes. US net imports fell by 930,000 b/d and are now 36% below their 2005 peak. Conversely, China's net oil imports grew by 610,000 b/d, 86% of the global increase. Growth in net exports from Canada and North Africa, together with reduced US oil import dependence, offset declining exports from several regions.

Discoverer Luanda drill ship, Angola (right).





Natural gas

-0.9%

The first decline on record for global LNG trade.

23.9%

Natural gas's share of global primary energy consumption.

World natural gas consumption grew by 2.2%, below the historical average of 2.7%. Consumption growth was above average in South & Central America, Africa, and North America, where the US (+4.1%) recorded the largest increment in the world. In Asia, China (+9.9%) and Japan (+10.3%) were responsible for the next-largest growth increments. These increases were partly offset by declines in the EU (-2.3%) and the Former Soviet Union (FSU) (-2.6%). Globally, natural gas accounted for 23.9% of primary energy consumption. OECD consumption grew more rapidly than non-OECD consumption for the first time since 2000.

Global natural gas production grew by 1.9%. The US (+4.7%) once again recorded the largest volumetric increase and remained the world's largest producer. Norway (+12.6%), Qatar (+7.8%), and Saudi Arabia (+11.1%) also saw significant production increases, while Russia (-2.7%) had the world's largest decline in volumetric terms.

Global natural gas trade was very weak, growing by just 0.1% in 2012. Pipeline shipments grew by 0.5%, with declines in net Russian exports (-12%) partly offset by growth in Norwegian exports (+12%). US net pipeline imports dropped by 18.8%. Global LNG trade fell for the first time on record (-0.9%): a decline in net European LNG imports (-28.2%) was offset by net increases in Asia (+22.8%). Among exporters, an increase in Qatari (+4.7%) shipments was nearly offset by a decline in Indonesia (-14.7%). LNG's share of global gas trade declined slightly to 31.7%.



Rowan EXL II drill rig, offshore Trinidad (above).





Other fuels



50.2%

China's share of global coal consumption.

-89%

Decline in Japanese nuclear output.

4.7%

Share of global power generation met by renewables.



Coal consumption grew by 2.5% in 2012, well below the 10-year average of 4.4% but still the fastest-growing fossil fuel. Consumption outside the OECD rose by a below-average 5.4%; Chinese consumption growth was a below-average 6.1%, but China still accounted for all of the net growth in global coal consumption, and China accounted for more than half of global coal consumption for the first time. OECD consumption declined by 4.2% with losses in the US (-11.9%) offsetting increases in Europe and Japan. Global coal production grew by 2%, with growth in China (+3.5%) and Indonesia (+9%) offsetting a decline in the US (-7.5%). Coal reached the highest share of global primary energy consumption (29.9%) since 1970.

Global nuclear output fell by 6.9%, the largest decline on record for a second consecutive year; Japanese output fell by 89%, accounting for 82% of the global decline. Nuclear output accounted for 4.5% of global energy consumption, the smallest share since 1984. Global hydroelectric output grew by an above-average 4.3%, with China accounting for all of the net increase. Hydroelectric output reached 6.7% of global energy consumption, the highest share on record.

Renewable energy sources saw mixed results in 2012. Global biofuels production recorded the first decline since 2000 (-0.4%, or -0.1 mtoe), due to a decline in the US (-4.3% or -1.2 mtoe). In contrast, renewable energy used in power generation grew by 15.2%, slower year-on-year growth for the first time since 2008 but still slightly above the historical average. Wind energy (+18.1%), accounted for more than half of renewable power generation growth, with China (+34.6%) accounting for the largest increment in wind generation. Solar power generation grew even more rapidly (+58%), but from a smaller base. Renewable forms of energy accounted for 2.4% of global energy consumption, up from 0.8% in 2002; renewables in power generation accounted for a record 4.7% of global power generation.

Additional information – including historical time series for the fuels reported in this review; further detail on renewable forms of energy; electricity generation; and CO₂ emissions from energy use – is available at bp.com/statisticalreview.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the many contacts worldwide who provide the publicly available data for this publication, and to the researchers at the Heriot-Watt University Energy Academy who assist in the data compilation.



In detail

Additional information is available at bp.com/statisticalreview

Proved reserves

	At end 1992 Thousand million barrels	At end 2002 Thousand million barrels	At end 2011 Thousand million barrels	At end 2012			
				Thousand million tonnes	Thousand million barrels	Share of total	R/P ratio
US	31.2	30.7	35.0	4.2	35.0	2.1%	10.7
Canada	39.6	180.4	174.6	28.0	173.9	10.4%	*
Mexico	51.2	17.2	11.4	1.6	11.4	0.7%	10.7
Total North America	122.1	228.3	221.0	33.8	220.2	13.2%	38.7
Argentina	2.0	2.8	2.5	0.3	2.5	0.1%	10.2
Brazil	5.0	9.8	15.0	2.2	15.3	0.9%	19.5
Colombia	3.2	1.6	2.0	0.3	2.2	0.1%	6.4
Ecuador	3.2	5.1	7.2	1.2	8.2	0.5%	44.6
Peru	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.1%	31.5
Trinidad & Tobago	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	♦	18.8
Venezuela	63.3	77.3	297.6	46.5	297.6	17.8%	*
Other S. & Cent. America	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	♦	9.7
Total S. & Cent. America	78.8	100.3	326.9	50.9	328.4	19.7%	*
Azerbaijan	n/a	7.0	7.0	1.0	7.0	0.4%	21.9
Denmark	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.7	♦	9.7
Italy	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.1%	33.7
Kazakhstan	n/a	5.4	30.0	3.9	30.0	1.8%	47.4
Norway	9.7	10.4	6.9	0.9	7.5	0.4%	10.7
Romania	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	♦	19.1
Russian Federation	n/a	76.1	87.1	11.9	87.2	5.2%	22.4
Turkmenistan	n/a	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	♦	7.4
United Kingdom	4.6	4.5	3.1	0.4	3.1	0.2%	8.8
Uzbekistan	n/a	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	♦	24.0
Other Europe & Eurasia	61.3	2.2	2.2	0.3	2.1	0.1%	14.8
Total Europe & Eurasia	78.3	109.3	140.3	19.0	140.8	8.4%	22.4
Iran	92.9	130.7	154.6	21.6	157.0	9.4%	*
Iraq	100.0	115.0	143.1	20.2	150.0	9.0%	*
Kuwait	96.5	96.5	101.5	14.0	101.5	6.1%	88.7
Oman	4.7	5.7	5.5	0.7	5.5	0.3%	16.3
Qatar	3.1	27.6	23.9	2.5	23.9	1.4%	33.2
Saudi Arabia	261.2	262.8	265.4	36.5	265.9	15.9%	63.0
Syria	3.0	2.3	2.5	0.3	2.5	0.1%	41.7
United Arab Emirates	98.1	97.8	97.8	13.0	97.8	5.9%	79.1
Yemen	2.0	2.9	3.0	0.4	3.0	0.2%	45.4
Other Middle East	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	♦	8.4
Total Middle East	661.6	741.3	797.9	109.3	807.7	48.4%	78.1
Algeria	9.2	11.3	12.2	1.5	12.2	0.7%	20.0
Angola	1.3	8.9	10.5	1.7	12.7	0.8%	19.4
Chad	–	0.9	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.1%	40.7
Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.1%	14.8
Egypt	3.4	3.5	4.3	0.6	4.3	0.3%	16.1
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.1%	16.5
Gabon	0.8	2.4	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.1%	22.3
Libya	22.8	36.0	48.0	6.3	48.0	2.9%	86.9
Nigeria	21.0	34.3	37.2	5.0	37.2	2.2%	42.1
South Sudan	–	–	–	0.5	3.5	0.2%	*
Sudan	0.3	0.6	5.0	0.2	1.5	0.1%	50.0
Tunisia	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	♦	17.9
Other Africa	0.8	0.6	2.2	0.5	3.7	0.2%	43.0
Total Africa	61.1	101.6	126.6	17.3	130.3	7.8%	37.7
Australia	3.2	4.6	3.9	0.4	3.9	0.2%	23.4
Brunei	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1%	19.0
China	15.2	15.5	17.3	2.4	17.3	1.0%	11.4
India	5.9	5.6	5.7	0.8	5.7	0.3%	17.5
Indonesia	5.6	4.7	3.7	0.5	3.7	0.2%	11.1
Malaysia	5.1	4.5	3.7	0.5	3.7	0.2%	15.6
Thailand	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	♦	2.7
Vietnam	0.3	2.8	4.4	0.6	4.4	0.3%	34.5
Other Asia Pacific	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1%	10.5
Total Asia Pacific	37.5	40.6	41.4	5.5	41.5	2.5%	13.6
Total World	1039.3	1321.5	1654.1	235.8	1668.9	100.0%	52.9
of which: OECD	142.7	251.2	238.5	36.0	238.3	14.3%	33.4
Non-OECD	896.6	1070.3	1415.6	199.7	1430.7	85.7%	58.6
OPEC	772.7	903.3	1199.0	169.9	1211.9	72.6%	88.5
Non-OPEC+	207.1	327.9	329.4	48.8	331.0	19.8%	25.8
European Union#	8.3	8.0	6.9	0.9	6.8	0.4%	12.1
Former Soviet Union	59.6	90.3	125.8	17.1	126.0	7.5%	25.2
Canadian oil sands: Total	32.4	174.4	168.6	27.3	167.8		
of which: Under active development	3.0	11.6	25.5	4.2	25.9		
Venezuela: Orinoco Belt	–	–	220.0	35.3	220.0		

*More than 100 years.

♦Less than 0.05%.

‡Excludes Former Soviet Union.

#Excludes Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in 1992.

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 rate.

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 and Chinese reserves based on information in the public domain.

Canadian oil sands 'under active development' are an official estimate. Venezuelan Orinoco Belt reserves are based on the OPEC Secretariat and government announcements.

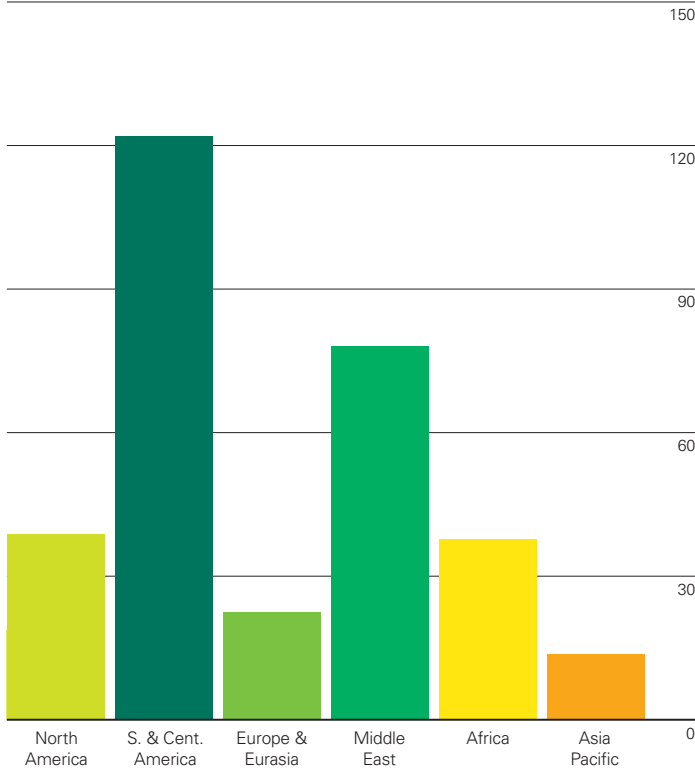
Reserves include gas condensate and natural gas liquids (NGLs) as well as crude oil.

Shares of total and R/P ratios are calculated using thousand million barrels figures.

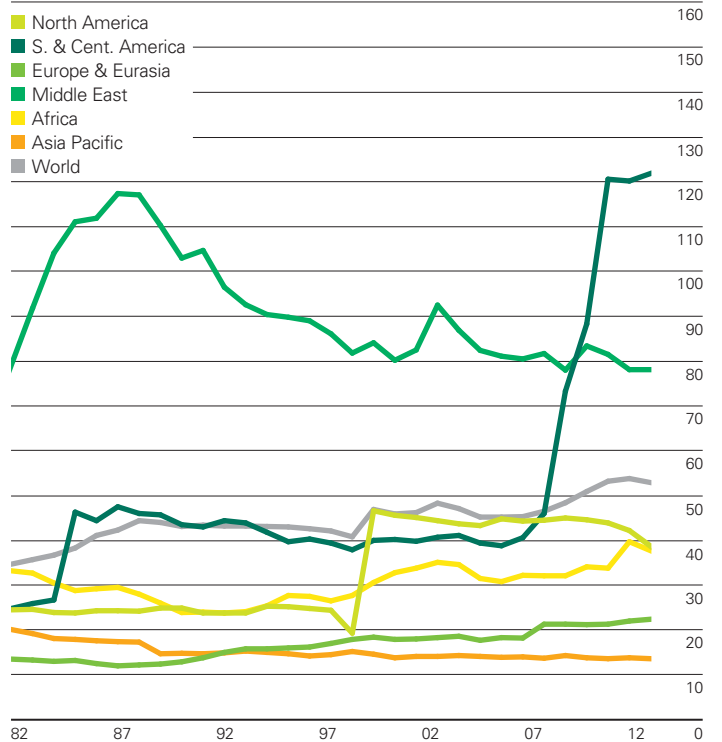
Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios

Years

2012 by region



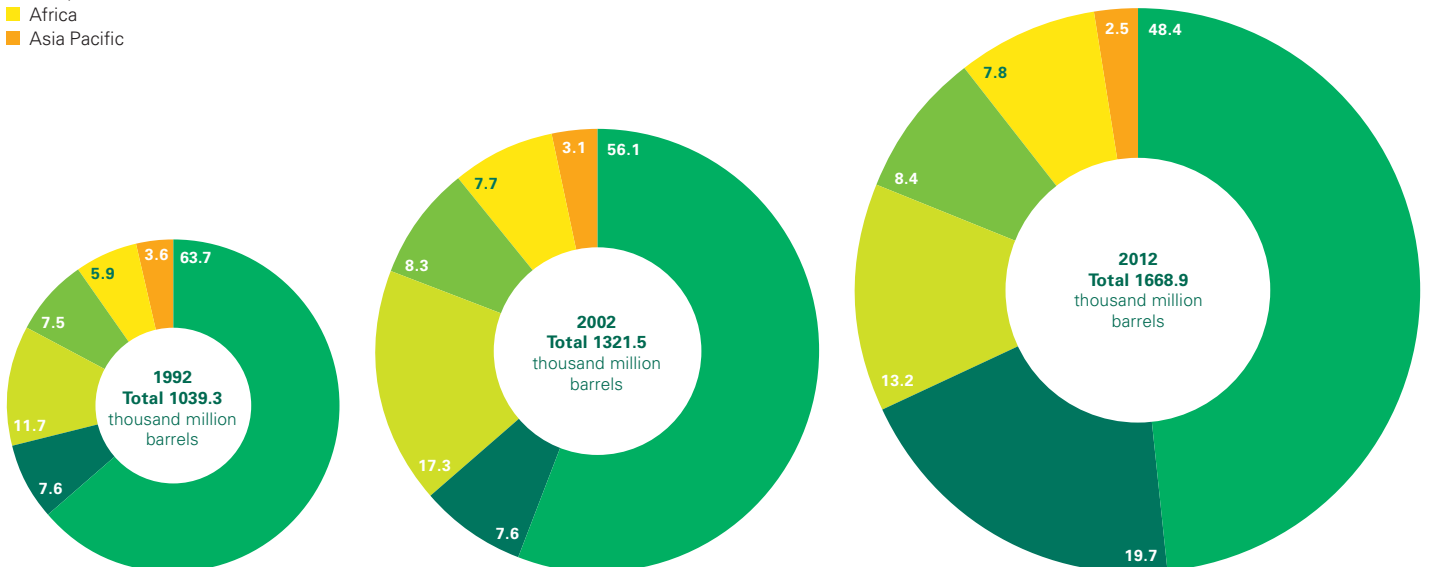
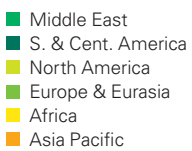
History



World proved oil reserves at the end of 2012 reached 1668.9 billion barrels, sufficient to meet 52.9 years of global production. An increase in official Iraqi reserves was the single largest addition, adding 6.9 billion barrels. OPEC members continue to dominate, holding 72.6% of the global total. South & Central America continues to hold the highest R/P ratio. Global proved reserves have increased by 26%, or nearly 350 billion barrels, over the past decade.

Distribution of proved reserves in 1992, 2002 and 2012

Percentage



Production*

Thousand barrels daily	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
US	7626	7362	7244	6903	6828	6862	6783	7263	7552	7868	8905	13.9%	9.6%
Canada	2858	3003	3080	3041	3208	3290	3207	3202	3332	3526	3741	6.8%	4.4%
Mexico	3593	3795	3830	3766	3689	3479	3165	2978	2959	2940	2911	-0.7%	3.5%
Total North America	14077	14160	14154	13709	13725	13631	13156	13444	13843	14335	15557	8.9%	17.5%
Argentina	899	900	868	839	838	813	772	743	722	687	664	-3.8%	0.8%
Brazil	1497	1548	1537	1699	1804	1833	1895	2024	2137	2193	2149	-2.0%	2.7%
Colombia	578	541	528	526	529	531	588	671	786	915	944	3.2%	1.2%
Ecuador	394	420	528	534	538	513	507	488	488	501	505	0.8%	0.7%
Peru	95	89	86	92	97	96	99	107	113	110	107	-3.0%	0.1%
Trinidad & Tobago	161	175	165	181	193	166	174	153	148	140	121	-13.7%	0.1%
Venezuela	2974	2868	3305	3308	3336	3230	3222	3033	2838	2766	2725	-1.5%	3.4%
Other S. & Cent. America	149	149	144	146	140	142	138	134	134	137	145	4.5%	0.2%
Total S. & Cent. America	6747	6691	7161	7325	7474	7324	7395	7353	7367	7449	7359	-1.2%	9.2%
Azerbaijan	307	308	309	445	646	856	895	1014	1023	919	872	-5.2%	1.1%
Denmark	371	368	390	377	342	311	287	265	249	225	207	-8.0%	0.2%
Italy	115	116	113	127	120	122	108	95	106	110	112	1.4%	0.1%
Kazakhstan	1021	1111	1283	1330	1403	1453	1526	1664	1740	1758	1728	-1.6%	2.0%
Norway	3333	3264	3180	2961	2772	2551	2466	2351	2137	2040	1916	-7.0%	2.1%
Romania	128	124	120	114	105	100	99	94	90	89	86	-2.8%	0.1%
Russian Federation	7755	8602	9335	9598	9818	10044	9950	10139	10365	10510	10643	1.2%	12.8%
Turkmenistan	183	203	194	193	187	199	208	211	217	217	222	2.5%	0.3%
United Kingdom	2495	2288	2056	1838	1662	1663	1568	1480	1357	1114	967	-13.4%	1.1%
Uzbekistan	153	151	138	115	114	104	102	95	78	77	68	-12.0%	0.1%
Other Europe & Eurasia	487	495	482	454	445	442	420	409	394	394	390	-0.7%	0.5%
Total Europe & Eurasia	16346	17029	17600	17551	17615	17843	17630	17817	17755	17451	17211	-1.4%	20.3%
Iran	3580	4002	4201	4184	4260	4303	4396	4249	4356	4358	3680	-16.2%	4.2%
Iraq	2116	1344	2030	1833	1999	2143	2428	2452	2490	2801	3115	11.2%	3.7%
Kuwait	2032	2370	2523	2668	2737	2663	2786	2511	2536	2880	3127	8.9%	3.7%
Oman	900	822	783	777	740	713	759	815	867	891	922	3.5%	1.1%
Qatar	803	949	1082	1149	1241	1279	1449	1416	1676	1836	1966	6.3%	2.0%
Saudi Arabia	8907	10141	10458	10931	10671	10268	10663	9663	10075	11144	11530	3.7%	13.3%
Syria	677	652	487	448	421	404	406	401	385	327	164	-49.9%	0.2%
United Arab Emirates	2439	2722	2836	2922	3099	3001	3026	2723	2895	3319	3380	1.6%	3.7%
Yemen	457	451	424	421	387	341	315	306	291	228	180	-21.4%	0.2%
Other Middle East	48	48	48	185	182	190	188	192	192	203	206	1.3%	0.2%
Total Middle East	21960	23501	24873	25518	25736	25304	26415	24728	25763	27988	28270	0.9%	32.5%
Algeria	1653	1826	1921	1990	1979	1992	1969	1774	1698	1684	1667	-0.9%	1.8%
Angola	905	870	1103	1404	1421	1684	1901	1804	1863	1726	1784	3.4%	2.1%
Chad	-	24	168	173	153	144	127	118	122	114	101	-11.3%	0.1%
Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	227	208	217	239	271	221	235	269	294	293	296	0.8%	0.4%
Egypt	751	750	701	672	704	698	715	730	725	727	728	0.1%	0.9%
Equatorial Guinea	230	266	351	358	342	350	347	307	274	252	283	13.4%	0.3%
Gabon	256	274	273	270	242	246	240	241	255	254	245	-3.5%	0.3%
Libya	1375	1485	1623	1745	1816	1820	1820	1652	1659	479	1509	215.1%	1.7%
Nigeria	2087	2233	2430	2502	2392	2265	2113	2211	2523	2460	2417	-1.9%	2.8%
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	♦
Sudan	241	265	301	305	331	468	480	475	465	453	82	-81.9%	0.1%
Tunisia	74	68	71	73	70	97	89	83	80	68	65	-4.7%	0.1%
Other Africa	136	141	165	172	224	193	190	183	167	232	234	1.0%	0.3%
Total Africa	7937	8408	9322	9902	9945	10179	10226	9848	10123	8742	9442	7.7%	10.9%
Australia	737	624	542	553	534	551	556	559	576	496	458	-8.6%	0.5%
Brunei	210	214	210	206	221	194	175	168	172	165	158	-4.3%	0.2%
China	3351	3406	3486	3642	3711	3742	3814	3805	4077	4074	4155	2.0%	5.0%
India	800	802	816	785	809	809	809	796	873	903	894	-0.9%	1.0%
Indonesia	1289	1176	1130	1096	1018	972	1006	994	1003	952	918	-3.9%	1.1%
Malaysia	740	760	776	757	713	742	741	701	703	640	657	2.6%	0.7%
Thailand	210	244	241	297	325	341	362	376	388	397	440	9.1%	0.4%
Vietnam	356	361	424	389	355	334	311	342	312	317	348	9.8%	0.4%
Other Asia Pacific	190	192	233	284	303	318	338	330	315	301	285	-4.9%	0.3%
Total Asia Pacific	7882	7779	7858	8008	7988	8003	8111	8071	8420	8246	8313	0.7%	9.6%
Total World	74948	77568	80968	82014	82482	82285	82932	81261	83272	84210	86152	2.2%	100.0%
of which: OECD	21480	21165	20766	19870	19452	19147	18461	18496	18560	18607	19495	4.9%	21.9%
Non-OECD	53469	56402	60203	62144	63030	63138	64471	62765	64712	65603	66657	1.5%	78.1%
OPEC	29266	31231	34040	35170	35489	35161	36279	33977	35097	35954	37405	3.9%	43.2%
Non-OPEC†	36118	35808	35515	35010	34676	34321	33830	34015	34617	34648	35088	1.2%	40.5%
European Union	3365	3153	2924	2680	2442	2409	2258	2111	1966	1707	1538	-9.9%	1.8%
Former Soviet Union	9565	10530	11414	11835	12318	12803	12824	13269	13558	13609	13659	0.4%	16.3%

*Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands and NGLs (the liquid content of natural gas where this is recovered separately). Excludes liquid fuels from other sources such as biomass and coal derivatives.

♦Less than 0.05%.

†Excludes Former Soviet Union.

Notes: Annual changes and shares of total are calculated using million tonnes per annum figures. Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.

Production*

Million tonnes	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
US	342.0	332.3	325.1	309.1	304.7	305.2	302.3	322.4	332.9	345.7	394.9	13.9%	9.6%
Canada	132.6	140.2	144.8	142.3	150.6	155.3	152.9	152.8	160.3	170.4	182.6	6.8%	4.4%
Mexico	177.8	188.2	190.0	186.5	182.5	172.2	156.9	146.7	145.6	144.5	143.9	-0.7%	3.5%
Total North America	652.4	660.7	659.9	637.9	637.8	632.7	612.0	621.9	638.8	660.7	721.4	8.9%	17.5%
Argentina	43.1	42.8	40.9	39.4	39.1	38.0	36.5	34.9	34.0	32.2	31.0	-3.8%	0.8%
Brazil	78.4	81.1	80.6	88.7	93.7	95.2	98.8	105.6	111.4	114.2	112.2	-2.0%	2.7%
Colombia	30.4	28.5	27.9	27.7	27.9	28.0	31.1	35.3	41.4	48.2	49.9	3.2%	1.2%
Ecuador	21.1	22.5	28.3	28.6	28.8	27.5	27.2	26.1	26.1	26.8	27.1	0.8%	0.7%
Peru	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.8	-3.0%	0.1%
Trinidad & Tobago	8.0	8.7	8.2	9.0	9.6	8.2	8.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.0	-13.7%	0.1%
Venezuela	152.8	147.5	170.1	169.7	171.0	165.5	165.6	155.7	145.7	141.5	139.7	-1.5%	3.4%
Other S. & Cent. America	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	4.5%	0.2%
Total S. & Cent. America	346.4	343.3	367.8	374.9	381.8	374.2	379.7	376.9	377.9	381.7	378.0	-1.2%	9.2%
Azerbaijan	15.3	15.4	15.5	22.2	32.3	42.6	44.5	50.4	50.8	45.6	43.4	-5.2%	1.1%
Denmark	18.1	17.9	19.1	18.4	16.7	15.2	14.0	12.9	12.2	10.9	10.1	-8.0%	0.2%
Italy	5.5	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.2	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.4	1.4%	0.1%
Kazakhstan	48.2	52.4	60.6	62.6	66.1	68.4	72.0	78.2	81.6	82.4	81.3	-1.6%	2.0%
Norway	157.9	153.9	150.3	138.7	129.0	118.6	114.7	108.8	98.9	93.8	87.5	-7.0%	2.1%
Romania	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	-2.8%	0.1%
Russian Federation	383.7	425.7	463.3	474.8	485.6	496.8	493.7	500.8	511.8	518.5	526.2	1.2%	12.8%
Turkmenistan	9.0	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	2.5%	0.3%
United Kingdom	115.7	105.8	95.2	84.6	76.5	76.7	72.0	68.2	62.8	51.9	45.0	-13.4%	1.1%
Uzbekistan	7.2	7.1	6.6	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	-12.0%	0.1%
Other Europe & Eurasia	23.6	24.0	23.4	22.0	21.7	21.6	20.6	19.9	19.2	19.2	19.2	-0.7%	0.5%
Total Europe & Eurasia	790.3	823.7	854.6	849.8	853.2	865.2	856.6	863.1	861.0	846.1	836.4	-1.4%	20.3%
Iran	177.5	198.5	208.2	206.4	209.2	210.9	214.5	205.5	208.8	208.2	174.9	-16.2%	4.2%
Iraq	103.9	66.0	99.9	89.9	98.0	105.1	119.3	119.9	121.5	136.7	152.4	11.2%	3.7%
Kuwait	98.9	115.6	123.4	130.4	133.7	129.9	136.1	121.2	122.5	139.7	152.5	8.9%	3.7%
Oman	44.6	40.7	38.9	38.5	36.6	35.3	37.7	40.3	42.9	44.1	45.8	3.5%	1.1%
Qatar	37.4	43.8	50.0	52.6	56.8	57.9	65.0	62.4	72.1	78.2	83.3	6.3%	2.0%
Saudi Arabia	425.2	486.2	500.4	521.3	508.9	488.9	509.9	456.7	473.8	526.0	547.0	3.7%	13.3%
Syria	33.7	32.4	24.3	22.3	21.0	20.1	20.3	20.0	19.2	16.3	8.2	-49.9%	0.2%
United Arab Emirates	112.5	126.2	132.0	135.8	144.3	139.6	141.4	126.2	133.3	151.3	154.1	1.6%	3.7%
Yemen	21.6	21.2	20.0	19.8	18.1	15.9	14.8	14.3	13.5	10.6	8.3	-21.4%	0.2%
Other Middle East	2.3	2.3	2.3	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.1	1.3%	0.2%
Total Middle East	1057.5	1133.0	1199.4	1226.0	1235.7	1213.0	1268.2	1176.1	1217.2	1321.0	1336.8	0.9%	32.5%
Algeria	70.9	79.0	83.6	86.4	86.2	86.5	85.6	77.2	74.1	73.5	73.0	-0.9%	1.8%
Angola	44.6	42.8	54.5	68.9	69.3	82.1	93.1	87.6	90.5	83.8	86.9	3.4%	2.1%
Chad	-	1.2	8.8	9.1	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.3	-11.3%	0.1%
Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	11.7	10.7	11.2	12.3	14.0	11.4	12.1	13.9	15.1	15.1	15.3	0.8%	0.4%
Egypt	37.2	37.1	34.8	33.2	34.5	33.8	34.7	35.3	35.0	35.3	35.4	0.1%	0.9%
Equatorial Guinea	11.1	12.7	16.5	16.4	15.6	15.9	16.1	14.2	12.6	11.6	13.2	13.4%	0.3%
Gabon	12.8	13.7	13.7	13.5	12.1	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.7	12.7	12.3	-3.5%	0.3%
Libya	64.6	69.8	76.5	82.2	85.3	85.3	85.5	77.4	77.7	22.5	71.1	215.1%	1.7%
Nigeria	101.7	109.0	119.0	122.1	116.6	110.2	102.8	106.6	121.3	118.2	116.2	-1.9%	2.8%
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	♦
Sudan	11.9	13.1	14.9	15.0	16.3	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.9	22.3	4.1	-81.9%	0.1%
Tunisia	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.1	-4.7%	0.1%
Other Africa	6.8	7.0	8.2	8.6	11.2	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.3	11.5	11.6	1.0%	0.3%
Total Africa	376.8	399.3	445.1	471.1	472.3	482.2	486.0	466.8	480.6	415.7	449.0	7.7%	10.9%
Australia	33.4	27.8	24.0	24.2	23.3	24.3	24.8	24.6	25.4	21.7	19.9	-8.6%	0.5%
Brunei	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.8	-4.3%	0.2%
China	166.9	169.6	174.1	181.4	184.8	186.3	190.4	189.5	203.0	202.9	207.5	2.0%	5.0%
India	37.2	37.3	38.2	36.6	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.2	40.8	42.3	42.0	-0.9%	1.0%
Indonesia	63.3	57.6	55.6	53.7	50.2	47.8	49.4	48.4	48.6	46.3	44.6	-3.9%	1.1%
Malaysia	34.2	35.4	36.3	34.6	32.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	32.0	28.9	29.7	2.6%	0.7%
Thailand	8.1	9.5	9.3	11.4	12.5	13.2	14.0	14.6	14.8	14.8	16.2	9.1%	0.4%
Vietnam	17.3	17.6	20.7	19.0	17.2	16.3	15.2	16.7	15.3	15.5	17.0	9.8%	0.4%
Other Asia Pacific	8.7	8.8	10.4	12.4	13.1	13.9	14.8	14.4	13.8	13.1	12.5	-4.9%	0.3%
Total Asia Pacific	379.3	374.2	378.8	383.3	382.4	383.1	389.3	385.8	402.3	393.6	397.3	0.7%	9.6%
Total World	3602.7	3734.3	3905.5	3943.1	3963.3	3950.4	3991.8	3890.6	3977.8	4018.8	4118.9	2.2%	100.0%
of which: OECD	1000.1	988.7	970.0	924.8	903.7	889.0	858.6	855.9	857.5	858.4	903.0	4.9%	21.9%
Non-OECD	2602.6	2745.6	2935.6	3018.3	3059.7	3061.3	3133.2	3034.7	3120.3	3160.4	3215.9	1.5%	78.1%
OPEC	1411.0	1506.9	1645.9	1694.2	1708.2	1689.2	1746.0	1622.5	1667.6	1706.2	1778.4	3.9%	43.2%
Non-OPEC+	1721.5	1709.5	1696.9	1667.1	1649.5	1631.7	1613.8	1617.1	1645.3	1645.8	1669.6	1.2%	40.5%
European Union	158.0	147.9	137.5	125.6	114.4	113.1	105.7	99.1	92.5	80.8	73.0	-9.9%	1.8%
Former Soviet Union	470.2	517.8	562.7	581.8	605.6	629.4	632.0	651.0	664.8	666.7	670.9	0.4%	16.3%

*Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands and NGLs (the liquid content of natural gas where this is recovered separately). Excludes liquid fuels from other sources such as biomass and coal derivatives.

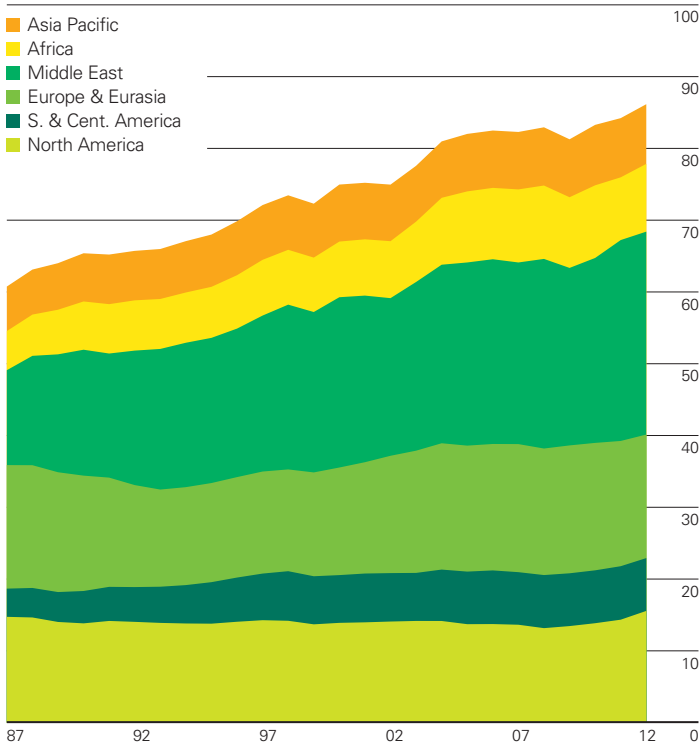
♦Less than 0.05%.

‡Excludes Former Soviet Union.

Note: Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.

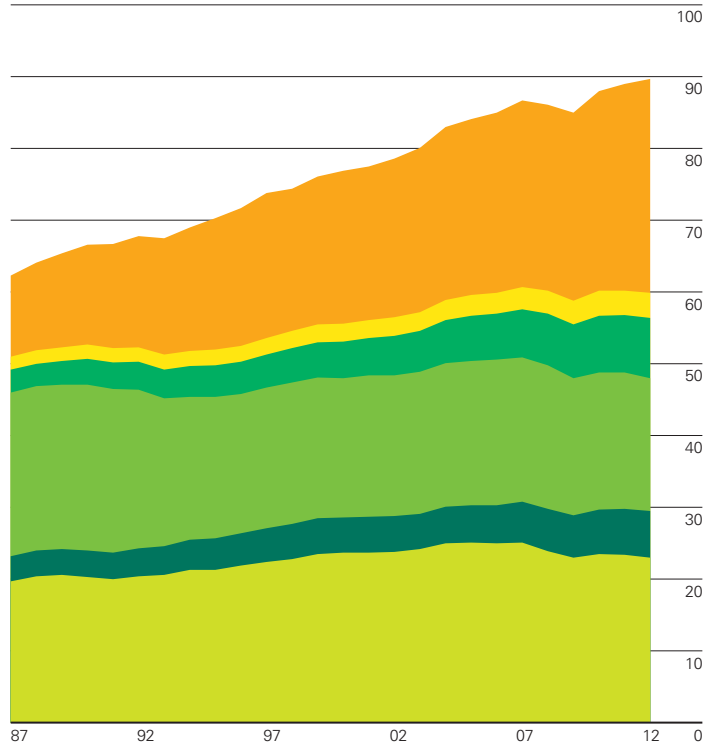
Production by region

Million barrels daily



Consumption by region

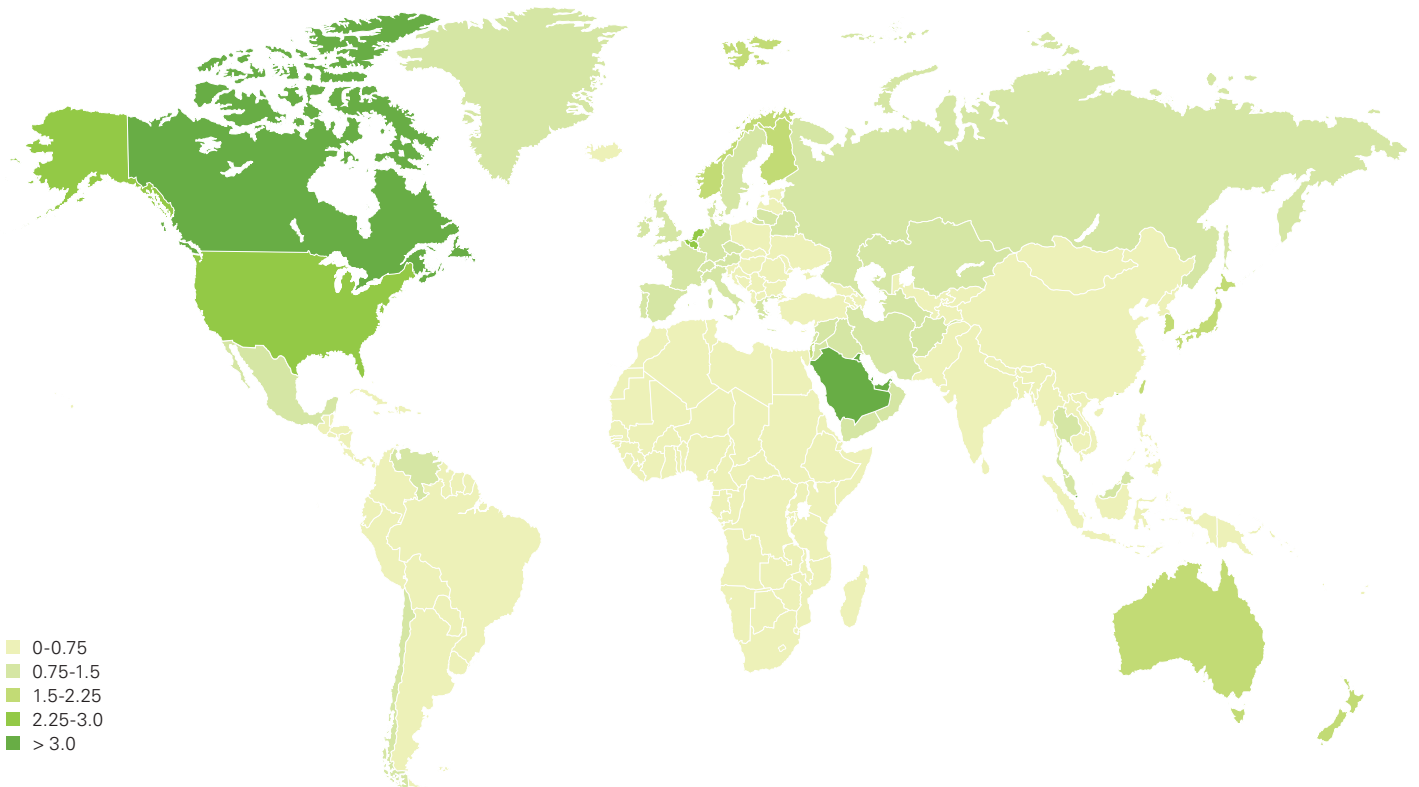
Million barrels daily



World oil production increased by 1.9 million b/d in 2012, more than double the growth of global consumption. US output grew by 1 million b/d, the largest increase in the world and in the country's history. The recovery in Libyan production drove robust growth in African output. Global oil consumption grew by just 890,000 b/d, with declines in Europe and North America offsetting gains elsewhere.

Consumption per capita 2012

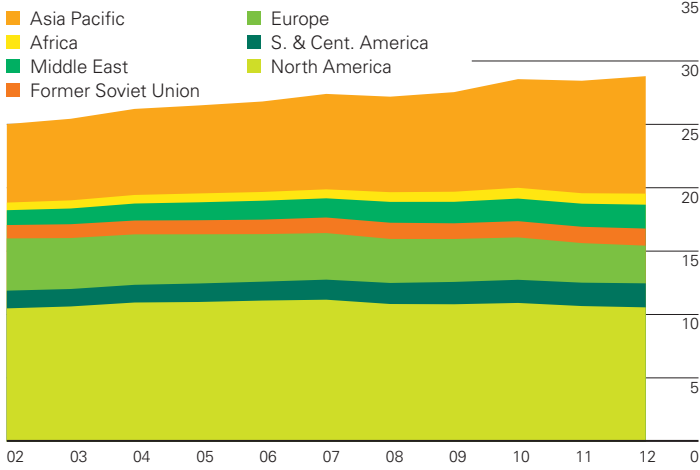
Tonnes



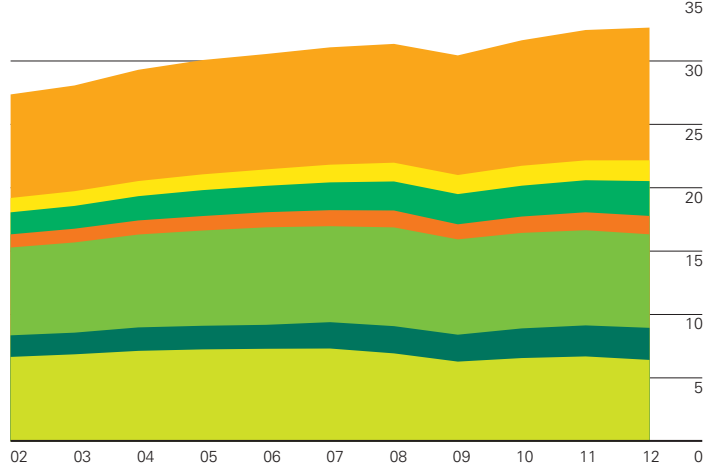
Product consumption by region

Million barrels daily

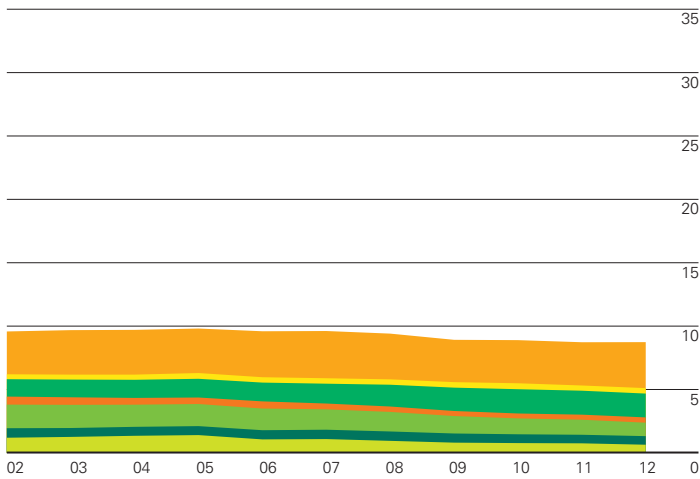
Light distillates



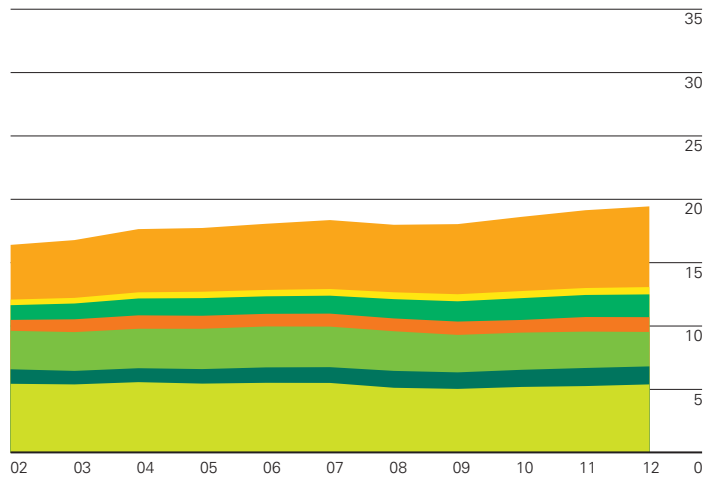
Middle distillates



Fuel oil

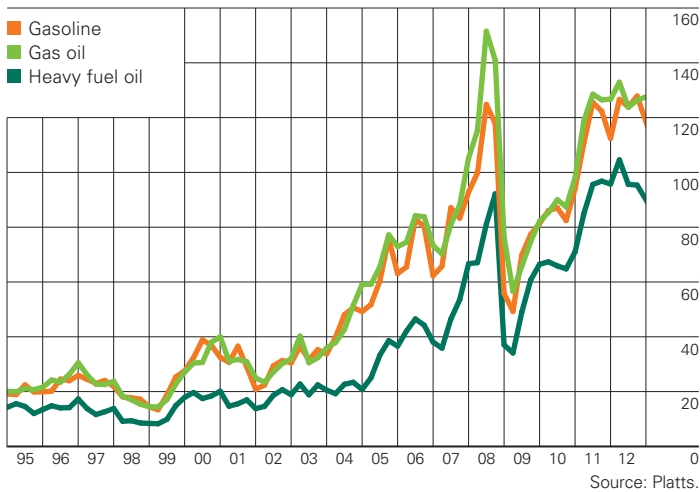


Others



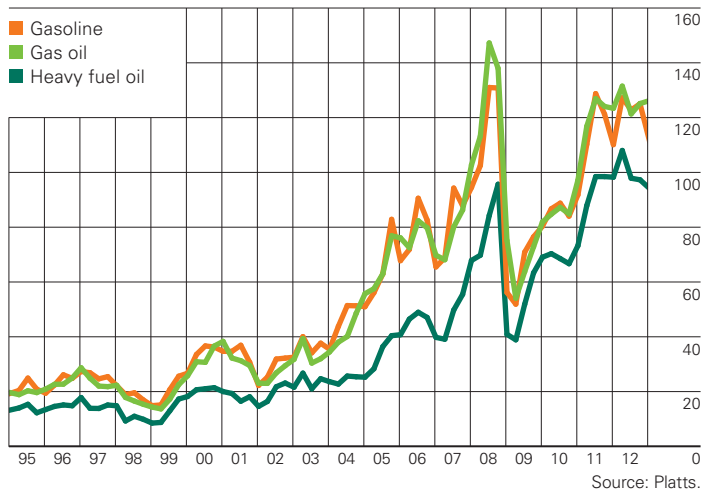
Rotterdam product prices

US dollars per barrel



US Gulf Coast product prices

US dollars per barrel



Spot crude prices

US dollars per barrel	Dubai \$/bbt*	Brent \$/bbt†	Nigerian Forcados \$/bbl	West Texas Intermediate \$/bbl‡
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
2006	61.50	65.14	67.07	66.02
2007	68.19	72.39	74.48	72.20
2008	94.34	97.26	101.43	100.06
2009	61.39	61.67	63.35	61.92
2010	78.06	79.50	81.05	79.45
2011	106.18	111.26	113.65	95.04
2012	109.08	111.67	114.21	94.13

*1975-1985 Arabian Light, 1986-2012 Dubai dated.

†1976-1983 Forties, 1984-2012 Brent dated.

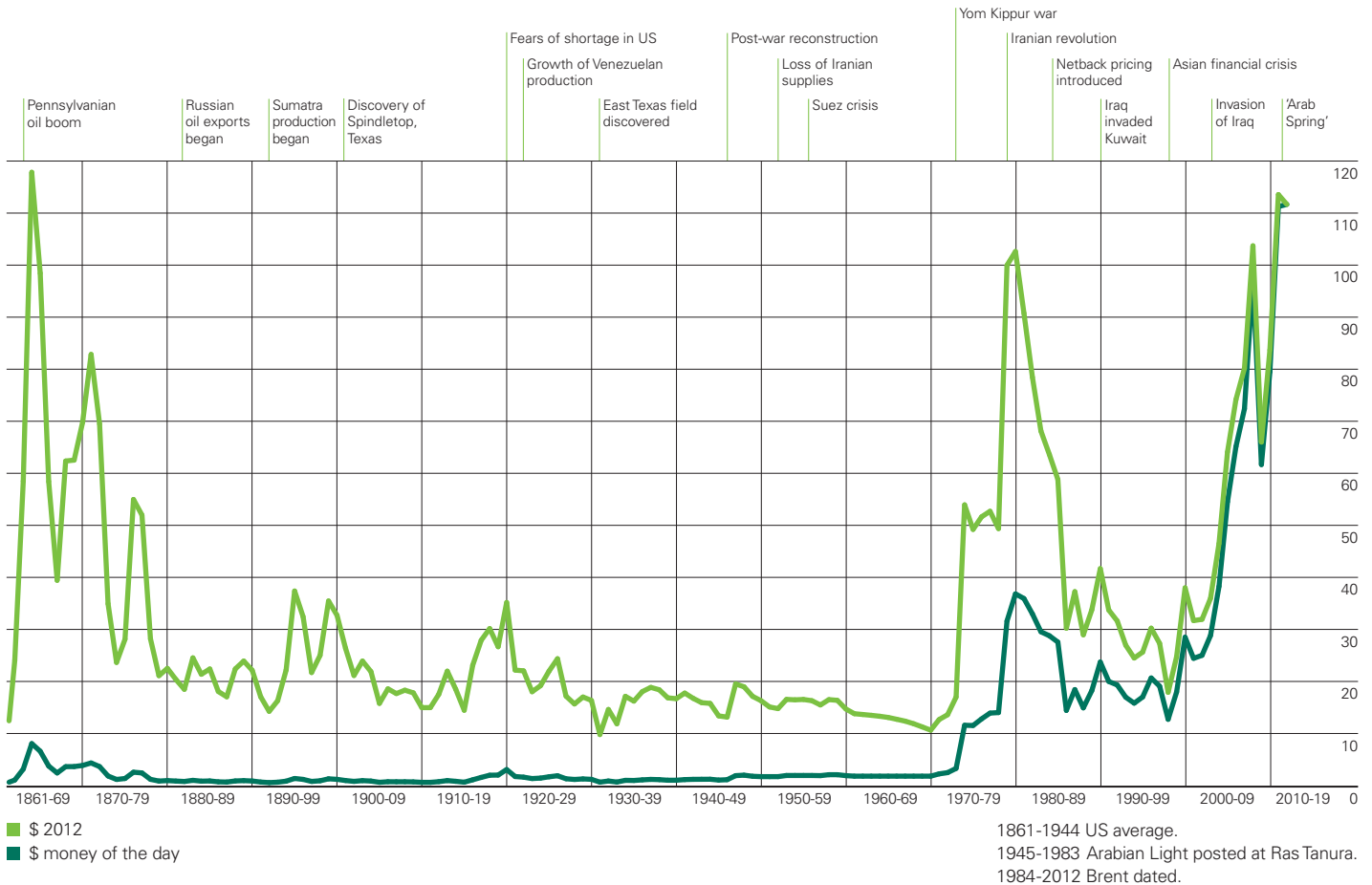
‡1976-1983 Posted WTI prices, 1984-2012 Spot WTI (Cushing) prices.

Source: Platts.

Crude oil prices 1861-2012

US dollars per barrel

World events



Refinery capacities

Thousand barrels daily*	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
US	16757	16894	17125	17339	17443	17594	17672	17584	17736	17322	17388	0.4%	18.8%
Canada	1923	1959	1915	1896	1914	1907	1951	1976	1951	2046	2063	0.8%	2.2%
Mexico	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	1606	1606	-	1.7%
Total North America	20143	20316	20503	20698	20821	20964	21086	21023	21151	20974	21057	0.4%	22.8%
Argentina	619	620	623	627	623	634	634	636	640	649	654	0.8%	0.7%
Brazil	1854	1915	1915	1916	1916	1935	2045	2093	2093	2010	2000	-0.5%	2.2%
Netherlands Antilles	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	-	0.3%
Venezuela	1269	1269	1284	1291	1294	1303	1303	1303	1303	1303	1303	-	1.4%
Other S. & Cent. America	2234	2229	2235	2251	2260	2310	2356	2326	2295	2201	1635	-25.7%	1.8%
Total S. & Cent. America	6296	6353	6377	6405	6413	6502	6658	6678	6651	6483	5912	-8.8%	6.4%
Belgium	803	805	782	778	774	745	745	823	813	823	792	-3.8%	0.9%
France	1987	1967	1982	1978	1959	1962	1971	1873	1702	1610	1478	-8.2%	1.6%
Germany	2286	2304	2320	2322	2390	2390	2366	2362	2091	2077	2097	0.9%	2.3%
Greece	412	412	412	418	425	425	425	425	440	495	498	0.6%	0.5%
Italy	2485	2485	2497	2515	2526	2497	2396	2396	2396	2311	2200	-4.8%	2.4%
Netherlands	1282	1282	1284	1274	1274	1236	1280	1280	1274	1276	1274	-0.1%	1.4%
Norway	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	-	0.3%
Russian Federation	5466	5340	5343	5405	5488	5501	5422	5401	5508	5569	5754	3.3%	6.2%
Spain	1330	1347	1372	1377	1362	1362	1362	1362	1416	1416	1537	8.5%	1.7%
Sweden	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	434	434	-	0.5%
Turkey	713	713	693	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	-	0.7%
United Kingdom	1785	1813	1848	1819	1836	1819	1827	1757	1757	1787	1631	-8.8%	1.8%
Other Europe & Eurasia	5706	5623	5599	5562	5450	5487	5473	5515	5629	5536	5248	-5.2%	5.7%
Total Europe & Eurasia	24987	24823	24864	24794	24828	24770	24612	24538	24372	24259	23865	-1.6%	25.8%
Iran	1597	1607	1642	1642	1727	1772	1805	1860	1860	1860	1892	1.7%	2.0%
Iraq	750	750	750	753	758	765	754	786	907	996	1042	4.6%	1.1%
Kuwait	814	914	936	936	936	936	936	936	936	936	936	-	1.0%
Saudi Arabia	1814	1894	2079	2107	2107	2107	2107	2107	2107	2117	2122	0.2%	2.3%
United Arab Emirates	711	645	620	620	620	625	680	700	700	705	710	0.7%	0.8%
Other Middle East	1248	1248	1248	1248	1298	1381	1390	1536	1541	1553	1553	-	1.7%
Total Middle East	6934	7058	7275	7306	7446	7586	7672	7925	8051	8167	8255	1.1%	8.9%
Total Africa	3189	3138	3051	3138	2990	3007	3121	2982	3175	3123	3323	6.4%	3.6%
Australia	829	756	763	711	694	733	734	734	740	742	663	-10.6%	0.7%
China	5933	6295	6603	7165	7865	8399	8722	9479	10302	10834	11547	6.6%	12.5%
India	2303	2293	2558	2558	2872	2983	2992	3574	3703	3795	4099	8.0%	4.4%
Indonesia	1092	1057	1057	1057	1127	1150	1052	1085	1139	1141	1142	0.1%	1.2%
Japan	4728	4645	4531	4531	4588	4650	4650	4630	4291	4274	4254	-0.5%	4.6%
Singapore	1255	1255	1255	1255	1255	1255	1385	1385	1385	1395	1395	-	1.5%
South Korea	2598	2598	2598	2598	2633	2671	2712	2712	2712	2860	2887	1.0%	3.1%
Taiwan	1159	1159	1159	1159	1140	1197	1197	1197	1197	1197	1197	-	1.3%
Thailand	1068	1068	1068	1078	1125	1125	1195	1255	1260	1260	1260	-	1.4%
Other Asia Pacific	1487	1416	1410	1439	1448	1460	1472	1621	1654	1673	1676	0.2%	1.8%
Total Asia Pacific	22451	22541	23001	23551	24747	25623	26111	27671	28383	29170	30119	3.3%	32.6%
Total World	83998	84228	85072	85892	87245	88451	89259	90817	91782	92176	92531	0.4%	100.0%
of which: OECD	44907	44986	45133	45204	45453	45673	45774	45628	45109	45007	44686	-0.7%	48.3%
Non-OECD	39091	39242	39939	40688	41792	42778	43485	45189	46673	47168	47845	1.4%	51.7%
European Union	15701	15739	15813	15821	15851	15779	15653	15552	15253	15171	14797	-2.5%	16.0%
Former Soviet Union	7951	7745	7728	7730	7753	7767	7738	7743	7876	7843	7853	0.1%	8.5%

*Atmospheric distillation capacity on a calendar-day basis.

Note: Annual changes and shares of total are calculated using thousand barrels daily figures.

Source: Includes data from ICIS Parpinelli Tecnon.

Refinery throughputs

Thousand barrels daily*	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
US	14947	15304	15475	15220	15242	15156	14648	14336	14724	14806	15006	1.4%	19.7%
Canada	1862	1880	1957	1883	1835	1908	1839	1773	1832	1734	1796	3.6%	2.4%
Mexico	1390	1436	1436	1415	1407	1395	1392	1392	1184	1166	1199	2.8%	1.6%
S. & Cent. America	4918	5009	5401	5378	5334	5456	5363	4889	4834	5047	4624	-8.4%	6.1%
Europe & Eurasia	19431	19920	20371	20736	20783	20716	20635	19509	19595	19507	19459	-0.2%	25.5%
Middle East	5484	5602	5796	6008	6300	6397	6396	6297	6396	6519	6444	-1.1%	8.5%
Africa	2377	2301	2304	2491	2372	2372	2456	2293	2449	2149	2201	2.4%	2.9%
Australasia	855	823	820	757	749	767	756	762	756	789	779	-1.2%	1.0%
China	4395	4823	5382	5916	6155	6563	6953	7488	8571	9059	9371	3.4%	12.3%
India	2212	2380	2559	2561	2860	3107	3213	3641	3899	4085	4302	5.3%	5.6%
Japan	3986	4118	4038	4136	4026	3995	3946	3627	3619	3410	3400	-0.3%	4.5%
Other Asia Pacific	6638	6886	7355	7474	7469	7493	7351	7229	7434	7486	7652	2.2%	10.0%
Total World	68496	70482	72893	73976	74533	75325	74949	73234	75293	75757	76233	0.6%	100.0%
of which: OECD	39017	39814	40368	40166	39980	39720	38791	36975	37242	36926	37087	0.4%	48.6%
Non-OECD	29479	30667	32526	33809	34553	35605	36159	36260	38051	38831	39146	0.8%	51.4%
European Union	13443	13687	14029	14105	13945	13705	13595	12586	12514	12206	12049	-1.3%	15.8%
Former Soviet Union	5060	5276	5417	5713	5873	6017	6188	6170	6367	6565	6665	1.5%	8.7%

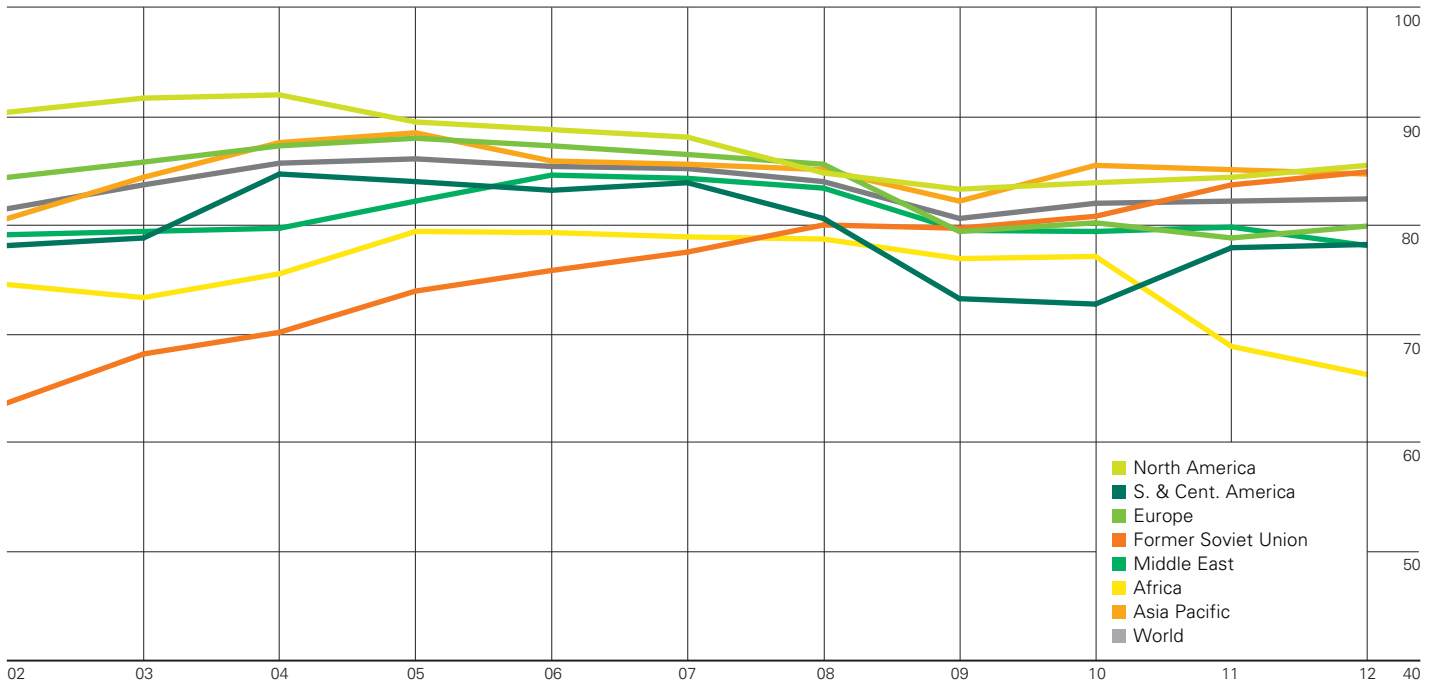
*Input to primary distillation units only.

Note: Annual changes and shares of total are calculated using thousand barrels daily figures.

Source: Includes data from Energy Security Analysis, Inc. (ESAI).

Refinery utilization

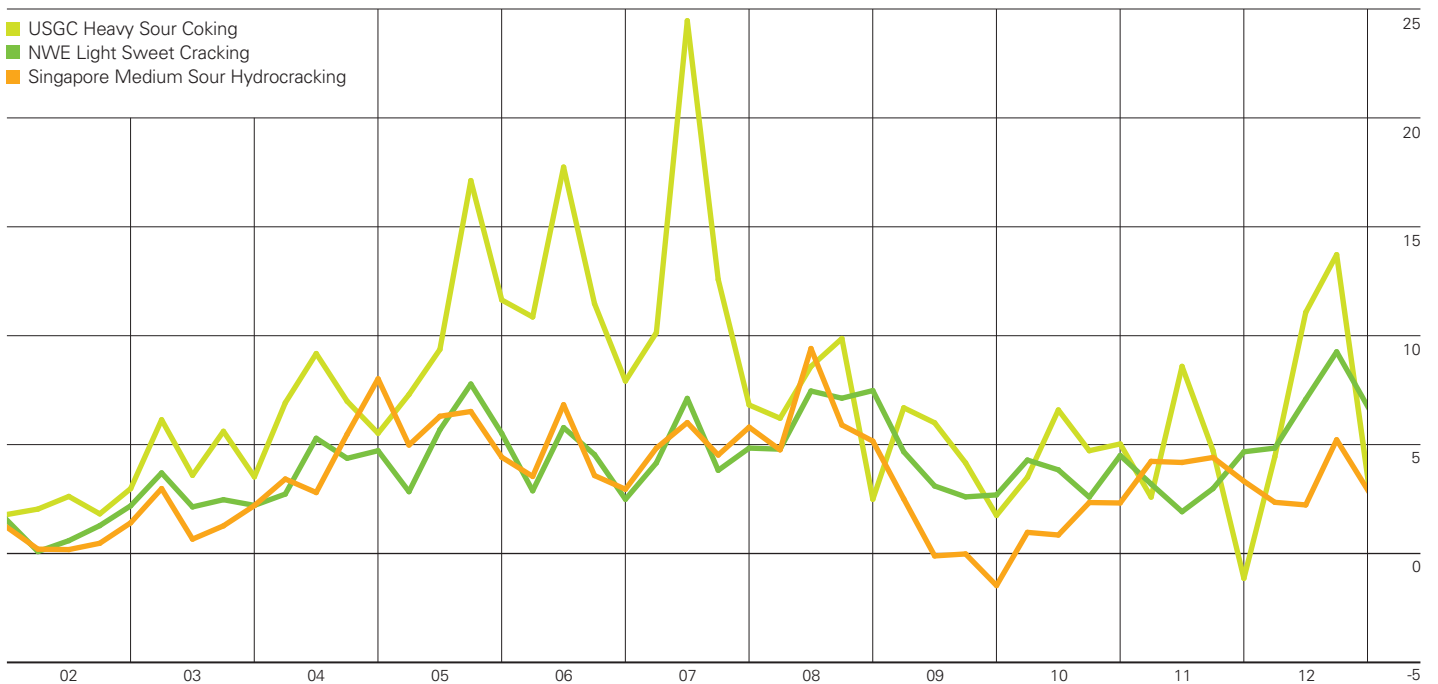
Percentage



Global crude runs grew by 0.5 million b/d in 2012, with increases in China, India and the US more than offsetting declines in Europe and South & Central America. Global refining capacity growth of a net 0.4 million b/d masks large additions in Asia Pacific and significant capacity reductions in Europe and the Caribbean. Global average refinery utilization improved marginally to 82.4%, the highest since 2008.

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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
Imports													
US	11357	12254	12898	13525	13612	13632	12872	11453	11689	11338	10587	-6.6%	19.1%
Europe	11895	11993	12538	13261	13461	13953	13751	12486	12094	12208	12488	2.3%	22.6%
Japan	5070	5314	5203	5225	5201	5032	4925	4263	4567	4494	4743	5.5%	8.6%
Rest of World	16291	17191	18651	19172	20287	22937	23078	24132	25160	26570	27496	3.5%	49.7%
Total World	44613	46752	49290	51182	52561	55554	54626	52333	53510	54610	55314	1.3%	100.0%
Exports													
US	904	921	991	1129	1317	1439	1967	1947	2154	2497	2680	7.3%	4.8%
Canada	1959	2096	2148	2201	2330	2457	2498	2518	2599	2798	3056	9.2%	5.5%
Mexico	1966	2115	2070	2065	2102	1975	1609	1449	1539	1487	1366	-8.2%	2.5%
S. & Cent. America	2965	2942	3233	3528	3681	3570	3616	3748	3568	3764	3834	1.8%	6.9%
Europe	2234	2066	1993	2149	2173	2273	2023	2034	1888	2053	2174	5.9%	3.9%
Former Soviet Union	5370	6003	6440	7076	7155	8334	8184	7972	8544	8791	8597	-2.2%	15.5%
Middle East	18062	18943	19630	19821	20204	19680	20128	18409	18883	19753	19699	-0.3%	35.6%
North Africa	2620	2715	2917	3070	3225	3336	3260	2938	2871	1949	2604	33.6%	4.7%
West Africa	3134	3612	4048	4358	4704	4830	4587	4364	4601	4654	4564	-1.9%	8.3%
Asia Pacific†	3848	3978	4189	4243	4312	6004	5392	5631	6226	6217	6419	3.2%	11.6%
Rest of World	1551	1361	1631	1542	1359	1656	1363	1323	637	646	322	-50.2%	0.6%
Total World	44613	46752	49290	51182	52561	55554	54626	52333	53510	54610	55314	1.3%	100.0%

†Excludes Japan. Excludes trade between other Asia Pacific countries and India prior to 2007.

North and West African exports exclude intra-Africa trade.

Note: Annual changes and shares of total are calculated using thousand barrels daily figures.

Inter-area movements 2012

Million tonnes From	To													Total
	US	Canada	Mexico	S. & Cent. America	Europe	Africa	Australasia	China	India	Japan	Singapore	Other Asia Pacific	Rest of World	
US	-	7.8	23.7	44.8	28.8	3.7	0.2	6.0	0.9	4.9	5.8	0.9	1.0	128.6
Canada	146.5	-	-	0.2	2.7	†	†	1.5	†	0.6	†	†	-	151.4
Mexico	51.4	1.2	-	1.0	9.4	-	-	1.1	3.8	†	0.1	0.1	-	68.1
S. & Cent. America	98.3	0.7	0.7	-	20.9	0.4	-	31.5	22.7	1.6	10.9	2.2	0.1	190.1
Europe	26.7	6.1	2.6	8.0	-	22.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.9	10.8	13.7	12.0	105.0
Former Soviet Union	26.4	0.2	-	1.3	286.5	3.1	1.3	59.7	2.5	9.3	6.8	17.0	10.2	424.3
Middle East	108.0	7.7	0.6	6.1	112.2	21.1	6.6	144.4	123.1	176.1	55.4	218.0	0.3	979.6
North Africa	16.8	7.5	-	4.3	78.3	-	1.3	11.0	4.5	0.9	0.4	3.4	0.8	129.1
West Africa	42.9	4.2	-	9.6	65.5	-	5.9	51.6	27.3	4.9	0.1	15.5	-	227.4
East & Southern Africa	0.1	-	-	0.4	†	-	†	3.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	-	5.0
Australasia	0.3	-	-	0.4	†	†	-	7.7	0.2	3.0	2.6	7.2	†	21.4
China	0.2	0.1	-	5.5	0.6	1.0	†	-	0.5	0.5	2.5	14.9	1.3	27.1
India	1.9	0.1	-	4.3	8.1	8.5	0.2	0.5	-	2.9	10.1	11.9	16.3	64.7
Japan	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	1.6	1.8	0.1	-	3.4	3.2	†	10.6
Singapore	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	1.1	0.6	11.2	6.7	1.5	0.4	-	49.5	0.3	71.5
Other Asia Pacific	5.2	-	0.1	1.2	3.4	1.2	18.4	26.8	5.1	28.4	34.5	-	1.0	125.3
Total imports	524.5	35.8	27.9	87.3	617.7	62.4	46.9	354.2	192.6	234.9	144.0	357.6	43.4	2729.1

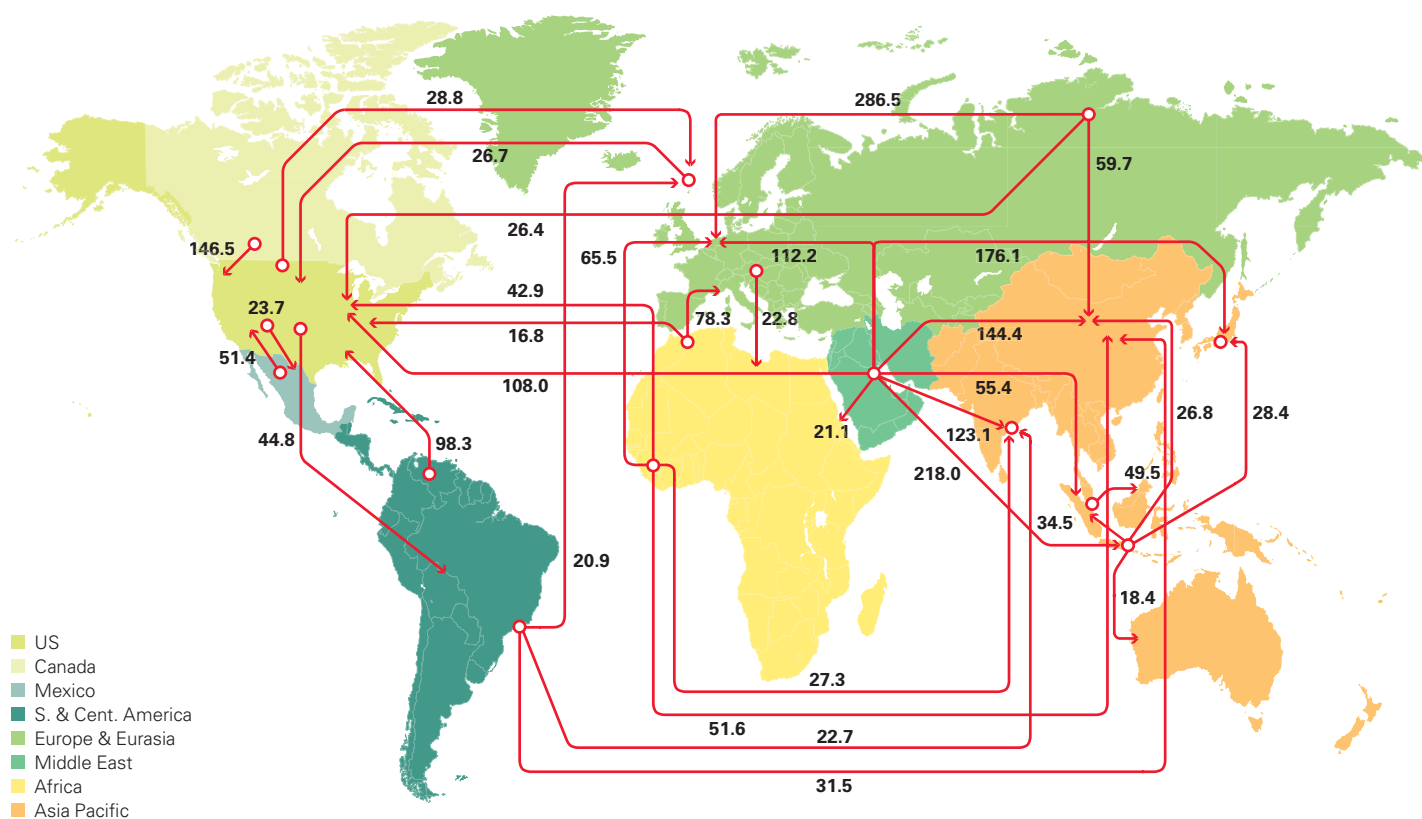
Thousand barrels daily From	US	Canada	Mexico	S. & Cent. America	Europe	Africa	Australasia	China	India	Japan	Singapore	Other Asia Pacific	Rest of World	Total
US	-	162	495	934	601	77	4	125	18	102	122	19	22	2680
Canada	2955	-	-	4	55	‡	‡	30	‡	13	‡	‡	-	3056
Mexico	1031	25	-	21	188	-	-	22	75	‡	2	1	-	1366
S. & Cent. America	1978	14	14	-	424	7	-	636	455	33	226	45	1	3834
Europe	555	123	54	165	-	473	4	21	6	18	225	279	251	2174
Former Soviet Union	545	5	-	27	5792	64	25	1215	49	187	141	342	205	8597
Middle East	2163	155	12	124	2261	425	133	2900	2474	3543	1119	4385	6	19699
North Africa	341	149	-	88	1577	-	26	221	89	18	8	68	17	2604
West Africa	861	84	-	192	1313	-	119	1033	548	98	2	315	-	4564
East & Southern Africa	1	-	-	8	1	-	‡	59	4	12	12	2	-	100
Australasia	6	-	-	8	1	‡	-	157	5	60	53	145	1	436
China	3	2	-	115	13	21	1	-	10	10	52	311	26	564
India	40	2	-	89	169	177	3	11	-	60	210	248	340	1349
Japan	-	1	3	2	2	-	34	37	3	-	72	68	‡	221
Singapore	2	3	-	2	23	11	233	140	32	8	-	1031	6	1491
Other Asia Pacific	106	-	3	25	70	26	372	556	103	581	717	-	21	2580
Total imports	10587	725	581	1803	12488	1281	954	7162	3871	4743	2963	7259	896	55314

†Less than 0.05.

‡Less than 0.5.

Major trade movements 2012

Trade flows worldwide (million tonnes)



Imports and exports 2012

	Million tonnes				Thousand barrels daily			
	Crude imports	Product imports	Crude exports	Product exports	Crude imports	Product imports	Crude exports	Product exports
US	424.0	100.5	1.1	127.5	8491	2096	23	2657
Canada	25.7	10.1	121.7	29.7	514	211	2437	619
Mexico	†	27.9	64.4	3.7	‡	581	1290	76
S. & Cent. America	19.6	67.7	156.9	33.1	392	1411	3143	691
Europe	474.9	142.8	19.1	85.9	9512	2976	383	1791
Former Soviet Union	†	5.5	302.0	122.2	‡	114	6049	2548
Middle East	11.1	26.8	881.1	98.5	222	559	17646	2053
North Africa	9.3	15.0	106.8	22.3	186	312	2139	465
West Africa	†	11.4	216.1	11.3	‡	238	4328	235
East & Southern Africa	14.2	12.5	4.3	0.7	285	260	86	15
Australasia	28.7	18.2	13.6	7.9	575	379	272	164
China	271.3	83.0	1.3	25.8	5433	1729	26	538
India	177.1	15.5	†	64.7	3547	323	‡	1349
Japan	186.7	48.2	†	10.6	3739	1004	‡	221
Singapore	47.3	96.7	0.6	71.0	948	2016	12	1479
Other Asia Pacific	237.4	120.2	38.3	87.0	4755	2505	767	1813
Total World	1927.3	801.8	1927.3	801.8	38599	16715	38599	16715

†Less than 0.05.

‡Less than 0.5.

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

Proved reserves

	At end 1992	At end 2002	At end 2011	At end 2012			
	Trillion cubic metres	Trillion cubic metres	Trillion cubic metres	Trillion cubic feet	Trillion cubic metres	Share of total	R/P ratio
US	4.7	5.3	8.8	300.0	8.5	4.5%	12.5
Canada	2.7	1.7	2.0	70.0	2.0	1.1%	12.7
Mexico	2.0	0.4	0.4	12.7	0.4	0.2%	6.2
Total North America	9.3	7.4	11.2	382.7	10.8	5.8%	12.1
Argentina	0.5	0.7	0.3	11.3	0.3	0.2%	8.5
Bolivia	0.1	0.8	0.3	11.2	0.3	0.2%	17.0
Brazil	0.1	0.2	0.5	16.0	0.5	0.2%	26.0
Colombia	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.5	0.2	0.1%	12.9
Peru	0.3	0.2	0.4	12.7	0.4	0.2%	27.9
Trinidad & Tobago	0.2	0.6	0.4	13.3	0.4	0.2%	8.9
Venezuela	3.7	4.2	5.5	196.4	5.6	3.0%	*
Other S. & Cent. America	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	♦	15.5
Total S. & Cent. America	5.4	7.0	7.5	268.3	7.6	4.1%	42.8
Azerbaijan	n/a	0.9	0.9	31.5	0.9	0.5%	57.1
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	♦	5.9
Germany	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.1	♦	6.1
Italy	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.1	♦	7.0
Kazakhstan	n/a	1.3	1.3	45.7	1.3	0.7%	65.6
Netherlands	1.7	1.4	1.0	36.7	1.0	0.6%	16.3
Norway	1.4	2.1	2.1	73.8	2.1	1.1%	18.2
Poland	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.1%	28.3
Romania	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.6	0.1	0.1%	9.3
Russian Federation	n/a	29.8	32.9	1162.5	32.9	17.6%	55.6
Turkmenistan	n/a	2.3	17.5	618.1	17.5	9.3%	*
Ukraine	n/a	0.7	0.7	22.7	0.6	0.3%	34.6
United Kingdom	0.6	1.0	0.2	8.7	0.2	0.1%	6.0
Uzbekistan	n/a	1.2	1.1	39.7	1.1	0.6%	19.7
Other Europe & Eurasia	34.7	0.4	0.3	10.1	0.3	0.2%	29.2
Total Europe & Eurasia	39.6	42.1	58.4	2062.5	58.4	31.2%	56.4
Bahrain	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.0	0.2	0.1%	14.0
Iran	20.7	26.7	33.6	1187.3	33.6	18.0%	*
Iraq	3.1	3.2	3.6	126.7	3.6	1.9%	*
Kuwait	1.5	1.6	1.8	63.0	1.8	1.0%	*
Oman	0.2	0.9	0.9	33.5	0.9	0.5%	32.8
Qatar	6.7	25.8	25.0	885.1	25.1	13.4%	*
Saudi Arabia	5.2	6.6	8.2	290.8	8.2	4.4%	80.1
Syria	0.2	0.3	0.3	10.1	0.3	0.2%	37.5
United Arab Emirates	5.8	6.1	6.1	215.1	6.1	3.3%	*
Yemen	0.4	0.5	0.5	16.9	0.5	0.3%	63.1
Other Middle East	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.3	0.2	0.1%	78.0
Total Middle East	44.0	71.8	80.4	2842.9	80.5	43.0%	*
Algeria	3.7	4.5	4.5	159.1	4.5	2.4%	55.3
Egypt	0.4	1.7	2.2	72.0	2.0	1.1%	33.5
Libya	1.3	1.5	1.5	54.6	1.5	0.8%	*
Nigeria	3.7	5.0	5.2	182.0	5.2	2.8%	*
Other Africa	0.8	1.1	1.3	44.3	1.3	0.7%	68.1
Total Africa	9.9	13.8	14.7	512.0	14.5	7.7%	67.1
Australia	1.0	2.5	3.8	132.8	3.8	2.0%	76.6
Bangladesh	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.5	0.2	0.1%	8.4
Brunei	0.4	0.3	0.3	10.2	0.3	0.2%	22.9
China	1.4	1.3	3.1	109.3	3.1	1.7%	28.9
India	0.7	0.8	1.3	47.0	1.3	0.7%	33.1
Indonesia	1.8	2.6	3.0	103.3	2.9	1.6%	41.2
Malaysia	1.7	2.5	1.2	46.8	1.3	0.7%	20.3
Myanmar	0.3	0.4	0.2	7.8	0.2	0.1%	17.4
Pakistan	0.6	0.8	0.7	22.7	0.6	0.3%	15.5
Papua New Guinea	0.4	0.4	0.4	15.6	0.4	0.2%	*
Thailand	0.2	0.4	0.3	10.1	0.3	0.2%	6.9
Vietnam	0.1	0.2	0.6	21.8	0.6	0.3%	65.6
Other Asia Pacific	0.3	0.4	0.3	11.8	0.3	0.2%	18.6
Total Asia Pacific	9.4	13.0	15.5	545.6	15.5	8.2%	31.5
Total World	117.6	154.9	187.8	6614.1	187.3	100.0%	55.7
of which: OECD	15.2	15.4	19.0	658.4	18.6	10.0%	15.4
Non-OECD	102.4	139.5	168.8	5955.7	168.6	90.0%	78.4
European Union	3.8	3.4	1.8	61.7	1.7	0.9%	11.7
Former Soviet Union	34.3	36.4	54.5	1924.1	54.5	29.1%	71.0

*More than 100 years.

♦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.

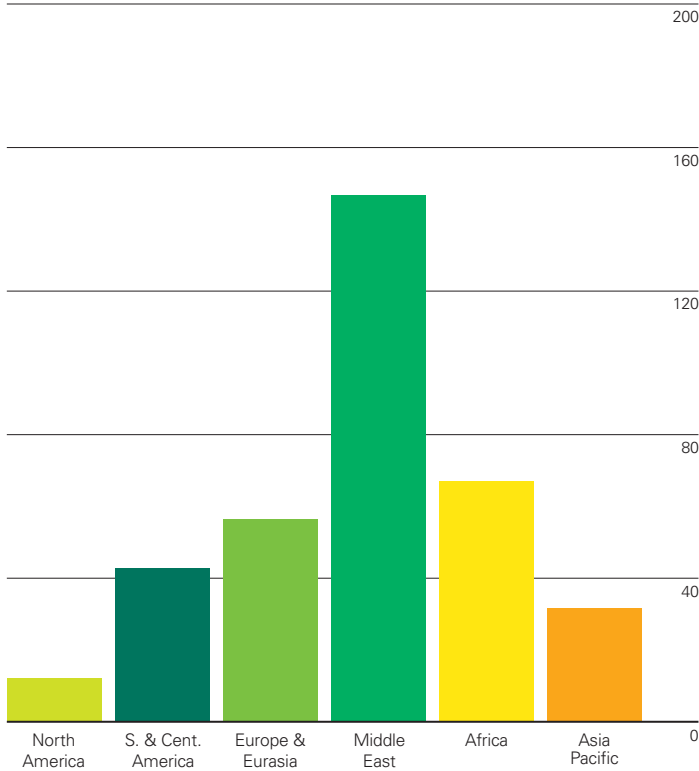
Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratio – If the reserves remaining at the end of any year are divided by the production in that year, the result is the length of time that those remaining reserves would last if production were to continue at that rate.

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.

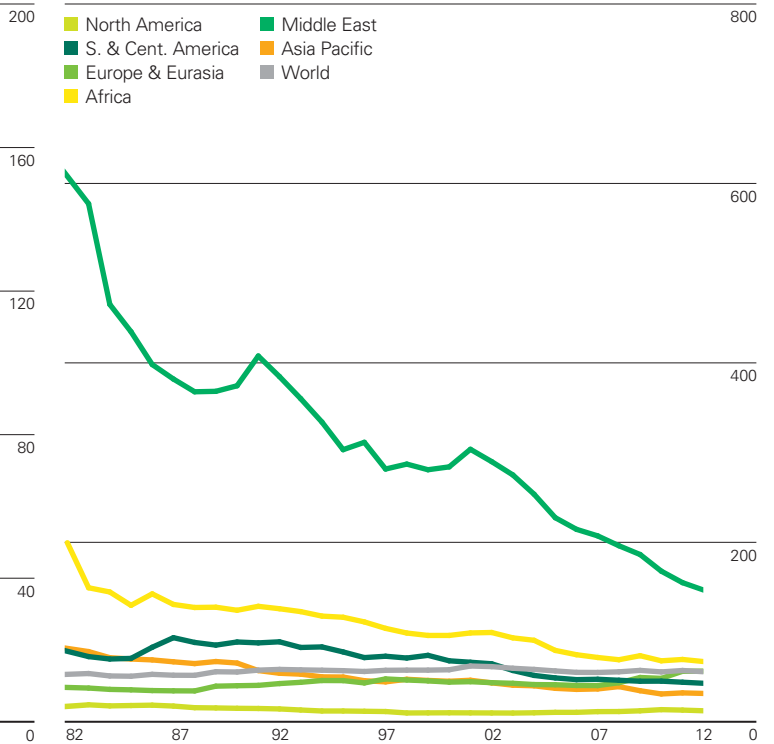
Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios

Years

2012 by region



History

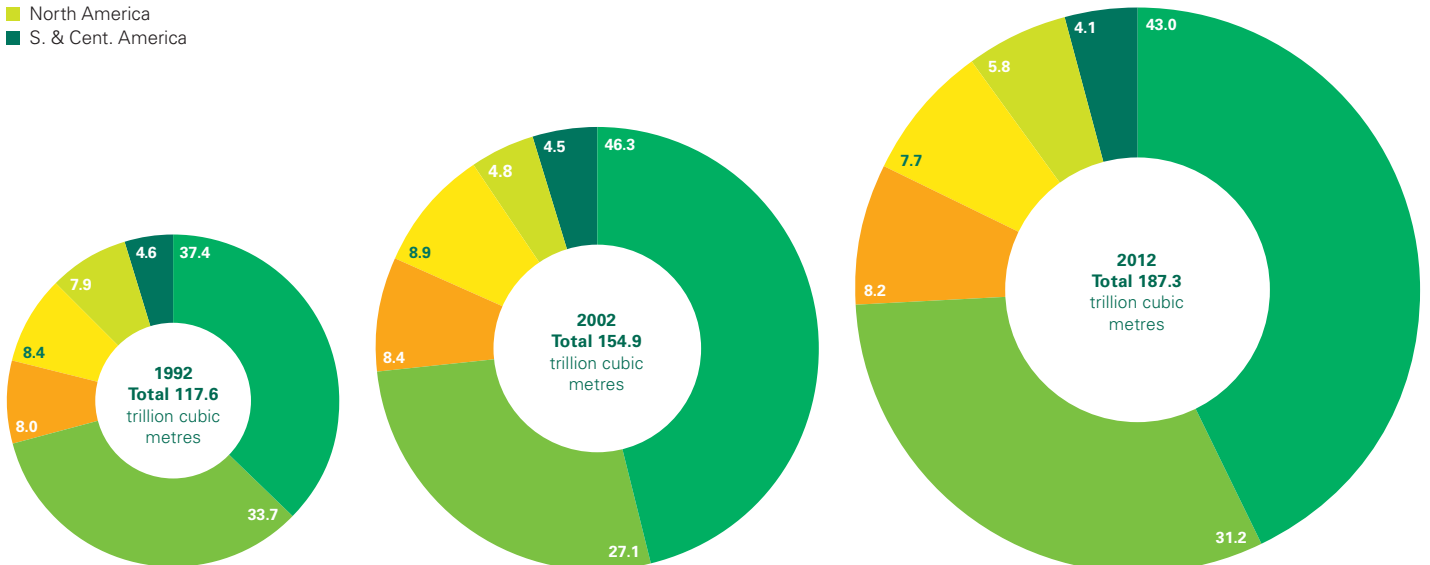


World proved natural gas reserves at end-2012 stood at 187.3 trillion cubic metres, sufficient to meet 55.7 years of global production. Proved reserves declined by 0.3% relative to end-2011 data, the first annual decline in our data set. Revisions were made to the earlier published estimates for proved reserves in the Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries, which lowered the FSU R/P ratio to 71 years, from 96.3 years at end-2011 in last year's edition.

Distribution of proved reserves in 1992, 2002 and 2012

Percentage

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



Production*

Billion cubic metres	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
US	536.0	540.8	526.4	511.1	524.0	545.6	570.8	584.0	603.6	648.5	681.4	4.7%	20.4%
Canada	187.9	184.7	183.7	187.1	188.4	182.7	176.6	164.0	159.9	159.7	156.5	-2.3%	4.6%
Mexico	39.7	41.7	43.4	52.3	57.3	53.7	53.4	59.4	57.6	58.3	58.5	0.1%	1.7%
Total North America	763.6	767.2	753.6	750.6	769.7	781.9	800.8	807.4	821.1	866.5	896.4	3.1%	26.8%
Argentina	36.1	41.0	44.9	45.6	46.1	44.8	44.1	41.4	40.1	38.8	37.7	-3.0%	1.1%
Bolivia	4.9	6.4	9.8	11.9	12.9	13.8	14.3	12.3	14.2	16.5	18.7	13.4%	0.6%
Brazil	9.2	10.0	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.2	14.0	11.7	14.4	16.7	17.4	3.7%	0.5%
Colombia	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.5	9.1	10.5	11.3	11.0	12.0	9.0%	0.4%
Peru	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.7	3.4	3.5	7.2	11.3	12.9	13.7%	0.4%
Trinidad & Tobago	19.3	27.0	30.2	33.0	40.1	42.2	42.0	43.6	44.8	42.9	42.2	-1.8%	1.3%
Venezuela	28.4	25.2	28.4	27.4	31.5	29.5	30.0	28.7	31.0	31.3	32.8	4.7%	1.0%
Other S. & Cent. America	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.6	14.4%	0.1%
Total S. & Cent. America	107.9	119.4	134.7	140.5	154.3	155.7	160.4	155.9	166.6	171.5	177.3	3.1%	5.3%
Azerbaijan	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.2	6.1	9.8	14.8	14.8	15.1	14.8	15.6	5.1%	0.5%
Denmark	8.4	8.0	9.4	10.4	10.4	9.2	10.1	8.4	8.2	7.1	6.4	-9.4%	0.2%
Germany	17.0	17.7	16.4	15.8	15.6	14.3	13.0	12.2	10.6	10.0	9.0	-9.8%	0.3%
Italy	13.4	12.7	11.9	11.1	10.1	8.9	8.5	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.8	1.7%	0.2%
Kazakhstan	9.1	11.9	13.1	13.5	13.9	16.7	18.7	17.8	17.6	19.3	19.7	2.0%	0.6%
Netherlands	60.3	58.1	68.5	62.5	61.6	60.5	66.6	62.7	70.5	64.2	63.9	-0.8%	1.9%
Norway	65.5	73.1	78.6	85.1	87.9	89.7	99.3	104.8	107.7	101.7	114.9	12.6%	3.4%
Poland	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	-1.1%	0.1%
Romania	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.9	♦	0.3%
Russian Federation	538.8	561.5	573.3	580.1	595.2	592.0	601.7	527.7	588.9	607.0	592.3	-2.7%	17.6%
Turkmenistan	48.4	53.5	52.8	57.0	60.4	65.4	66.1	36.4	42.4	59.5	64.4	7.8%	1.9%
Ukraine	17.0	17.6	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	19.0	19.2	18.1	18.6	18.6	-0.8%	0.6%
United Kingdom	103.6	102.9	96.4	88.2	80.0	72.1	73.5	62.4	59.7	47.6	41.0	-14.1%	1.2%
Uzbekistan	51.9	52.0	54.2	54.0	54.5	59.1	62.2	60.0	59.6	57.0	56.9	-0.4%	1.7%
Other Europe & Eurasia	11.2	10.6	11.0	10.9	11.5	10.8	10.3	9.7	10.2	10.2	9.8	-4.3%	0.3%
Total Europe & Eurasia	966.5	1001.2	1025.5	1029.1	1042.1	1043.2	1079.3	958.8	1031.2	1039.9	1035.4	-0.7%	30.7%
Bahrain	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.7	11.3	11.8	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.3	14.2	6.9%	0.4%
Iran	75.0	81.5	84.9	103.5	108.6	111.9	116.3	131.2	146.2	151.8	160.5	5.4%	4.8%
Iraq	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	-9.3%	♦
Kuwait	9.5	11.0	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.1	12.8	11.5	11.7	13.5	14.5	7.2%	0.4%
Oman	15.0	16.5	18.5	19.8	23.7	24.0	24.1	24.8	27.1	26.5	29.0	8.9%	0.9%
Qatar	29.5	31.4	39.2	45.8	50.7	63.2	77.0	89.3	116.7	145.3	157.0	7.8%	4.7%
Saudi Arabia	56.7	60.1	65.7	71.2	73.5	74.4	80.4	78.5	87.7	92.3	102.8	11.1%	3.0%
Syria	6.1	6.2	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6	8.0	8.7	7.6	-13.4%	0.2%
United Arab Emirates	43.4	44.8	46.3	47.8	49.0	50.3	50.2	48.8	51.3	52.3	51.7	-1.5%	1.5%
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	6.2	9.6	7.6	-21.3%	0.2%
Other Middle East	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	4.4	2.7	-40.1%	0.1%
Total Middle East	247.2	262.9	285.1	319.9	339.0	357.8	384.2	407.3	472.7	518.7	548.4	5.4%	16.3%
Algeria	80.4	82.8	82.0	88.2	84.5	84.8	85.8	79.6	80.4	82.7	81.5	-1.7%	2.4%
Egypt	27.3	30.1	33.0	42.5	54.7	55.7	59.0	62.7	61.3	61.4	60.9	-1.2%	1.8%
Libya	5.9	5.5	8.1	11.3	13.2	15.3	15.9	15.9	16.8	7.9	12.2	54.8%	0.4%
Nigeria	18.0	22.5	24.5	25.0	29.7	36.0	35.7	26.0	37.3	40.6	43.2	6.2%	1.3%
Other Africa	6.6	7.2	8.9	9.9	10.4	12.3	15.8	16.3	18.4	18.6	18.4	-1.0%	0.5%
Total Africa	138.2	148.2	156.4	177.0	192.5	204.1	212.2	200.4	214.3	211.2	216.2	2.1%	6.4%
Australia	32.6	33.2	35.3	37.1	38.9	40.0	38.3	42.3	45.6	45.0	49.0	8.8%	1.5%
Bangladesh	11.4	12.3	12.8	13.8	15.1	15.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	20.1	21.8	8.2%	0.6%
Brunei	11.5	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.6	12.3	12.2	11.4	12.3	12.8	12.6	-2.1%	0.4%
China	32.7	35.0	41.5	49.3	58.6	69.2	80.3	85.3	94.8	102.7	107.2	4.1%	3.2%
India	27.6	29.5	29.2	29.6	29.3	30.1	30.5	39.2	50.8	46.1	40.2	-13.1%	1.2%
Indonesia	69.7	73.2	70.3	71.2	70.3	67.6	69.7	71.9	82.0	75.9	71.1	-6.6%	2.1%
Malaysia	48.3	51.8	53.9	61.1	63.3	64.6	64.7	63.4	65.2	65.3	65.2	-0.3%	1.9%
Myanmar	8.4	9.6	10.2	12.2	12.6	13.5	12.4	11.6	12.4	12.8	12.7	-0.6%	0.4%
Pakistan	24.6	30.4	34.5	35.5	36.1	36.8	37.5	38.4	39.6	39.2	41.5	5.6%	1.2%
Thailand	20.5	21.5	22.4	23.7	24.3	26.0	28.8	30.9	36.3	37.0	41.4	11.5%	1.2%
Vietnam	2.4	2.4	4.2	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.4	8.5	9.4	10.6%	0.3%
Other Asia Pacific	10.8	10.6	10.0	11.0	14.6	17.4	18.3	18.6	18.1	18.4	18.1	-1.9%	0.5%
Total Asia Pacific	300.5	322.0	336.4	363.0	382.6	400.5	417.1	439.6	486.5	483.6	490.2	1.1%	14.5%
Total World	2523.9	2620.7	2691.6	2780.0	2880.1	2943.2	3054.0	2969.3	3192.3	3291.3	3363.9	1.9%	100.0%
of which: OECD	1087.2	1093.8	1092.2	1083.8	1097.7	1100.7	1134.1	1131.4	1155.2	1174.0	1211.5	2.9%	36.1%
Non-OECD	1436.8	1526.9	1599.3	1696.3	1782.4	1842.5	1919.9	1837.9	2037.1	2117.3	2152.5	1.4%	63.9%
European Union	227.6	223.6	227.3	212.0	201.3	187.5	193.3	174.3	177.8	157.9	149.6	-5.5%	4.4%
Former Soviet Union	670.2	701.4	716.6	728.7	749.0	762.0	782.7	676.0	741.9	776.5	767.7	-1.4%	22.8%

*Excluding gas flared or recycled.

♦Less than 0.05%.

Source: Includes data from Cedigaz.

Notes: As far as possible, the data above represents standard cubic metres (measured at 15°C and 1013 mbar); as they are derived directly from tonnes of oil equivalent using an average conversion factor, they do not necessarily equate with gas volumes expressed in specific national terms.

Annual changes and shares of total are calculated using million tonnes of oil equivalent figures.

Natural gas production data expressed in billion cubic feet per day is available at bp.com/statisticalreview.

Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.

Production*

Million tonnes oil equivalent	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
US	489.9	494.8	480.7	467.6	479.3	498.6	521.7	532.7	549.5	589.8	619.2	4.7%	20.4%
Canada	169.1	166.2	165.3	168.4	169.6	164.4	158.9	147.6	143.9	143.7	140.9	-2.3%	4.6%
Mexico	35.8	37.5	39.1	47.1	51.6	48.3	48.0	53.4	51.8	52.4	52.6	0.1%	1.7%
Total North America	694.7	698.5	685.1	683.1	700.5	711.3	728.6	733.7	745.2	786.0	812.7	3.1%	26.8%
Argentina	32.5	36.9	40.4	41.1	41.5	40.3	39.7	37.2	36.1	34.9	34.0	-3.0%	1.1%
Bolivia	4.4	5.7	8.8	10.7	11.6	12.4	12.9	11.1	12.8	14.8	16.8	13.4%	0.6%
Brazil	8.3	9.0	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.1	12.6	10.5	13.0	15.1	15.7	3.7%	0.5%
Colombia	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.8	8.2	9.5	10.1	9.9	10.8	9.0%	0.4%
Peru	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.1	3.1	6.5	10.2	11.6	13.7%	0.4%
Trinidad & Tobago	17.3	24.3	27.2	29.7	36.1	38.0	37.8	39.3	40.3	38.6	38.0	-1.8%	1.3%
Venezuela	25.6	22.7	25.6	24.7	28.3	26.6	27.0	25.8	27.9	28.1	29.5	4.7%	1.0%
Other S. & Cent. America	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.2	14.4%	0.1%
Total S. & Cent. America	97.1	107.4	121.2	126.5	138.9	140.1	144.4	140.3	150.0	154.3	159.6	3.1%	5.3%
Azerbaijan	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	5.5	8.8	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.3	14.0	5.1%	0.5%
Denmark	7.5	7.2	8.5	9.4	9.4	8.3	9.1	7.6	7.4	6.4	5.8	-9.4%	0.2%
Germany	15.3	15.9	14.7	14.2	14.1	12.9	11.7	11.0	9.6	9.0	8.1	-9.8%	0.3%
Italy	12.1	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	1.7%	0.2%
Kazakhstan	8.2	10.7	11.8	12.2	12.5	15.0	16.8	16.0	15.8	17.3	17.7	2.0%	0.6%
Netherlands	54.3	52.2	61.6	56.3	55.4	54.5	60.0	56.4	63.5	57.8	57.5	-0.8%	1.9%
Norway	59.0	65.8	70.7	76.6	79.1	80.7	89.4	94.3	96.9	91.6	103.4	12.6%	3.4%
Poland	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	-1.1%	0.1%
Romania	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.8	♦	0.3%
Russian Federation	484.9	505.4	516.0	522.1	535.6	532.8	541.5	474.9	530.0	546.3	533.0	-2.7%	17.6%
Turkmenistan	43.6	48.1	47.5	51.3	54.3	58.9	59.5	32.7	38.1	53.6	57.9	7.8%	1.9%
Ukraine	15.3	15.8	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.1	17.3	16.3	16.8	16.7	-0.8%	0.6%
United Kingdom	93.2	92.6	86.7	79.4	72.0	64.9	66.1	56.2	53.7	42.8	36.9	-14.1%	1.2%
Uzbekistan	46.7	46.8	48.8	48.6	49.0	53.2	56.0	54.0	53.7	51.3	51.2	-0.4%	1.7%
Other Europe & Eurasia	10.1	9.5	9.9	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	8.8	-4.3%	0.3%
Total Europe & Eurasia	869.8	901.1	923.0	926.2	937.9	938.8	971.4	862.9	928.0	935.9	931.9	-0.7%	30.7%
Bahrain	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.6	10.2	10.6	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.8	6.9%	0.4%
Iran	67.5	73.4	76.4	93.2	97.7	100.7	104.7	118.0	131.5	136.6	144.5	5.4%	4.8%
Iraq	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	-9.3%	♦
Kuwait	8.5	9.9	10.7	11.0	11.3	10.9	11.5	10.3	10.6	12.2	13.1	7.2%	0.4%
Oman	13.5	14.9	16.7	17.8	21.3	21.6	21.7	22.3	24.4	23.9	26.1	8.9%	0.9%
Qatar	26.6	28.3	35.3	41.2	45.6	56.9	69.3	80.4	105.0	130.7	141.3	7.8%	4.7%
Saudi Arabia	51.0	54.1	59.1	64.1	66.2	67.0	72.4	70.6	78.9	83.0	92.5	11.1%	3.0%
Syria	5.5	5.6	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	7.2	7.9	6.8	-13.4%	0.2%
United Arab Emirates	39.1	40.3	41.7	43.0	44.1	45.3	45.2	43.9	46.2	47.1	46.5	-1.5%	1.5%
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	5.6	8.7	6.8	-21.3%	0.2%
Other Middle East	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.0	4.0	2.4	-40.1%	0.1%
Total Middle East	222.5	236.6	256.6	287.9	305.1	322.0	345.8	366.6	425.4	466.8	493.6	5.4%	16.3%
Algeria	72.3	74.5	73.8	79.4	76.0	76.3	77.2	71.6	72.4	74.4	73.4	-1.7%	2.4%
Egypt	24.6	27.1	29.7	38.3	49.2	50.1	53.1	56.4	55.2	55.3	54.8	-1.2%	1.8%
Libya	5.3	5.0	7.3	10.2	11.9	13.8	14.3	14.3	15.1	7.1	11.0	54.8%	0.4%
Nigeria	16.2	20.3	22.0	22.5	26.7	32.4	32.1	23.4	33.6	36.5	38.9	6.2%	1.3%
Other Africa	6.0	6.5	8.0	8.9	9.4	11.1	14.2	14.7	16.6	16.7	16.6	-1.0%	0.5%
Total Africa	124.4	133.4	140.7	159.3	173.2	183.7	190.9	180.4	192.8	190.0	194.6	2.1%	6.4%
Australia	29.3	29.9	31.7	33.4	35.0	36.0	34.4	38.1	41.0	40.5	44.1	8.8%	1.5%
Bangladesh	10.3	11.1	11.5	12.4	13.6	14.3	15.3	16.7	17.9	18.1	19.6	8.2%	0.6%
Brunei	10.3	11.1	11.0	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.9	10.3	11.1	11.5	11.3	-2.1%	0.4%
China	29.4	31.5	37.3	44.4	52.7	62.3	72.3	76.7	85.4	92.4	96.5	4.1%	3.2%
India	24.8	26.6	26.3	26.7	26.4	27.1	27.5	35.3	45.8	41.5	36.2	-13.1%	1.2%
Indonesia	62.7	65.9	63.3	64.1	63.2	60.9	62.7	64.7	73.8	68.3	64.0	-6.6%	2.1%
Malaysia	43.5	46.6	48.5	55.0	57.0	58.1	58.2	57.0	58.7	58.7	58.7	-0.3%	1.9%
Myanmar	7.6	8.6	9.2	11.0	11.3	12.2	11.2	10.4	11.2	11.5	11.5	-0.6%	0.4%
Pakistan	22.1	27.4	31.0	32.0	32.5	33.1	33.8	34.6	35.7	35.2	37.3	5.6%	1.2%
Thailand	18.5	19.3	20.1	21.3	21.9	23.4	25.9	27.8	32.7	33.3	37.3	11.5%	1.2%
Vietnam	2.2	2.1	3.7	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	8.5	7.6	8.5	10.6%	0.3%
Other Asia Pacific	9.7	9.6	9.0	9.9	13.1	15.6	16.5	16.7	16.3	16.5	16.3	-1.9%	0.5%
Total Asia Pacific	270.5	289.8	302.7	326.7	344.3	360.4	375.4	395.6	437.8	435.2	441.2	1.1%	14.5%
Total World	2279.0	2366.7	2429.3	2509.6	2599.9	2656.5	2756.6	2679.5	2879.3	2968.3	3033.5	1.9%	100.0%
of which: OECD	985.9	992.4	989.9	983.0	995.7	998.2	1028.7	1025.4	1045.9	1062.7	1096.2	2.9%	36.1%
Non-OECD	1293.1	1374.2	1439.4	1526.6	1604.2	1658.3	1727.9	1654.1	1833.4	1905.6	1937.2	1.4%	63.9%
European Union	204.9	201.2	204.6	190.8	181.2	168.7	174.0	156.8	160.0	142.1	134.7	-5.5%	4.4%
Former Soviet Union	603.2	631.3	644.9	655.8	674.1	685.8	704.4	608.4	667.7	698.9	690.9	-1.4%	22.8%

*Excluding gas flared or recycled.

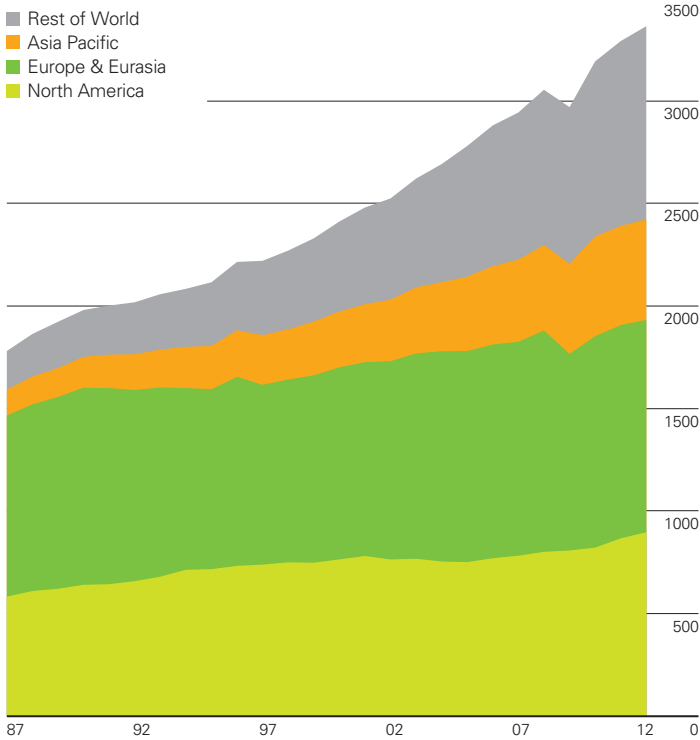
♦Less than 0.05%.

Note: Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.

Source: Includes data from Cedigaz.

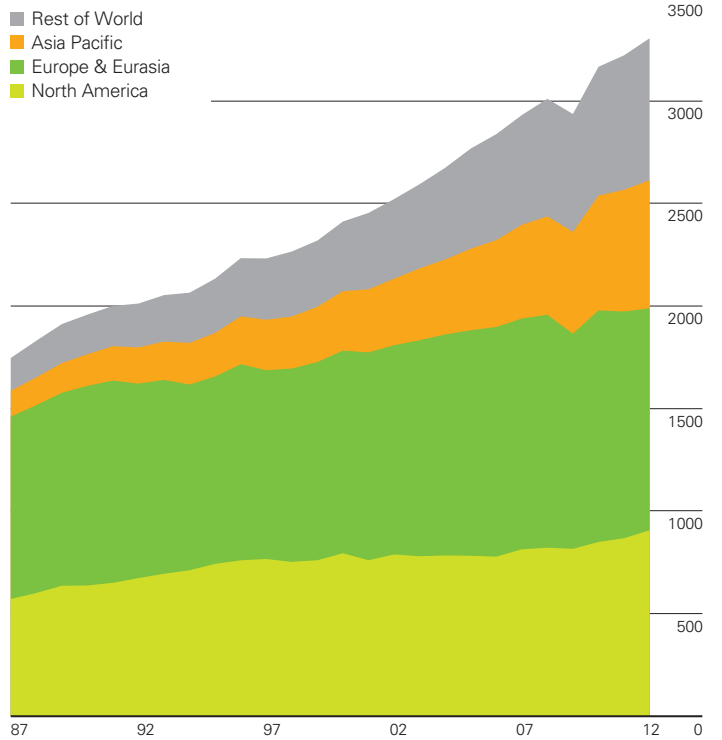
Production by region

Billion cubic metres



Consumption by region

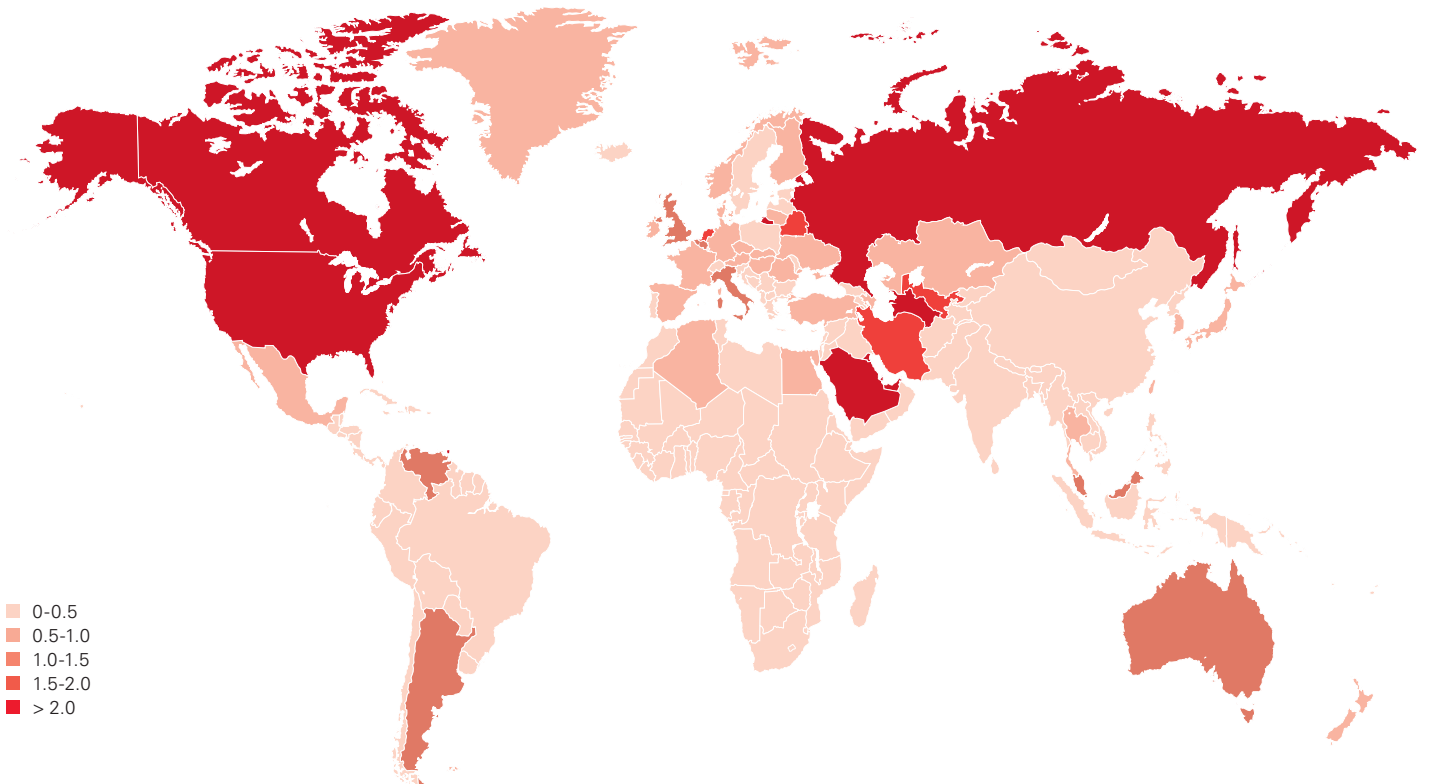
Billion cubic metres



World natural gas production increased by 1.9% in 2012. The US once again recorded the largest national increase. Production grew in every region except Europe & Eurasia, where declines in Russia and the UK offset a gain in Norway. Natural gas consumption increased by a below-average 2.2%. As was the case with production, the US recorded the largest national increase and consumption rose in every region except Europe & Eurasia; EU consumption fell to the lowest level since 2000.

Consumption per capita 2012

Tonnes oil equivalent



Source: Includes data from Cedigaz.

Prices

\$/Mmbtu



Prices

US dollars per million Btu	LNG Japan cif	Natural gas			Canada (Alberta)‡	Crude oil OECD countries cif
		Average German Import Price*	UK (Heren NBP Index)†	US Henry Hub‡		
1985	5.23	4.25	–	–	–	4.75
1986	4.10	3.93	–	–	–	2.57
1987	3.35	2.55	–	–	–	3.09
1988	3.34	2.22	–	–	–	2.56
1989	3.28	2.00	–	1.70	–	3.01
1990	3.64	2.78	–	1.64	1.05	3.82
1991	3.99	3.19	–	1.49	0.89	3.33
1992	3.62	2.69	–	1.77	0.98	3.19
1993	3.52	2.50	–	2.12	1.69	2.82
1994	3.18	2.35	–	1.92	1.45	2.70
1995	3.46	2.39	–	1.69	0.89	2.96
1996	3.66	2.46	1.87	2.76	1.12	3.54
1997	3.91	2.64	1.96	2.53	1.36	3.29
1998	3.05	2.32	1.86	2.08	1.42	2.16
1999	3.14	1.88	1.58	2.27	2.00	2.98
2000	4.72	2.89	2.71	4.23	3.75	4.83
2001	4.64	3.66	3.17	4.07	3.61	4.08
2002	4.27	3.23	2.37	3.33	2.57	4.17
2003	4.77	4.06	3.33	5.63	4.83	4.89
2004	5.18	4.32	4.46	5.85	5.03	6.27
2005	6.05	5.88	7.38	8.79	7.25	8.74
2006	7.14	7.85	7.87	6.76	5.83	10.66
2007	7.73	8.03	6.01	6.95	6.17	11.95
2008	12.55	11.56	10.79	8.85	7.99	16.76
2009	9.06	8.52	4.85	3.89	3.38	10.41
2010	10.91	8.01	6.56	4.39	3.69	13.47
2011	14.73	10.48	9.04	4.01	3.47	18.55
2012	16.75	11.03	9.46	2.76	2.27	18.82

*Source: 1984-1990 German Federal Statistical Office, 1991-2012 German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA).

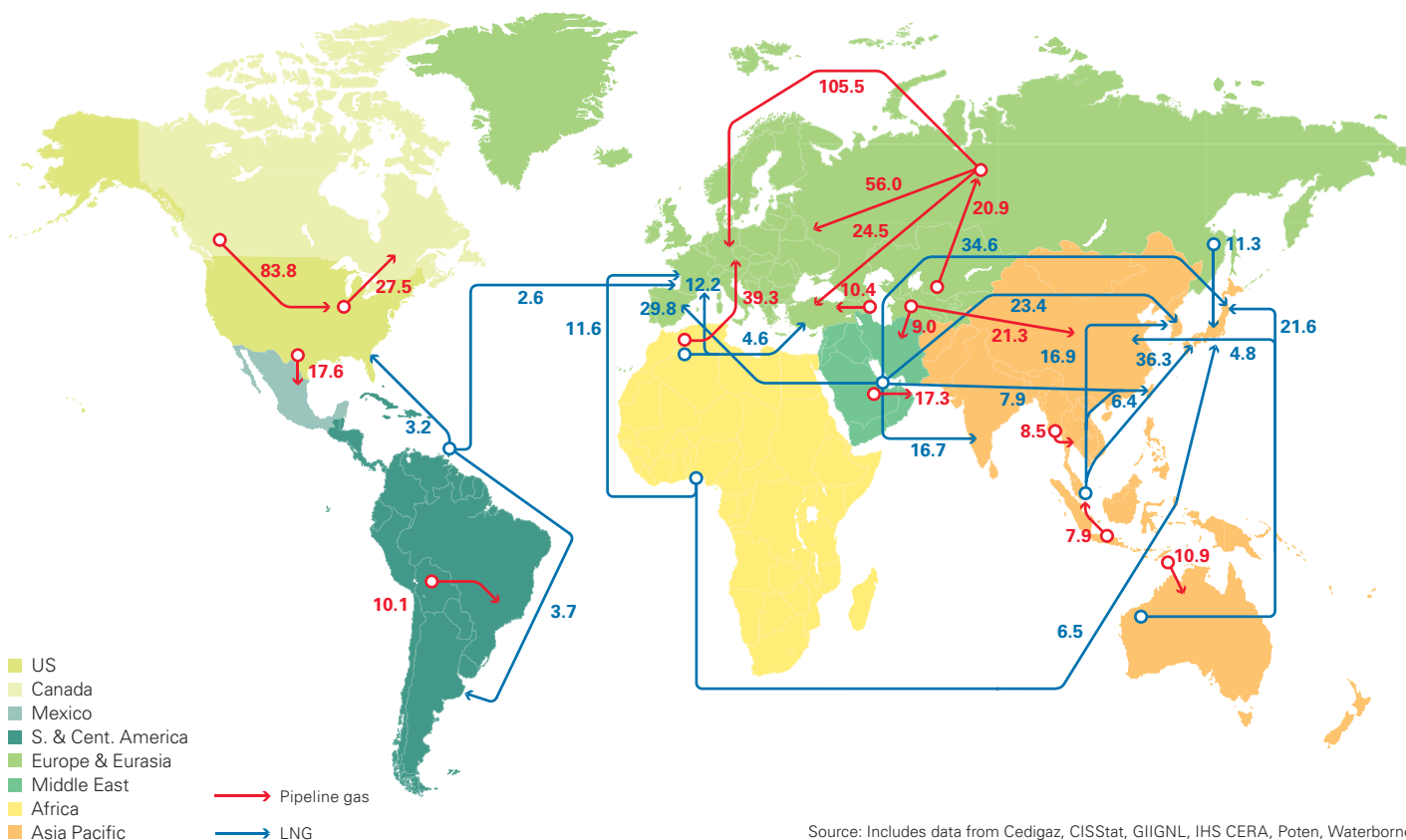
†Source: ICIS Heren Energy Ltd.

‡Source: Energy Intelligence Group, *Natural Gas Week*.

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

Major trade movements 2012

Trade flows worldwide (billion cubic metres)



Gas trade in 2011 and 2012

Billion cubic metres	2011				2012			
	Pipeline imports	LNG imports	Pipeline exports	LNG exports	Pipeline imports	LNG imports	Pipeline exports	LNG exports
US	88.3	10.0	40.7	1.7	83.8	4.9	45.1	0.8
Canada	26.6	3.3	88.2	-	27.5	1.8	83.8	-
Mexico	14.1	4.0	0.1	-	17.6	4.8	†	-
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	18.5	-	-	-	19.1
Other S. & Cent. America	14.8	10.6	14.8	5.2	16.9	15.2	16.9	5.8
France	32.3	15.5	2.2	-	35.0	10.3	1.2	0.2
Germany	84.0	-	11.7	-	86.8	-	12.5	-
Italy	60.8	8.7	0.1	-	59.7	7.1	0.1	-
Netherlands	15.6	0.8	50.4	-	14.5	0.8	54.5	-
Norway	-	-	95.0	4.5	-	-	106.6	4.7
Spain	12.5	24.2	0.5	0.8	13.3	21.4	0.7	1.2
Turkey	35.6	6.2	0.7	-	34.9	7.7	0.6	-
United Kingdom	28.0	24.8	16.0	0.1	35.4	13.7	12.0	-
Other Europe	100.8	10.9	10.1	0.6	97.6	8.2	9.3	1.7
Russian Federation	30.1	-	207.0	14.2	29.8	-	185.9	14.8
Ukraine	40.5	-	-	-	29.8	-	-	-
Other Former Soviet Union	35.3	-	63.0	-	32.3	-	68.8	-
Qatar	-	-	19.2	100.4	-	-	19.2	105.4
Other Middle East	32.1	4.6	9.1	28.2	29.2	4.6	8.4	25.9
Algeria	-	-	34.4	17.8	-	-	34.8	15.3
Other Africa	5.7	-	8.3	40.0	6.0	-	11.0	38.8
China	14.3	16.6	3.1	-	21.4	20.0	2.8	-
Japan	-	107.0	-	-	-	118.8	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	9.3	29.3	-	-	10.2	25.0
South Korea	-	50.6	-	-	-	49.7	-	-
Other Asia Pacific	28.6	32.1	16.3	68.7	34.1	38.8	21.0	69.0
Total World	700.0	329.8	700.0	329.8	705.5	327.9	705.5	327.9

†Less than 0.05.

Source: Includes data from Cedigaz, CISStat, GIIGNL, IHS CERA, Poten, Waterborne.

Proved reserves at end 2012

Million tonnes	Anthracyte and bituminous	Sub-bituminous and lignite	Total	Share of total	R/P ratio
US	108501	128794	237295	27.6%	257
Canada	3474	3108	6582	0.8%	98
Mexico	860	351	1211	0.1%	88
Total North America	112835	132253	245088	28.5%	244
Brazil	–	4559	4559	0.5%	*
Colombia	6366	380	6746	0.8%	76
Venezuela	479	–	479	0.1%	292
Other S. & Cent. America	45	679	724	0.1%	*
Total S. & Cent. America	6890	5618	12508	1.5%	129
Bulgaria	2	2364	2366	0.3%	72
Czech Republic	192	908	1100	0.1%	20
Germany	99	40600	40699	4.7%	207
Greece	–	3020	3020	0.4%	50
Hungary	13	1647	1660	0.2%	179
Kazakhstan	21500	12100	33600	3.9%	289
Poland	4338	1371	5709	0.7%	40
Romania	10	281	291	♦	9
Russian Federation	49088	107922	157010	18.2%	443
Spain	200	330	530	0.1%	85
Turkey	529	1814	2343	0.3%	33
Ukraine	15351	18522	33873	3.9%	384
United Kingdom	228	–	228	♦	14
Other Europe & Eurasia	1440	20735	22175	2.6%	234
Total Europe & Eurasia	92990	211614	304604	35.4%	238
South Africa	30156	–	30156	3.5%	116
Zimbabwe	502	–	502	0.1%	196
Other Africa	860	174	1034	0.1%	*
Middle East	1203	–	1203	0.1%	*
Total Middle East & Africa	32721	174	32895	3.8%	124
Australia	37100	39300	76400	8.9%	177
China	62200	52300	114500	13.3%	31
India	56100	4500	60600	7.0%	100
Indonesia	1520	4009	5529	0.6%	14
Japan	340	10	350	♦	265
New Zealand	33	538	571	0.1%	115
North Korea	300	300	600	0.1%	19
Pakistan	–	2070	2070	0.2%	*
South Korea	–	126	126	♦	60
Thailand	–	1239	1239	0.1%	68
Vietnam	150	–	150	♦	4
Other Asia Pacific	1583	2125	3708	0.4%	88
Total Asia Pacific	159326	106517	265843	30.9%	51
Total World	404762	456176	860938	100.0%	109
of which: OECD	155926	222603	378529	44.0%	186
Non-OECD	248836	233573	482409	56.0%	83
European Union	5101	51047	56148	6.5%	97
Former Soviet Union	86725	141309	228034	26.5%	390

*More than 500 years.

♦Less than 0.05%.

Source of reserves data: Survey of Energy Resources 2010, 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 rate.

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	Asian marker price†
1992	38.53	28.53	57.82	48.45	–
1993	33.68	29.85	55.26	45.71	–
1994	37.18	31.72	51.77	43.66	–
1995	44.50	27.01	54.47	47.58	–
1996	41.25	29.86	56.68	49.54	–
1997	38.92	29.76	55.51	45.53	–
1998	32.00	31.00	50.76	40.51	29.48
1999	28.79	31.29	42.83	35.74	27.82
2000	35.99	29.90	39.69	34.58	31.76
2001	39.03	50.15	41.33	37.96	36.89
2002	31.65	33.20	42.01	36.90	30.41
2003	43.60	38.52	41.57	34.74	36.53
2004	72.08	64.90	60.96	51.34	72.42
2005	60.54	70.12	89.33	62.91	61.84
2006	64.11	62.96	93.46	63.04	56.47
2007	88.79	51.16	88.24	69.86	84.57
2008	147.67	118.79	179.03	122.81	148.06
2009	70.66	68.08	167.82	110.11	78.81
2010	92.50	71.63	158.95	105.19	105.43
2011	121.52	87.38	229.12	136.21	125.74
2012	92.50	72.06	191.46	133.61	105.50

†Source: IHS McCloskey Northwest Europe prices for 1992-2000 are the average of the monthly marker, 2001-2012 the average of weekly prices. The Asian prices are the average of the monthly marker.

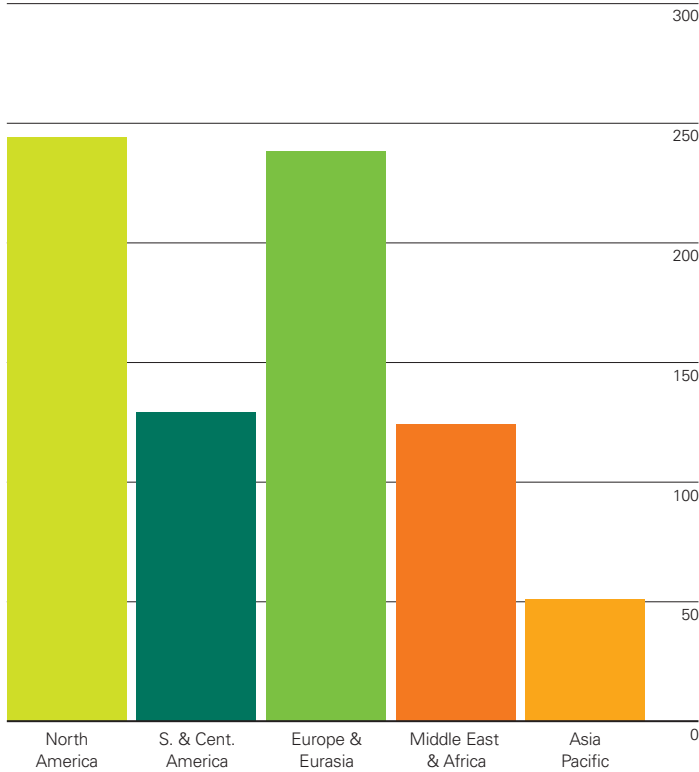
‡Source: Platts. Prices are for Central Appalachian 12,500Btu, 1.2 SO₂ coal, fob. Prices for 1992-2000 are by coal price publication date, 2001-2012 by coal price assessment date.

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

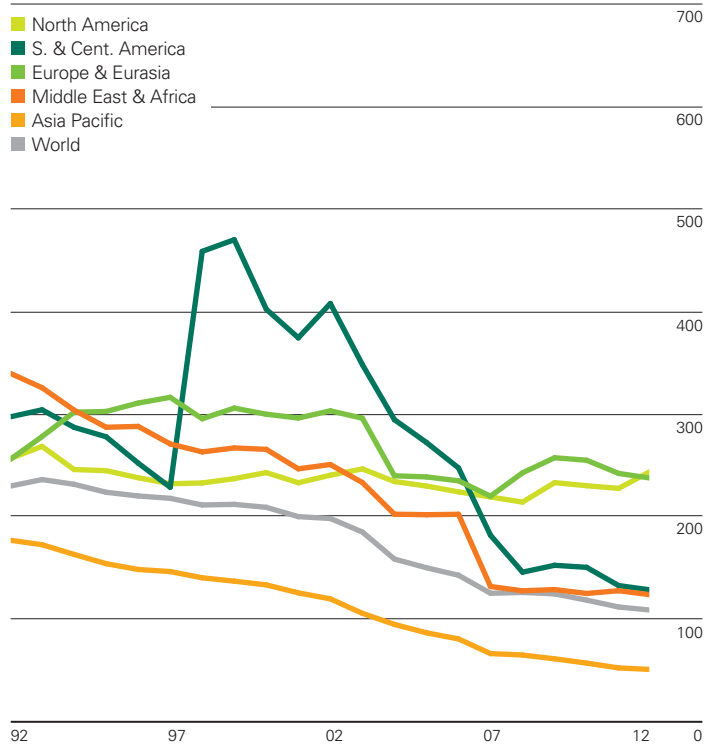
Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios

Years

2012 by region



History

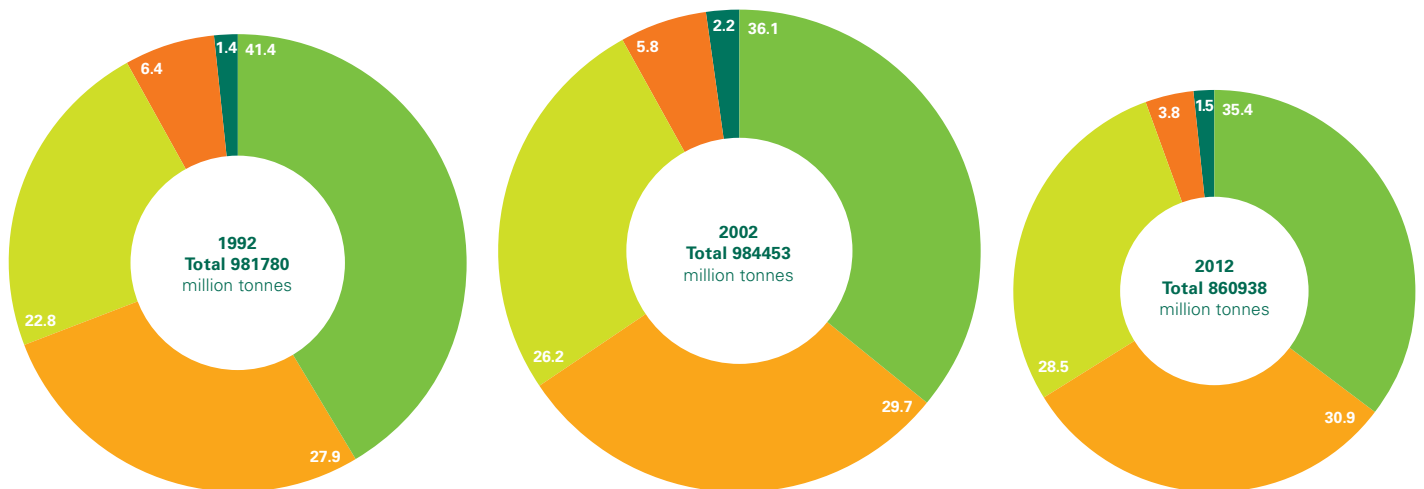


World proved reserves of coal in 2012 were sufficient to meet 109 years of global production, by far the largest R/P ratio for any fossil fuel. Europe & Eurasia holds the largest regional reserves while North America has the highest R/P ratio. The US holds the largest individual reserves, followed by Russia and China.

Distribution of proved reserves in 1992, 2002 and 2012

Percentage

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



Source: Survey of Energy Resources 2010, World Energy Council.

Production*

Million tonnes oil equivalent	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
US	570.1	553.6	572.4	580.2	595.1	587.7	596.7	540.8	551.2	556.1	515.9	-7.5%	13.4%
Canada	34.3	31.8	33.9	35.3	34.8	35.7	35.6	33.1	35.4	35.5	35.2	-1.1%	0.9%
Mexico	5.3	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	5.8	7.0	6.6	-5.3%	0.2%
Total North America	609.6	590.1	611.0	620.7	635.4	629.4	637.8	578.9	592.4	598.5	557.7	-7.1%	14.5%
Brazil	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	5.7%	0.1%
Colombia	25.7	32.5	34.9	38.4	42.6	45.4	47.8	47.3	48.3	55.8	58.0	3.7%	1.5%
Venezuela	5.9	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.7	4.5	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	-27.9%	♦
Other S. & Cent. America	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	9.3%	♦
Total S. & Cent. America	33.9	39.9	43.0	46.3	51.2	52.5	54.3	52.2	52.7	59.9	61.8	2.9%	1.6%
Bulgaria	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.9	6.1	5.4	-12.1%	0.1%
Czech Republic	24.3	24.2	23.5	23.5	23.8	23.6	22.8	21.0	20.8	21.6	20.7	-4.2%	0.5%
France	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	†	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3%	♦
Germany	55.0	54.1	54.7	53.2	50.3	51.5	47.7	44.4	43.7	44.6	45.7	2.0%	1.2%
Greece	9.1	9.0	9.6	9.4	8.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	-0.5%	0.2%
Hungary	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	-3.0%	♦
Kazakhstan	37.8	43.3	44.4	44.2	49.1	50.0	56.8	51.5	54.0	56.2	58.8	4.2%	1.5%
Poland	71.3	71.4	70.5	68.7	67.0	62.3	60.5	56.4	55.5	56.6	58.8	3.6%	1.5%
Romania	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.4	5.8	6.7	6.4	-4.3%	0.2%
Russian Federation	117.3	127.1	131.7	139.2	145.1	148.0	153.4	142.1	151.1	158.0	168.1	6.1%	4.4%
Spain	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.1	3.8	3.4	2.5	2.4	-5.5%	0.1%
Turkey	11.5	10.4	10.1	12.6	13.7	16.0	16.8	17.1	15.8	16.3	15.4	-5.6%	0.4%
Ukraine	42.8	41.6	42.2	41.0	41.7	39.9	41.3	38.4	39.9	44.0	45.9	4.0%	1.2%
United Kingdom	18.2	17.2	15.3	12.5	11.3	10.3	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.3	10.2	-10.1%	0.3%
Other Europe & Eurasia	17.9	19.0	18.5	17.7	18.5	20.6	21.0	20.3	20.1	21.5	21.2	-1.5%	0.6%
Total Europe & Eurasia	427.2	439.8	441.0	441.2	448.2	450.7	457.8	427.2	436.0	455.5	469.0	2.7%	12.2%
Total Middle East	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	-0.3%	♦
South Africa	124.1	134.1	137.2	137.7	138.0	139.6	142.4	141.2	145.0	141.8	146.6	3.1%	3.8%
Zimbabwe	2.5	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	-0.3%	♦
Other Africa	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	-0.3%	♦
Total Africa	128.0	137.5	140.9	141.1	140.6	141.9	144.4	143.2	147.8	144.5	149.3	3.0%	3.9%
Australia	184.3	189.4	196.8	205.7	210.8	217.1	224.1	232.1	236.0	230.8	241.1	4.2%	6.3%
China	775.2	917.4	1061.3	1174.8	1264.3	1345.8	1401.0	1486.5	1617.5	1758.0	1825.0	3.5%	47.5%
India	138.5	144.4	155.7	162.1	170.2	181.0	195.6	210.8	217.5	215.7	228.8	5.8%	6.0%
Indonesia	63.5	70.3	81.4	93.9	119.2	133.4	147.8	157.6	169.2	217.3	237.4	9.0%	6.2%
Japan	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	3.6%	♦
New Zealand	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	-0.3%	0.1%
Pakistan	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	-13.5%	♦
South Korea	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.1%	♦
Thailand	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	6.0	5.1	-14.3%	0.1%
Vietnam	9.2	10.8	14.7	18.3	21.8	22.4	23.0	25.2	24.6	24.9	23.5	-6.1%	0.6%
Other Asia Pacific	19.6	20.3	22.1	24.9	25.3	24.0	25.8	28.8	36.9	41.1	40.0	-3.1%	1.0%
Total Asia Pacific	1202.7	1364.9	1544.5	1692.2	1824.2	1935.6	2028.9	2152.1	2313.2	2499.9	2606.8	4.0%	67.8%
Total World	2401.9	2572.7	2781.3	2942.4	3100.7	3211.1	3324.2	3354.3	3542.7	3759.1	3845.3	2.0%	100.0%
of which: OECD	1006.3	990.0	1013.4	1026.1	1041.4	1040.3	1048.0	986.7	1000.2	1003.7	973.4	-3.3%	25.3%
Non-OECD	1395.6	1582.7	1767.9	1916.3	2059.3	2170.8	2276.2	2367.6	2542.5	2755.4	2871.9	3.9%	74.7%
European Union	205.0	203.8	199.1	191.3	184.6	181.3	173.4	162.7	160.5	165.0	165.1	-0.2%	4.3%
Former Soviet Union	201.4	215.8	222.2	228.5	239.9	242.5	256.2	236.5	250.1	263.8	278.6	5.3%	7.2%

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

♦Less than 0.05%.

Notes: Coal production data expressed in million tonnes is available at bp.com/statisticalreview.

Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.

Consumption*

Million tonnes oil equivalent	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
US	552.0	562.5	566.1	574.2	565.7	573.3	564.1	496.2	523.9	495.5	437.8	-11.9%	11.7%
Canada	31.8	31.7	29.8	30.9	29.9	31.3	29.6	24.4	25.0	22.3	21.9	-2.2%	0.6%
Mexico	6.8	7.9	6.6	8.2	8.2	8.2	6.7	7.7	8.5	8.9	8.8	-0.7%	0.2%
Total North America	590.5	602.1	602.6	613.3	603.7	612.7	600.4	528.4	557.5	526.7	468.5	-11.3%	12.6%
Argentina	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	4.4%	♦
Brazil	10.8	11.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	12.6	12.7	10.8	13.3	14.1	13.5	-4.4%	0.4%
Chile	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.2	5.3	6.7	25.1%	0.2%
Colombia	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.0	-7.3%	0.1%
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	6.0%	♦
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	†	†	-	†	†	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.3%	♦
Other S. & Cent. America	0.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5%	0.1%
Total S. & Cent. America	17.5	19.2	20.0	20.5	20.2	22.0	23.5	22.0	25.4	27.6	28.2	2.0%	0.8%
Austria	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	-23.8%	0.1%
Azerbaijan	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	3.8%	♦
Belarus	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	†	†	†	†	†	†	1.2%	♦
Belgium	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	-9.5%	0.1%
Bulgaria	6.5	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.7	7.5	6.4	6.8	8.1	7.0	-13.4%	0.2%
Czech Republic	20.6	20.8	20.9	20.4	21.1	21.2	19.9	17.4	18.2	18.0	16.6	-7.8%	0.4%
Denmark	4.2	5.7	4.6	3.7	5.6	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.5	-23.4%	0.1%
Finland	4.1	5.5	5.0	2.9	4.7	4.4	3.0	3.3	4.3	3.4	2.9	-15.1%	0.1%
France	12.7	13.6	13.5	13.8	12.5	13.4	12.7	10.5	11.3	9.5	11.4	20.1%	0.3%
Germany	84.6	87.2	85.4	82.1	83.5	85.7	80.1	71.7	76.6	76.0	79.2	3.9%	2.1%
Greece	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.5	-0.5%	0.2%
Hungary	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	-1.9%	0.1%
Republic of Ireland	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	16.9%	♦
Italy	13.3	14.0	16.0	16.0	16.4	16.6	16.4	12.9	14.3	16.1	16.2	0.3%	0.4%
Kazakhstan	22.8	25.2	26.5	27.2	29.8	31.7	33.4	32.6	31.6	34.0	35.0	2.6%	0.9%
Lithuania	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-5.5%	♦
Netherlands	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.5	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.5	8.2%	0.2%
Norway	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	-0.5%	♦
Poland	56.7	57.7	57.3	55.7	58.0	57.9	56.0	51.9	56.4	56.1	54.0	-4.0%	1.4%
Portugal	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.2	2.9	31.4%	0.1%
Romania	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.6	8.5	7.4	7.4	6.6	6.1	7.3	6.7	-9.5%	0.2%
Russian Federation	103.0	104.0	99.5	94.2	96.7	93.4	100.4	91.9	90.2	93.7	93.9	♦	2.5%
Slovakia	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	-3.5%	0.1%
Spain	22.7	21.0	22.0	22.5	19.8	21.9	15.5	11.8	9.8	15.5	19.3	24.2%	0.5%
Sweden	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.5	-25.7%	♦
Switzerland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.5%	♦
Turkey	19.3	20.7	21.8	21.8	25.9	28.9	29.2	30.4	30.9	33.1	31.3	-5.6%	0.8%
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	38.9	40.3	39.1	37.4	39.7	39.7	40.2	35.1	37.9	41.5	44.6	6.9%	1.2%
United Kingdom	35.7	38.1	36.6	37.4	40.9	38.4	35.6	29.9	31.0	31.5	39.1	24.0%	1.0%
Uzbekistan	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	-0.3%	♦
Other Europe & Eurasia	21.9	23.1	23.7	22.1	19.2	20.5	21.0	19.7	21.1	22.5	22.2	-1.7%	0.6%
Total Europe & Eurasia	520.1	536.9	531.2	514.5	531.3	535.1	521.0	471.4	484.8	504.6	516.9	2.2%	13.9%
Iran	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	-2.1%	♦
Israel	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.8	10.8%	0.2%
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-2.6%	♦
Total Middle East	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.9	9.2%	0.3%
Algeria	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9%	♦
South Africa	76.2	81.4	85.2	84.4	85.4	90.1	96.9	92.9	90.0	89.1	89.8	0.5%	2.4%
Other Africa	7.1	6.3	7.1	7.3	6.8	6.2	6.4	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	1.1%	0.2%
Total Africa	85.1	89.5	94.2	93.5	94.0	98.0	105.0	99.7	97.4	96.7	97.5	0.6%	2.6%
Australia	51.1	49.4	50.8	53.5	56.0	54.1	54.6	54.5	51.6	51.7	49.3	-4.9%	1.3%
Bangladesh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	5.8%	♦
China	728.4	868.2	1019.9	1128.3	1250.4	1320.3	1369.2	1470.7	1609.7	1760.8	1873.3	6.1%	50.2%
China Hong Kong SAR	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.6	6.3	7.7	7.6	-1.7%	0.2%
India	151.8	156.8	172.3	184.4	195.4	210.3	230.4	251.5	262.7	270.6	298.3	9.9%	8.0%
Indonesia	18.0	24.2	22.2	25.4	30.1	37.8	30.1	34.6	41.2	48.9	50.4	2.8%	1.4%
Japan	106.6	112.2	120.8	121.3	119.1	125.3	128.7	108.8	123.7	117.7	124.4	5.4%	3.3%
Malaysia	3.6	5.3	6.6	6.9	7.3	8.8	9.8	10.6	14.8	14.8	14.3	-3.2%	0.4%
New Zealand	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	21.3%	♦
Pakistan	2.4	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	-1.8%	0.1%
Philippines	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.5	5.9	7.0	6.7	7.7	8.3	9.4	13.2%	0.3%
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	49.1	51.1	53.1	54.8	54.8	59.7	66.1	68.6	75.9	83.6	81.8	-2.4%	2.2%
Taiwan	32.7	35.1	36.6	38.1	39.6	41.8	40.2	38.7	40.3	41.5	41.1	-1.2%	1.1%
Thailand	9.2	9.4	10.4	11.2	12.4	14.1	15.3	14.5	15.3	16.0	16.0	-0.3%	0.4%
Vietnam	5.3	5.5	8.2	8.0	9.5	10.1	10.0	14.0	13.9	15.0	14.9	-0.8%	0.4%
Other Asia Pacific	19.0	19.5	19.6	21.0	22.6	19.3	21.2	20.7	20.6	21.2	21.6	1.6%	0.6%
Total Asia Pacific	1188.9	1353.2	1538.1	1672.1	1816.8	1922.4	1997.4	2108.4	2290.2	2464.2	2609.1	5.6%	69.9%
Total World	2411.0	2610.0	2795.2	2923.2	3075.1	3199.8	3256.3	3238.7	3464.0	3628.8	3730.1	2.5%	100.0%
of which: OECD	1131.1	1160.2	1171.1	1178.1	1180.2	1204.0	1178.4	1055.7	1117.2	1096.1	1053.1	-4.2%	28.2%
Non-OECD	1279.9	1449.8	1624.1	1745.1	1894.9	1995.8	2077.9	2183.0	2346.8	2532.7	2677.0	5.4%	71.8%
European Union	316.6	326.9	323.1	314.4	322.2	324.1	299.7	264.4	276.7	283.4	293.7	3.4%	7.9%
Former Soviet Union	169.5	174.5	170.9	164.2	171.9	170.9	180.0	164.8	166.1	175.9	180.2	2.2%	4.8%

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

†Less than 0.05%.

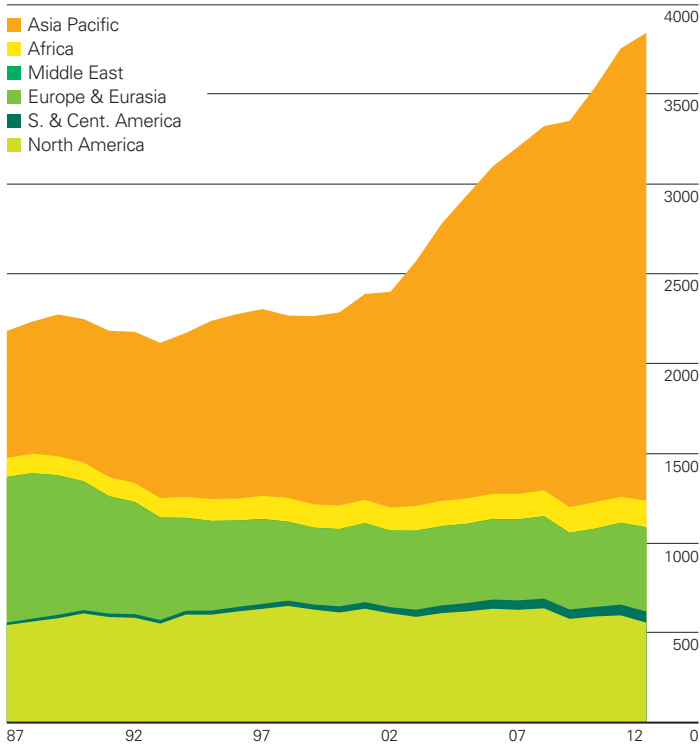
♦Less than 0.05%.

Notes: Differences between these world consumption figures and the world production statistics are accounted for by stock changes, and unavoidable disparities in the definition, measurement or conversion of coal supply and demand data.

Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.

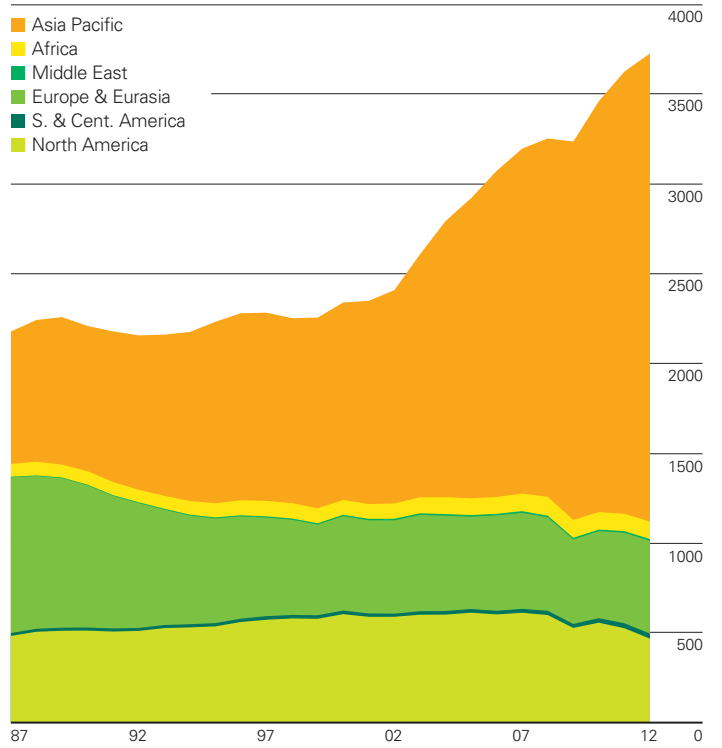
Production by region

Million tonnes oil equivalent



Consumption by region

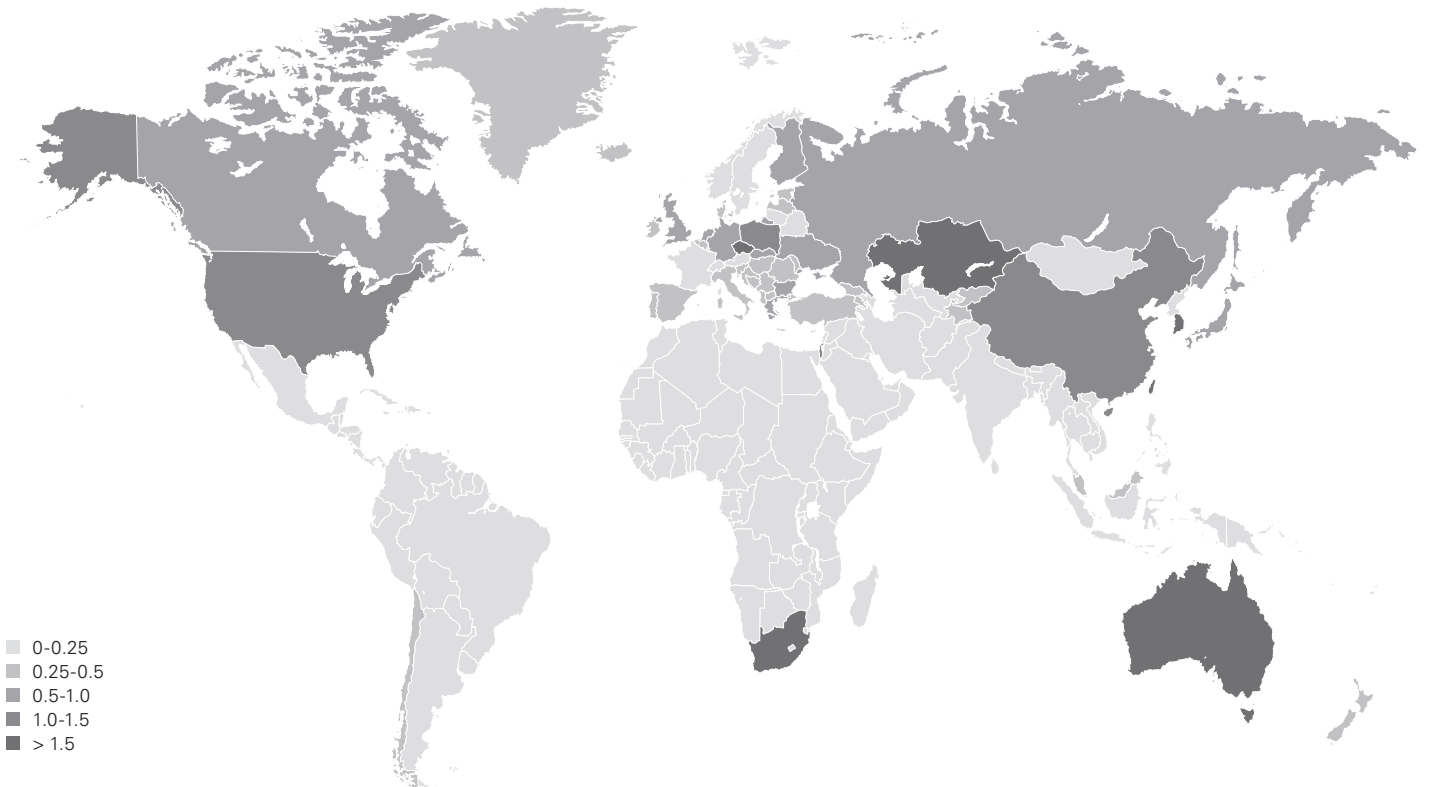
Million tonnes oil equivalent



Global coal production grew by 2%. The Asia Pacific region accounted for all of the net increase, offsetting a large decline in the US. The Asia Pacific region now accounts for more than two-thirds of global output. Coal consumption increased by a below-average 2.5%. The Asia Pacific region was also responsible for all of the net growth in global consumption. A second consecutive large decline in North America (-11.3%) more than offset growth in other regions; EU consumption grew for a third consecutive year.

Consumption per capita 2012

Tonnes oil equivalent



Consumption*

Million tonnes oil equivalent	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
US	185.8	181.9	187.8	186.3	187.5	192.1	192.0	190.3	192.2	188.2	183.2	-2.9%	32.7%
Canada	17.0	16.8	20.3	20.7	22.0	21.0	21.1	20.3	20.3	21.4	21.7	0.8%	3.9%
Mexico	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.3	2.3	2.0	-13.3%	0.4%
Total North America	205.0	201.1	210.2	209.4	212.0	215.4	215.4	213.0	213.8	211.9	206.9	-2.6%	36.9%
Argentina	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	5.2%	0.3%
Brazil	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.2%	0.6%
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other S. & Cent. America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total S. & Cent. America	4.4	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.0%	0.9%
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.7	10.8	10.9	9.1	-16.7%	1.6%
Bulgaria	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	-3.6%	0.6%
Czech Republic	4.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.9%	1.2%
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	-1.2%	0.9%
France	98.8	99.8	101.7	102.4	102.1	99.7	99.6	92.8	96.9	100.0	96.3	-4.0%	17.2%
Germany	37.3	37.4	37.8	36.9	37.9	31.8	33.7	30.5	31.8	24.4	22.5	-8.1%	4.0%
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.4%	0.6%
Republic of Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	-4.8%	0.2%
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	-2.7%	0.5%
Russian Federation	32.1	33.6	32.7	33.4	35.4	36.2	36.9	37.0	38.6	39.1	40.3	2.7%	7.2%
Slovakia	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	0.3%	0.6%
Spain	14.3	14.0	14.4	13.0	13.6	12.5	13.3	11.9	14.0	13.1	13.9	6.0%	2.5%
Sweden	15.4	15.3	17.3	16.4	15.2	15.2	14.5	11.9	13.2	13.8	14.6	5.5%	2.6%
Switzerland	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.8	-5.0%	1.0%
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	17.7	18.4	19.7	20.1	20.4	20.9	20.3	18.8	20.2	20.4	20.4	-0.4%	3.6%
United Kingdom	19.9	20.1	18.1	18.5	17.1	14.3	11.9	15.6	14.1	15.6	15.9	1.8%	2.8%
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Europe & Eurasia	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	-10.8%	0.3%
Total Europe & Eurasia	280.5	284.8	287.9	285.4	287.0	275.9	276.5	265.1	272.9	271.5	266.9	-2.0%	47.6%
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	0.3	1252.0%	0.1%
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	0.3	1252.0%	0.1%
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	11.3%	0.6%
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Africa	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	11.3%	0.6%
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	5.7	9.8	11.4	12.0	12.4	14.1	15.5	15.9	16.7	19.5	22.0	12.5%	3.9%
China Hong Kong SAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.8	5.2	7.3	7.5	2.6%	1.3%
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	71.3	52.1	64.7	66.3	69.0	63.1	57.0	65.0	66.2	36.9	4.1	-89.0%	0.7%
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	46.5%	0.2%
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	27.0	29.3	29.6	33.2	33.7	32.3	34.2	33.4	33.6	35.0	34.0	-3.1%	6.1%
Taiwan	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.1	-4.3%	1.6%
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Asia Pacific	117.7	104.6	119.0	125.2	128.7	123.3	119.7	128.2	131.7	109.1	78.1	-28.7%	13.9%
Total World	610.5	598.3	624.9	626.7	635.2	621.8	619.0	614.1	626.4	600.4	560.4	-6.9%	100.0%
of which: OECD	524.5	505.7	530.4	532.4	537.6	521.8	516.8	511.6	521.1	488.9	444.5	-9.3%	79.3%
Non-OECD	86.0	92.6	94.6	94.3	97.6	100.1	102.2	102.5	105.2	111.5	115.9	3.7%	20.7%
European Union	224.2	226.0	228.9	226.0	224.3	211.9	212.5	202.5	207.6	205.3	199.8	-2.9%	35.7%
Former Soviet Union	53.4	56.0	56.4	56.4	58.4	60.0	60.0	58.8	59.3	60.1	61.2	1.6%	10.9%

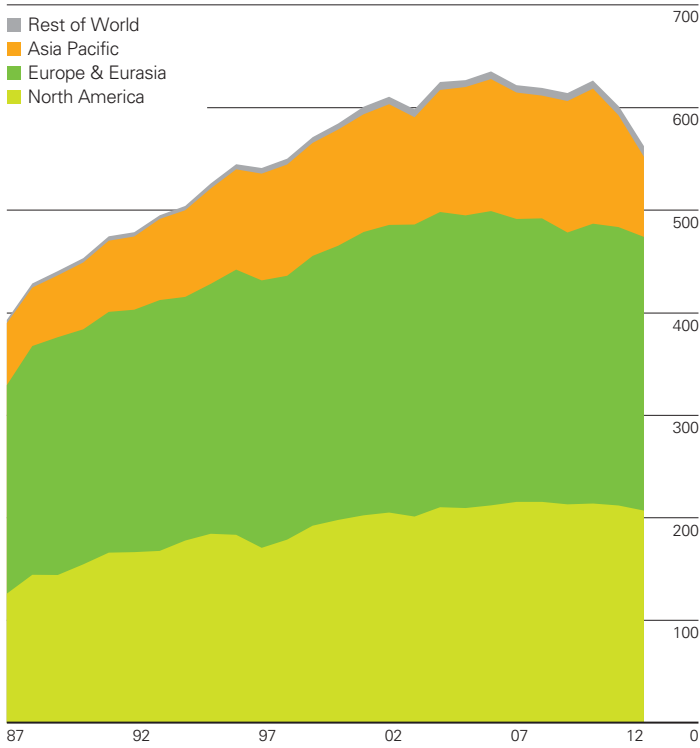
*Based on gross generation and not accounting for cross-border electricity supply. Converted on the basis of thermal equivalence assuming 38% conversion efficiency in a modern thermal power station.
†Less than 0.05.

Notes: Nuclear energy data expressed in terawatt-hours is available at bp.com/statisticalreview.

Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.

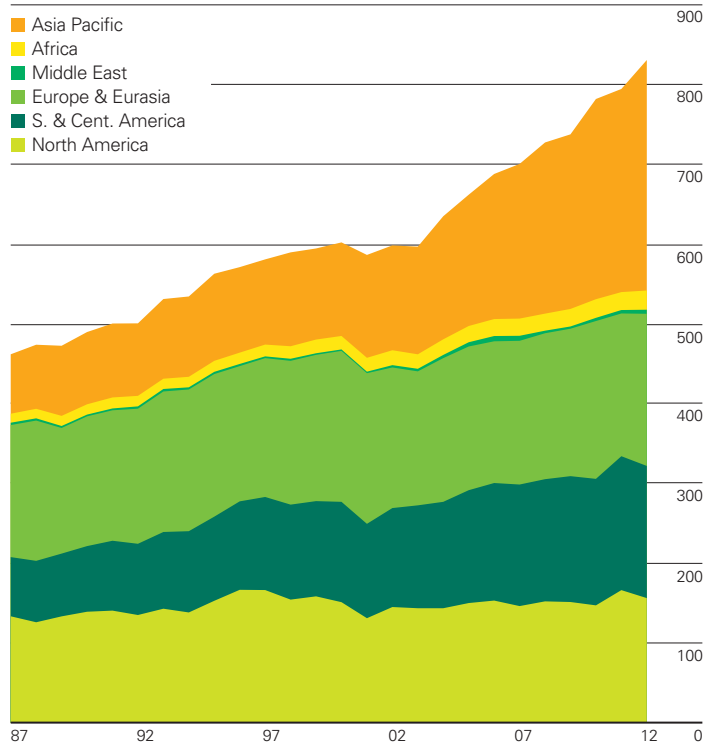
Nuclear energy consumption by region

Million tonnes oil equivalent



Hydroelectricity consumption by region

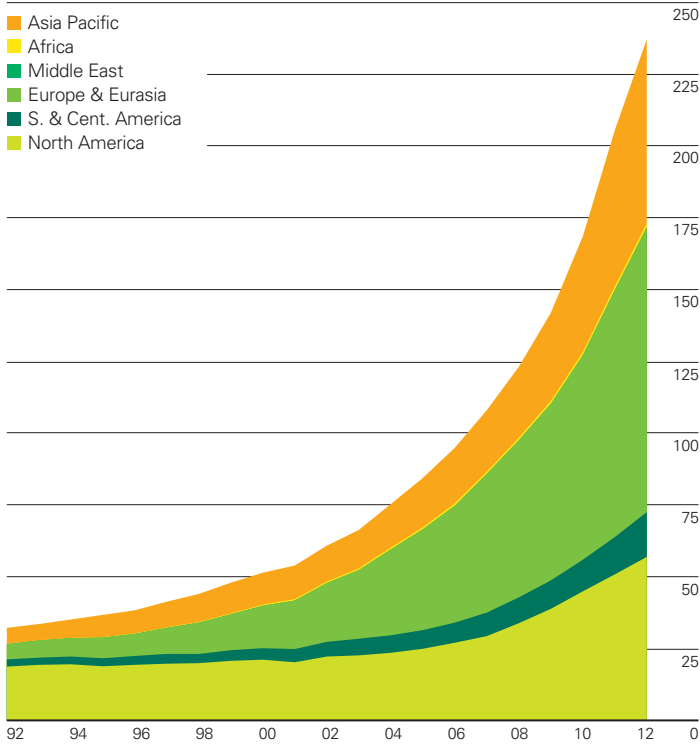
Million tonnes oil equivalent



World nuclear power generation declined by 6.9%, the largest decline on record for a second consecutive year. Japanese nuclear output fell by 89%. Nuclear's share of global primary energy was the lowest since 1984. Global hydroelectric output grew by an above-average 4.3%. China accounted for all of the net increase, recording the largest national annual increment in our data set.

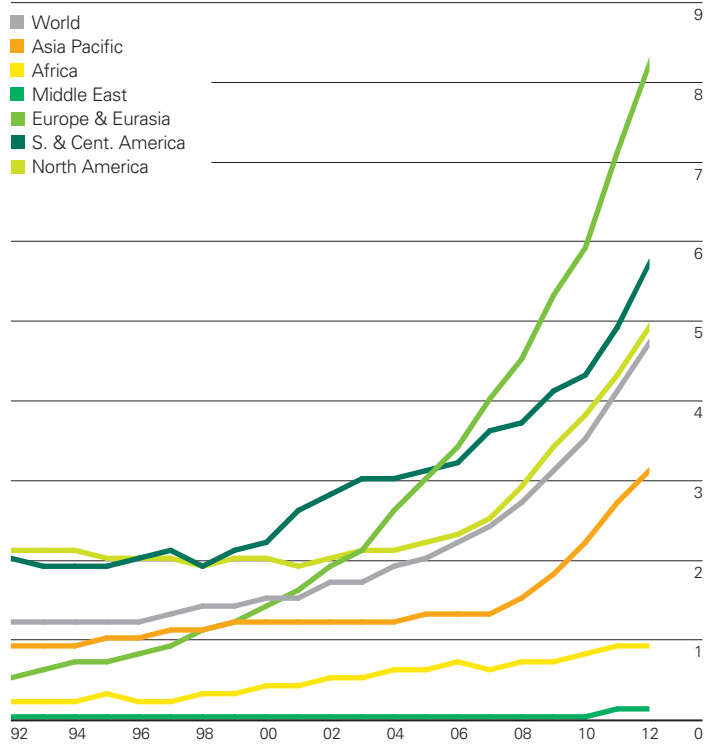
Other renewables consumption by region

Million tonnes oil equivalent



Other renewables share of power generation by region

Percentage



Renewable energy in power generation grew by an above-average 15.2%. Europe & Eurasia delivered the largest growth increment and continues to hold the largest regional share of the global total (accounting for 41.7% of the world total). Renewable energy accounted for a record 4.7% of global power generation, with an 8.2% share in Europe & Eurasia.

Biofuels production

Thousand tonnes oil equivalent	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change 2012 over 2011	2012 share of total
US	3987	5226	6374	7478	9746	13456	19149	21697	25568	28518	27360	-4.3%	45.4%
Canada	113	113	114	133	160	461	501	721	790	929	949	1.9%	1.6%
Total North America	4100	5339	6488	7612	9906	13922	19654	22422	26371	29459	28321	-4.1%	47.0%
Argentina	9	9	9	9	29	228	632	1048	1656	2218	2267	1.9%	3.8%
Brazil	6149	7068	7154	7835	8729	11323	14093	13962	15575	13197	13547	2.4%	22.5%
Colombia	-	-	-	14	131	141	239	326	318	386	403	4.0%	0.7%
Other S. & Cent. America	123	151	148	235	515	610	787	606	314	457	458	-	0.8%
Total S. & Cent. America	6280	7227	7311	8093	9405	12303	15751	15942	17863	16259	16675	2.3%	27.7%
Austria	22	26	48	70	105	220	263	354	375	370	370	-0.3%	0.6%
Belgium	-	-	-	1	21	140	278	473	462	503	510	1.1%	0.8%
Finland	-	-	1	6	11	51	96	267	363	363	363	-0.3%	0.6%
France	337	368	387	439	665	1121	2012	2312	2269	1859	1820	-2.4%	3.0%
Germany	385	613	890	1525	2488	3181	2720	2728	2888	2825	2894	2.2%	4.8%
Italy	180	232	272	340	585	443	617	758	670	456	313	-31.6%	0.5%
Netherlands	-	-	6	3	22	80	77	241	385	559	459	-18.0%	0.8%
Poland	-	28	6	109	144	96	278	393	421	398	630	57.9%	1.0%
Portugal	-	-	-	1	70	153	145	202	275	293	338	15.0%	0.6%
Spain	122	173	210	282	251	352	359	958	1267	809	575	-29.1%	1.0%
Sweden	31	32	43	48	81	139	171	238	214	212	227	6.6%	0.4%
United Kingdom	3	9	9	39	219	359	276	180	304	253	321	26.2%	0.5%
Other Europe & Eurasia	126	138	165	293	395	491	931	1175	1231	1242	1203	-3.4%	2.0%
Total Europe & Eurasia	1206	1619	2037	3157	5058	6826	8224	10280	11125	10143	10022	-1.5%	16.6%
Total Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	♦
Total Africa	6	6	6	6	6	6	11	15	30	23	23	-	♦
Australia	-	-	4	20	54	70	111	174	251	265	251	-5.6%	0.4%
China	146	396	493	622	846	901	1096	1124	1441	1597	1729	8.0%	2.9%
India	91	94	99	114	134	136	161	183	164	210	294	39.9%	0.5%
Indonesia	-	-	-	9	44	216	528	464	718	1104	1212	9.4%	2.0%
South Korea	1	2	4	9	39	74	141	343	491	211	211	-0.3%	0.4%
Thailand	-	-	3	52	80	138	494	618	661	721	994	37.5%	1.6%
Other Asia Pacific	-	-	-	10	106	196	385	422	345	289	483	66.5%	0.8%
Total Asia Pacific	238	491	604	834	1304	1732	2916	3329	4071	4397	5174	17.3%	8.6%
Total World	11830	14682	16446	19701	25678	34788	46556	51988	59465	60286	60220	-0.4%	100.0%
of which: OECD	5307	6960	8522	10779	15021	20780	27900	32897	37928	39726	38457	-3.5%	63.9%
Non-OECD	6523	7722	7924	8922	10657	14008	18656	19091	21536	20560	21763	5.6%	36.1%
European Union	1206	1619	2028	3133	5007	6748	8078	10096	10976	9998	9878	-1.5%	16.4%
Former Soviet Union	-	-	11	22	28	50	130	210	182	159	174	9.4%	0.3%

♦Less than 0.05%.

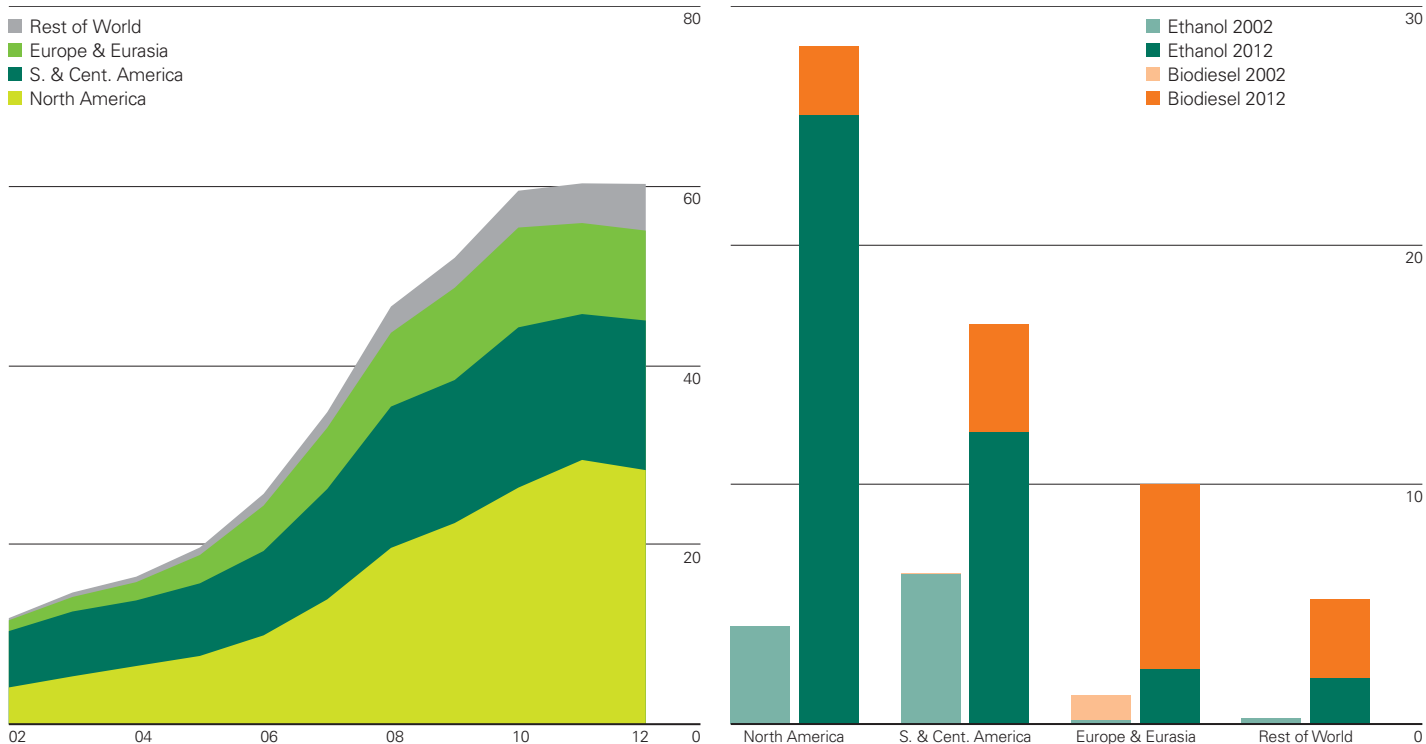
Notes: Consumption of fuel ethanol and biodiesel is included in oil consumption tables.

Growth rates are adjusted for leap years.

Source: Includes data from F.O. Lichts; US Energy Information Administration.

World biofuels production

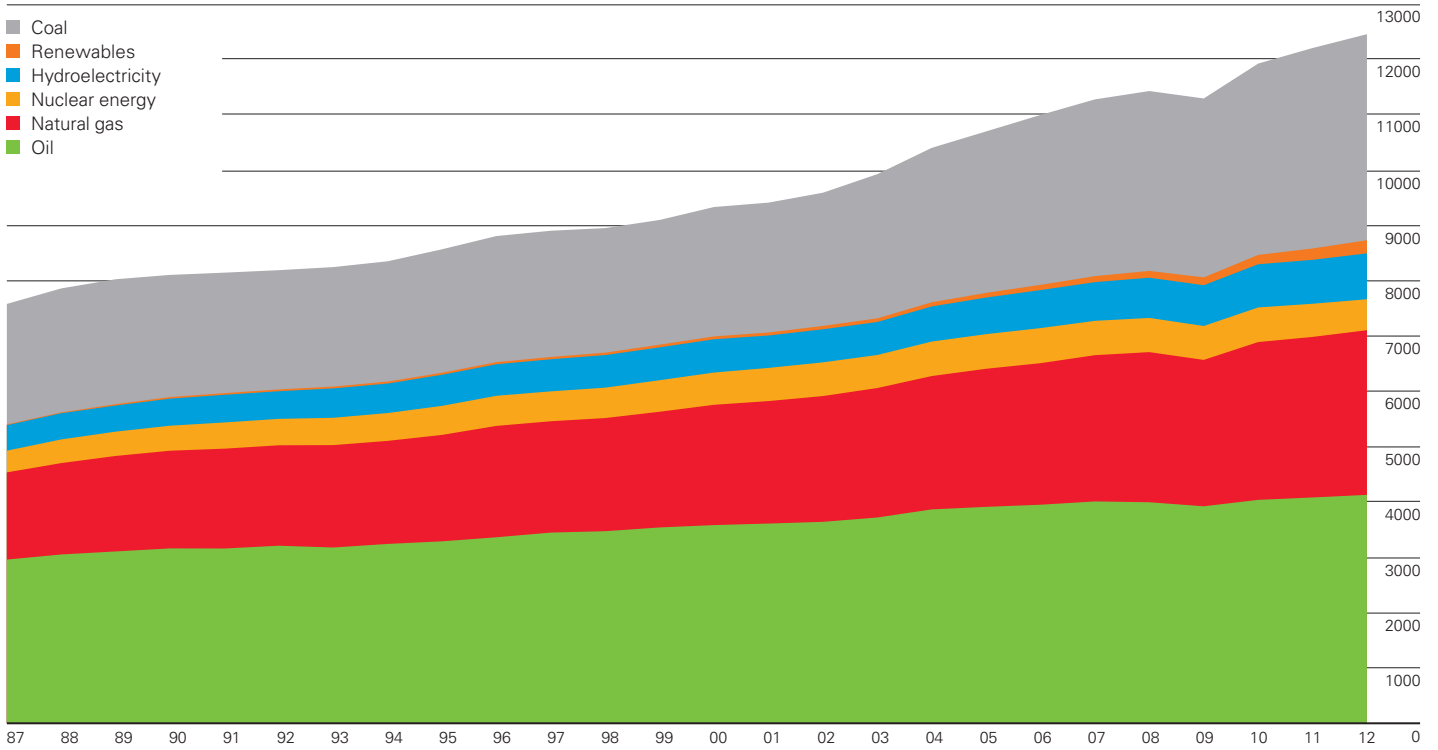
Million tonnes oil equivalent



World biofuels production declined by 0.4% in 2012, the first decline since 2000. Increased output in South America and Asia Pacific was outweighed by declines in North America and Europe. Global ethanol output declined by 1.7%, the second straight annual decline. Biodiesel production grew by 2.7% and has doubled in the last five years and now makes up 31% of total biofuel supply.

World consumption

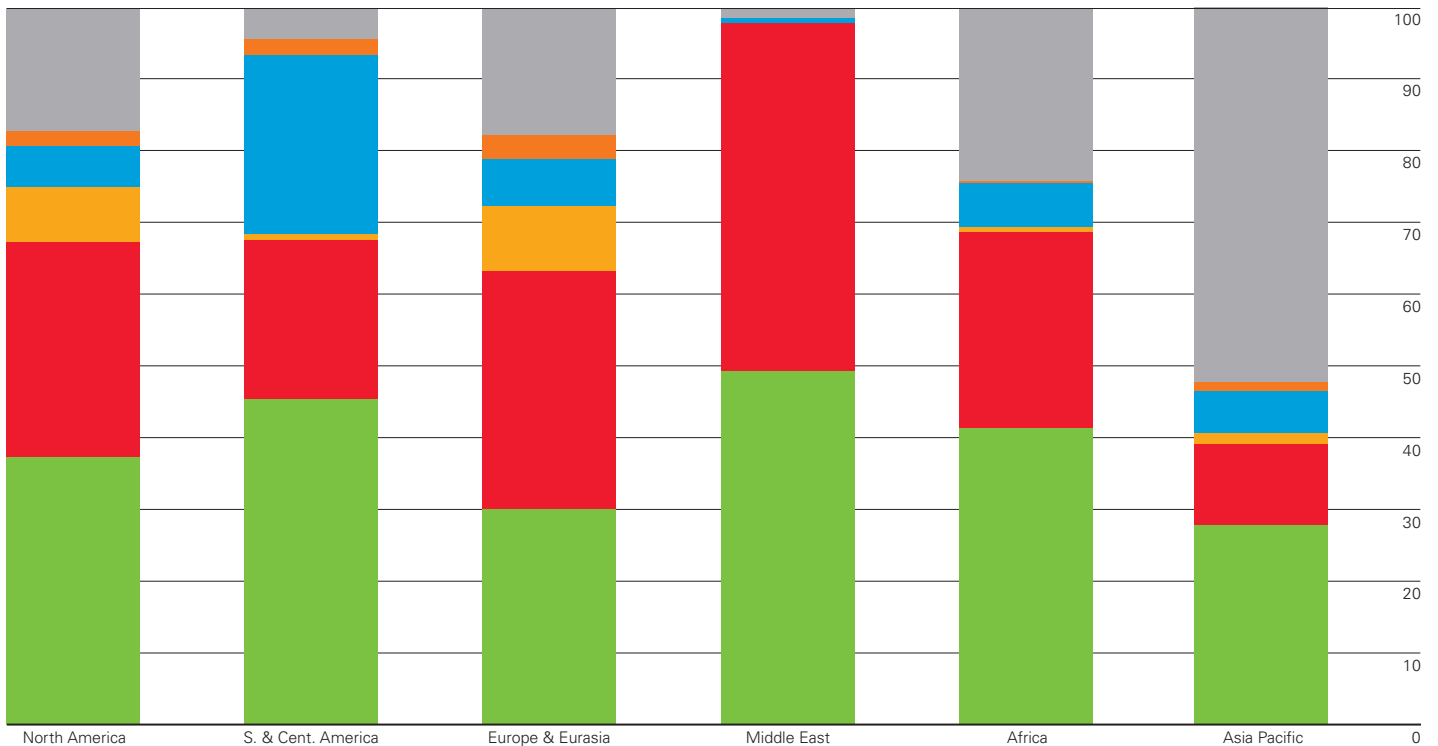
Million tonnes oil equivalent



World primary energy consumption grew by a below-average 1.8% in 2012. Growth was below average in all regions except Africa. Oil remains the world's leading fuel, accounting for 33.1% of global energy consumption, but this figure is the lowest share on record and oil has lost market share for 13 years in a row. Hydroelectric output and other renewables in power generation both reached record shares of global primary energy consumption (6.7% and 1.9%, respectively).

Regional consumption pattern 2012

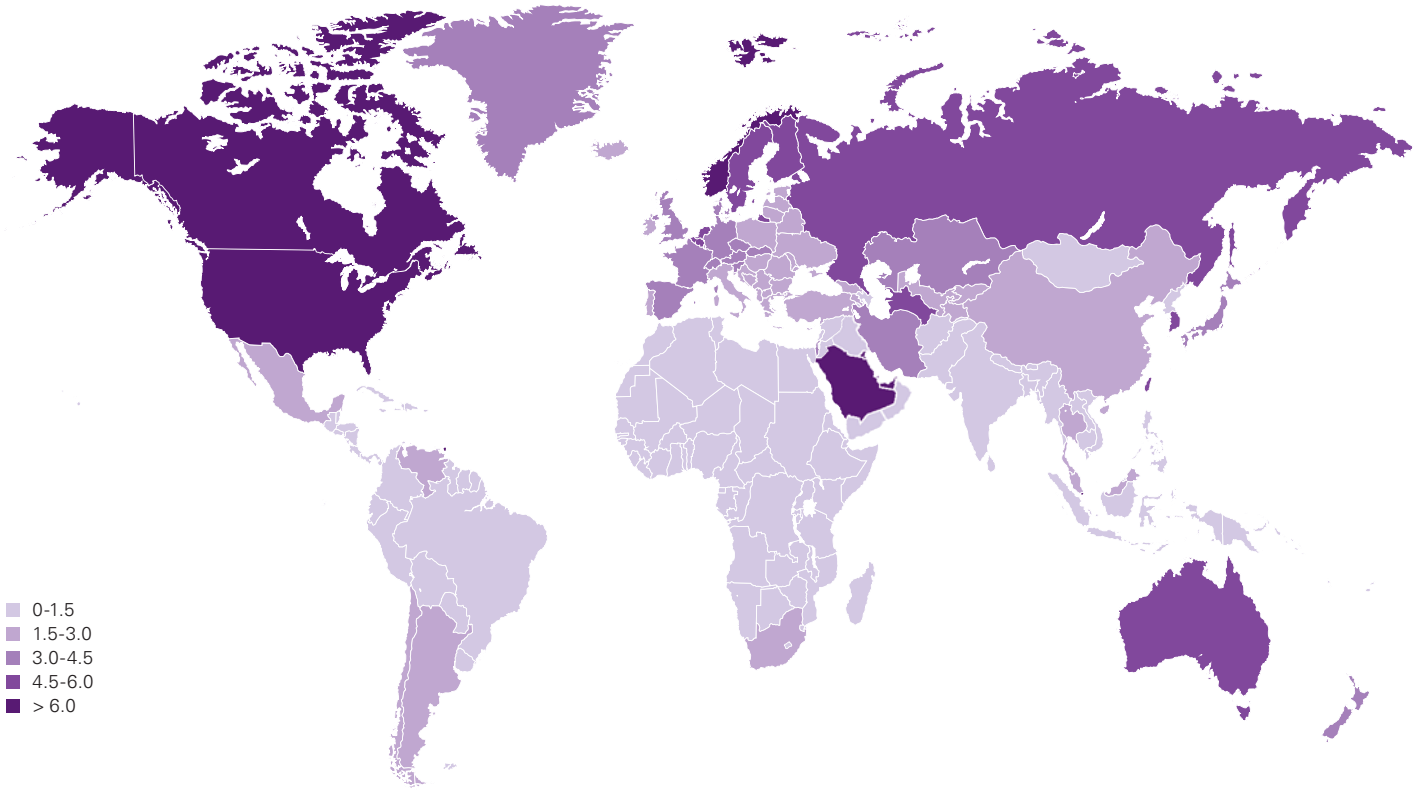
Percentage



The Asia Pacific region accounted for a record 40% of global energy consumption and 69.9% of global coal consumption in 2012; the region also leads in oil and hydroelectric generation. Europe & Eurasia is the leading region for consumption of natural gas, nuclear power, and renewables. Coal is the dominant fuel in the Asia Pacific region, the only region dependent on a single fuel for more than 50% of total primary energy consumption. Natural gas is dominant in Europe & Eurasia, and oil is dominant in other regions.

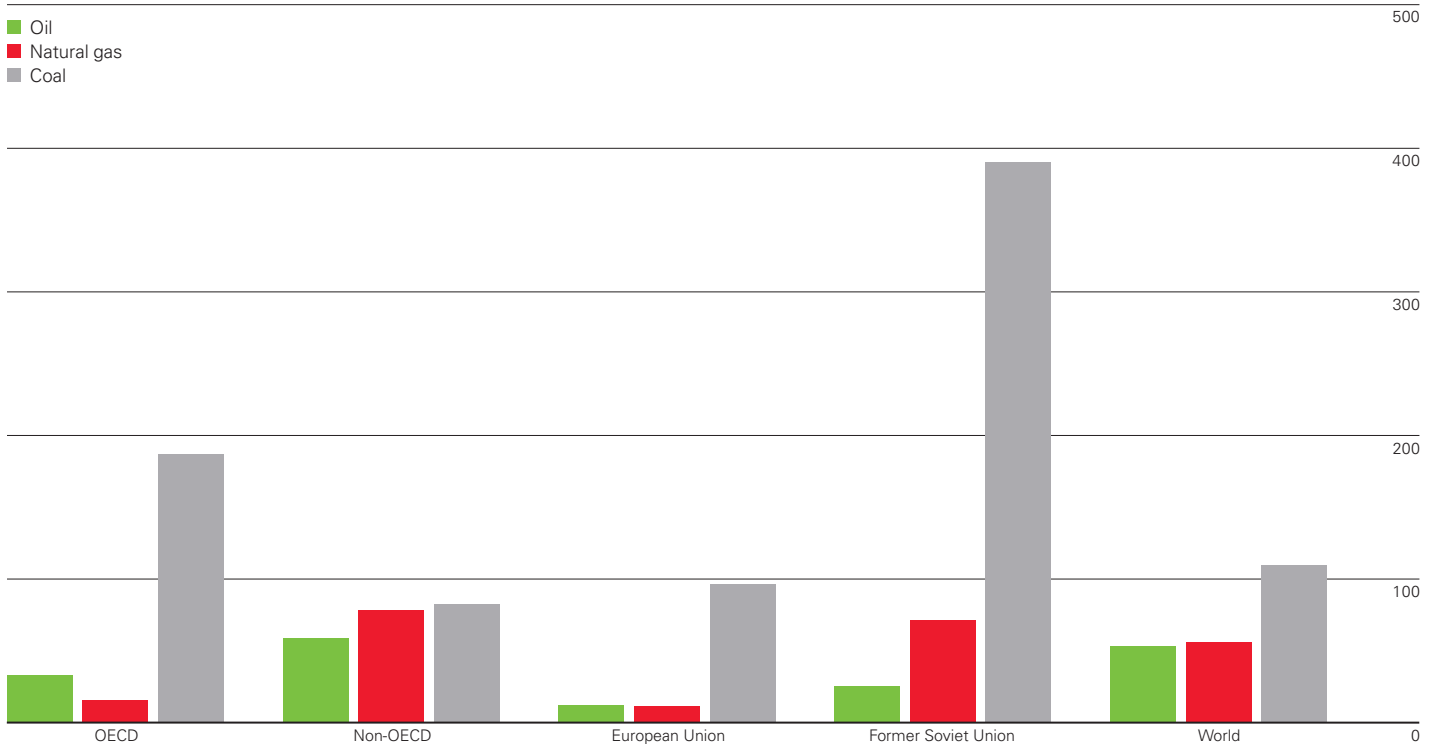
Consumption per capita 2012

Tonnes oil equivalent



Fossil fuel reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios at end 2012

Years



Coal remains the most abundant fossil fuel by global R/P ratio, although global oil and natural gas reserves have increased significantly over time. Non-OECD countries possess the majority of proved reserves for all fossil fuels, and have a higher R/P ratio than the OECD countries for oil and natural gas.

Appendices

Approximate conversion factors

Crude oil*

From	To				
	tonnes (metric)	kilolitres	barrels	US gallons	tonnes per year
	Multiply by				
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
	Multiply by			
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 (NG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG)

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
	Multiply by					
1 billion cubic metres NG	1	35.3	0.90	0.74	35.7	6.60
1 billion cubic feet NG	0.028	1	0.025	0.021	1.01	0.19
1 million tonnes oil equivalent	1.11	39.2	1	0.82	39.7	7.33
1 million tonnes LNG	1.36	48.0	1.22	1	48.6	8.97
1 trillion British thermal units	0.028	0.99	0.025	0.021	1	0.18
1 million barrels oil equivalent	0.15	5.35	0.14	0.11	5.41	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 and geographic groupings are made purely for statistical purposes and are not intended to imply any judgement about political or economic standings.

North America

US (excluding Puerto Rico), Canada, Mexico.

South & 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.

Former Soviet Union

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

Europe & Eurasia

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, Macau, 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.

OECD members

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

Other member countries: Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, South Korea, US.

OPEC members

Middle East: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.

North Africa: Algeria, Libya.

West Africa: Angola, Nigeria.

South America: Ecuador, Venezuela.

Units

1 metric tonne	= 2204.62lb = 1.1023 short tons
1 kilolitre	= 6.2898 barrels = 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 or oil equivalent produces about 4400 gigawatt-hours (= 4.4 terawatt-hours) of electricity in a modern power station.

1 barrel of ethanol = 0.57 barrel of oil
1 barrel of biodiesel = 0.88 barrel of oil

European Union members

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

Non-OECD

All countries that are not members of the OECD.

Methodology

The primary energy values of nuclear and hydroelectric power generation, as well as electricity from renewable sources, have been derived by calculating the equivalent amount of fossil fuel required to generate the same volume of electricity in a thermal power station, assuming a conversion efficiency of 38% (the average for OECD thermal power generation).

Fuels used as inputs for conversion technologies (gas-to-liquids, coal-to-liquids and coal-to-gas) are counted as production for the source fuel and the outputs are counted as consumption for the converted fuel.

Percentages

Calculated before rounding of actuals. All annual changes and shares of totals are on a weight basis except on pages 6, 13, 16, 18 and 20.

Rounding differences

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

Tonnes

Metric equivalent of tons.

More information

The data in this publication is also available at bp.com/statisticalreview (as shown below). Data can be viewed, downloaded and charted using the charting tool.

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