



## Proved reserves

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

\* More than 100 years.

† Less than 0.05.

♦ Less than 0.05%.

‡ Excludes Former Soviet Union.

n/a not available.

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

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

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

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