



# BP Statistical Review 2017

## Russia's energy market in 2016

Russia's oil production increased for the eighth consecutive year, growing by 2.2% in 2016. Russia remained the world's largest oil and gas exporter in 2016.

### Fast facts

1. Oil production reached a new post-Soviet high (11.2 Mb/d) and accounted for 12.2% of global production in 2016; gas output resumed growth – even if modest (0.5%) – and accounted for 16.2% of global output.
2. Russian oil exports grew by 2.1% (to 8.6 Mb/d) and accounted for 13.2% of the global total. Gas exports grew by 6.1% (to 204.8 Bcm) and accounted for 18.9% of the global total.
3. Primary energy consumption declined by 1.4% in 2016, yet still accounted for 5.1% of the global total.

## -1.4%

Decline in Russia's energy consumption

## 5.1%

Russia's share of global energy consumption in 2016

## +2.2%

Growth in Russia's oil production

## +1.8%

Growth in Russia's energy production

- Russia's energy consumption fell by 1.4% (-7.7 mtoe) in 2016, yet Russia remained the fourth largest energy consumer in the world (behind China, the US and India).
- Oil consumption growth resumed (+2.1%) in 2016, despite a still weak economy.
- Coal consumption fell by 5.5% largely due to better hydro output (+9.5%). Gas remained Russia's leading fuel, accounting for 52% of primary energy consumption, followed by oil (22%) and coal (13%).
- Energy intensity (the amount of energy required per unit of GDP) fell by 1.2% in 2016 as the decline in primary energy consumption was significantly higher than the decline in GDP (-0.2%).
- Russia's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use declined by 2.4% in 2016 compared to the 10-year average of +0.2%. Russia's share of global emissions (4.5%) remained below its share of global energy consumption (5.1%), due to a higher share of gas in the energy mix compared to the global average.
- Oil output grew by 2.2% (above the 10-year average of 1.4%). As did gas (0.5% vs -0.1%) and hydro (9.5% vs -0.3%). Coal output grew close to the long-term trend rate 3.1% vs 3.2%.
- Nuclear grew much slower than the trend: 0.3% vs 2.8%; while renewables grew above the trend: 6.9% vs 4.0%. However renewables still contributed only 0.02% to Russia's primary energy consumption, while nuclear accounted for 6.6%. Nuclear generation in Russia accounted for 7.5% of the global total.
- Russia accounted for 12.2% of global oil output, 16.2% of global gas output, and 5.2% of global coal output.
- Russia remained the largest exporter of oil and natural gas in the world. Russia exported 77% of produced oil, 33% of produced gas, and 55% of produced coal.
- Russia holds the sixth largest oil proved reserves in the world (6.4% of the total), and the second largest gas proved reserves (17.3% of the total).