

BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2015

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64th edition

About this review

For 64 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 more online

Key information

The website contains all the tables and charts found in the latest printed edition, plus a number of extras, including:

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Disclaimer

The data series for proved oil and gas reserves in *BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2015* does not necessarily meet the definitions, guidelines and practices used for determining proved reserves at company level, for instance, 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

Energy in 2014 – A year of change in the energy landscape.



Welcome to the *BP Statistical Review of World Energy*. This 64th edition records the data for 2014, a remarkable year in the world of energy.

The eerie calm that had characterized energy markets in the few years prior to 2014 came to an abrupt end last year. However, we should not be surprised or alarmed. Indeed, to someone who has worked in the energy business for over 30 years, the volatility and uncertainty that characterized 2014 felt like a return to more normal conditions.

But neither should the events of 2014 be dismissed as just another bout of cyclical instability. Rather, they may well come to be viewed as symptomatic of a broader shifting in some of the tectonic plates that make up the energy landscape, with significant developments in both the supply of energy and its demand. Those developments had profound implications for prices, for the fuel mix, and for carbon emissions.

To understand those developments and consider their likely implications, we need timely and reliable data: that is where BP's Statistical Review comes in with its mission to provide objective, global data to inform discussion, debate and decision-making. This record of the global energy picture in 2014, together with the historical data, helps us understand how the world around us is changing and what that might bode for the future.

The most significant development on the supply side in 2014 was undoubtedly the continuing revolution in US shale. The US recorded the largest increase in oil production in the world, becoming the first country ever to increase average annual production by at least 1 million barrels per day for three consecutive years. The US replaced Saudi Arabia as the world's largest oil producer – a prospect unthinkable a decade ago. The growth in US shale gas in recent years has been just as startling, with the US overtaking Russia as the world's largest producer of oil and gas.

The developments on the demand side were no less striking as the growth in energy demand slowed sharply. Global primary energy consumption increased by just 0.9% in 2014, its slowest rate of growth since the late 1990s, other than immediately after the financial crisis. This slowing was driven in part by the rebalancing of the Chinese economy away from energy intensive sectors causing the growth of energy consumption in China to slow to its lowest rate since 1998. Even so, China remained the world's largest growth market for energy.

As we have seen, these shifts in supply and demand had major effects on energy prices, particularly oil prices. The fall in oil prices looks

to have been largely driven by the strength of supply as non-OPEC production grew by a record amount and OPEC maintained its production levels in order to protect its market share.

These developments also had important implications for the fuel mix. The slowing pace of Chinese industrialization caused the growth in Chinese coal consumption to stall and the growth in global consumption of coal to be unusually weak. Global growth in natural gas was also weak, held back by the mild European winter triggering a sharp fall in European gas consumption. Renewables were again the fastest growing form of energy and, in a year when global consumption growth slowed sharply, they accounted for one-third of the increase in total primary energy use. Renewables provided around 3% of the world's energy needs.

The deceleration in global energy demand and shift in the fuel mix had a marked impact on carbon emissions. Our calculations suggest that global CO₂ emissions from energy use grew by just 0.5% in 2014, the weakest since 1998, other than in the immediate aftermath of the financial crisis.

So it was a year of great change and our task as an industry is to respond in such a way as to meet today's challenges while continuing to invest to meet tomorrow's demand, safely and sustainably. In BP we are responding by exerting discipline over capital and costs, driving the efficient use of energy in our operations and products. At the same time we are forging ahead with investments that will deliver energy to customers and value to shareholders over the long term. These choices involve fine judgements that can be more confidently made when based on the kind of solid data and analysis provided by this Review. I hope you will find it a useful resource in your own work.

Let me conclude by thanking BP's economics team, led by our chief economist, Spencer Dale, and all those around the world who helped us prepare this Review – in particular those in governments who have contributed their official data.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob Dudley".

Bob Dudley
Group chief executive
June 2015

2014 in review

Global primary energy consumption decelerated sharply in 2014, even though global economic growth was similar to 2013.



▲ The Oriental Pearl TV and radio tower lights up the Shanghai sky at night.

▼ Mumbai, the capital of the Indian state of Maharashtra, is one of the largest and most densely populated cities in the world.



Consumption increased for all fuels, reaching record levels for every fuel type except nuclear power; production increased for all fuels except coal. For oil and natural gas, global consumption growth was weaker than production. The data suggest that global CO₂ emissions from energy grew at their slowest rate since 1998, other than in the immediate aftermath of the financial crisis.

Emerging economies accounted for all of the net growth in energy consumption, as they have on average over the past decade, although growth in these countries was well below its 10-year average. Chinese consumption growth was the slowest since 1998, yet China still recorded the world's largest increment in primary energy consumption for the fourteenth consecutive year. OECD consumption experienced a larger than average decline, with weakness in the EU and Japan offsetting above average growth in the US. Energy consumption in the EU fell to its lowest level since 1985.

Energy price developments in 2014 were generally weak, with oil and coal prices falling globally. Gas prices fell in Europe, were relatively flat in Asia, and rose in North America. The annual average price for Brent, the international crude oil benchmark, declined reflecting a sharp fall in prices in the second half of the year. The differential between Brent and the US benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) narrowed but remained elevated relative to past levels. As with crude oil prices, differentials between

North American and international gas prices generally narrowed but remained wider than historical levels.

Energy developments

Global primary energy consumption increased by just 0.9% in 2014, a marked deceleration over 2013 (+2.0%) and well below the 10-year average of 2.1%. Growth in 2014 slowed for every fuel other than nuclear power, which was also the only fuel to grow at an above-average rate. Growth was significantly below the 10-year average for Asia Pacific, Europe & Eurasia, and South & Central America. Oil remained the world's leading fuel, with 32.6% of global energy consumption, but lost market share for the fifteenth consecutive year.

Although emerging economies continued to dominate the growth in global energy consumption, growth in these countries (+2.4%) was well below its 10-year average of 4.2%. China (+2.6%) and India (+7.1%) recorded the largest national increments to global energy consumption. OECD consumption fell by 0.9%, which was a larger fall than the recent historical average. A second consecutive year of robust US growth (+1.2%) was more than offset by declines in energy consumption in the EU (-3.9%) and Japan (-3.0%). The fall in EU energy consumption was the second-largest percentage decline on record (exceeded only in the aftermath of the financial crisis in 2009).

+0.9%

Growth in global primary energy consumption, the weakest since 2009.



▲ Newly constructed steam generators at Sunrise in the Canadian oil sands of Northern Alberta help to access the area's bitumen resources while minimizing land disturbance.

▼ A support vessel alongside the Na Kika oil and natural gas production platform in the US Gulf of Mexico.



Prices

Dated Brent averaged \$98.95 per barrel in 2014, a decline of \$9.71 per barrel from the 2013 level and the first annual average below \$100 since 2010. Crude oil prices remained firm in early 2014 in the face of continued large supply disruptions, but fell sharply later in the year due to strong non-OPEC production growth combined with weaker consumption growth (relative to 2013) and OPEC's November decision to defend market share. The WTI – Brent differential narrowed to \$5.66 per barrel despite continued robust US production growth.

Consumption and production

Global oil consumption grew by 0.8 million barrels per day (b/d), or 0.8% – a little below its recent historical average and significantly weaker than the increase of 1.4 million b/d seen in 2013. Countries outside the OECD once again accounted for all of the net growth in global consumption. OECD consumption declined by 1.2%, the eighth decrease in the past nine years. Chinese consumption growth was below average but still recorded the largest increment to global oil consumption (+390,000 b/d); Japan recorded the largest decline (-220,000 b/d), with Japanese oil consumption falling to its lowest level since 1971. Light distillates were the fastest-growing refined product category for a second consecutive year.

Global oil production growth was more than double that of global consumption, rising by 2.1 million b/d or 2.3%. Production outside OPEC grew by 2.1 million b/d, the largest increase in our dataset. The US (+1.6 million b/d) recorded the largest growth in the world, becoming the first country ever to increase production

by at least 1 million b/d for three consecutive years, and taking over from Saudi Arabia as the world's largest oil producer. Along with the US, production in Canada (+310,000 b/d) and Brazil (+230,000 b/d) also reached record levels in 2014. OPEC output was flat, and the group's share of global production fell to 41%, its lowest since 2003. Declines in Libya (-490,000 b/d) and Angola (-90,000 b/d) were offset by gains in Iraq (+140,000 b/d), Saudi Arabia (+110,000 b/d) and Iran (+90,000 b/d).

Refining and trade

Global crude runs rose by 1.1 million b/d (+1.4%) in 2014 – the highest growth since 2010 and more than double the 10-year average. Strong growth in the US, China and the Middle East outweighed declines in Europe and OECD Asia Pacific. Refinery runs in the US rose by 530,000 b/d, the largest increase since 1986. Global refining capacity expanded by an above average 1.3 million b/d, led by additions in China and the Middle East, with Middle Eastern capacity expanding by a record 740,000 b/d. Global refinery utilization remained at 79.6%, its lowest rate since 1987.

Global trade of crude oil and refined products in 2014 grew by a below average 0.9%, or 490,000 b/d. Import growth was driven by China and other emerging economies, while US net imports declined. China replaced the US as the world's largest net oil importer in 2013. Gross exports from North Africa declined by 17.1%, or 360,000 b/d, primarily due to lower Libyan crude production, however this was outweighed by a 530,000 b/d increase in US (gross) exports as rising refinery runs lifted product exports.

+1.6m b/d

Growth of US oil production, making it the world's largest producer.

7.3m b/d

Reduction in US net oil imports since 2005.

🔥 Natural gas

-11.6%

Decline in EU gas consumption, its largest decline on record.

-3.4%

Decline in global gas trade.

Consumption and production

World natural gas consumption grew by just 0.4%, well below the 10-year average of 2.4%. Growth was below average in both the OECD and emerging economies, with consumption in the EU (-11.6%) experiencing its largest volumetric and percentage declines on record. The Europe & Eurasia region (-4.8%) had the five largest volumetric declines in the world in Germany, Italy, the Ukraine, France and the UK. The US (+2.9%), China (+8.6%) and Iran (+6.8%) recorded the largest growth increments. Globally, natural gas accounted for 23.7% of primary energy consumption.

Global natural gas production grew by 1.6%, below its 10-year average of 2.5%. Growth was below average in all regions except North America. EU production fell sharply (-9.8%) to its lowest level since 1971. The US (+6.1%) recorded the world's largest increase, accounting for 77% of net global growth. The largest volumetric declines were seen in Russia (-4.3%) and the Netherlands (-18.7%).

Trade

Global natural gas trade registered a rare contraction in 2014, falling by 3.4%. Pipeline shipments declined by 6.2%, the largest decline on record, driven by falls in net pipeline exports from Russia (-11.8%) and the Netherlands (-29.9%). The UK (-28.2%), Germany (-10.1%) and the Ukraine (-29.9%) all reduced their net pipeline imports markedly. Global LNG trade increased by 2.4%. Higher imports by China (+10.8%) and the UK (+20.1%) were partly offset by declines in South Korea (-6.0%) and Spain (-15.7%). International natural gas trade accounted for 29.4% of global consumption; LNG's share of global gas trade rose to 33.4%.

▼
Drilling for gas at the East Texas basin, one of North America's most prolific oil and gas production areas.

▲
Pipelines at the Durango gas field, located in the San Juan Basin of Colorado.





▲ Harvesting sugar cane for biofuels in Ituiutaba, Brazil.

▶ Above the Gudbrandsdalslågen river the 280 metre dam serves the Hunderfossen hydroelectric power station.

+0.4%

Growth in global coal consumption.

4.4%

The share of nuclear power in the world's primary energy mix.

6.0%

Share of global power generation met by renewables.

In detail

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



Coal

Global coal consumption grew by 0.4% in 2014, well below the 10-year average annual growth of 2.9%.

Coal's share of global primary energy consumption fell to 30.0%. Consumption outside the OECD grew by 1.1%, the weakest growth since 1998, driven by a flattening of Chinese consumption (+0.1%). Ukraine (-20.2%) and the UK (-20.3%) posted significant declines. India (+11.1%) experienced its largest volumetric increase on record, and the world's largest volumetric increase. OECD consumption fell by 1.5%, led by a 6.5% decline in the EU. Global coal production fell by 0.7%, with large declines in China (-2.6%, the world's largest volumetric decline) and Ukraine (-29.0%) more than offsetting large increases in India (+6.4%) and Australia (+4.7%).

Nuclear and hydroelectric

Global nuclear output grew by an above-average 1.8%, the second consecutive annual increase, and the first time nuclear power has gained global market share since 2009. Increases in South Korea, China and France outpaced declines in Japan, Belgium and the UK. Japanese nuclear power output ceased in 2014 as the country's last operating reactor was taken off line.

Global hydroelectric output grew by a below average 2.0%. Growth in the Asia Pacific region offset drought-driven declines in the Western

Hemisphere and Europe & Eurasia. Chinese hydroelectric output grew by 15.7% and accounted for all of the net increase in global output. Drought conditions reduced output in Brazil by 5.5% and in Turkey by 32%. Hydroelectric output accounted for a record 6.8% of global primary energy consumption.

Renewables

Renewable energy sources – in power generation as well as transport – continued to increase in 2014, reaching a record 3.0% of global energy consumption, up from 0.9% a decade ago. Renewable energy used in power generation grew by 12.0%. Although this increase was below its 10-year average, it meant that renewables accounted for a record 6.0% of global power generation. China recorded the largest increment in renewables in power generation for a fifth consecutive year; growth last year (+15.1%) was one-third the 10-year average. Globally, wind energy (+10.2%, +14.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent, mtoe) grew by less than half of its 10-year average, with below average growth in all regions except Africa and South & Central America (which combined accounted for less than 4% of global output). Solar power generation grew by 38.2% (+11.6 mtoe). Global biofuels production grew by a below-average 7.4% (+4.9 mtoe), driven by increases in the US (+5.6%), Brazil (+5.5%), Indonesia (+40.4%) and Argentina (+30.9%).

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 Centre for Energy Economics Research and Policy, Heriot-Watt University who assist in the data compilation.

Total proved reserves

	At end 1994	At end 2004	At end 2013	At end 2014			
	Thousand million barrels	Thousand million barrels	Thousand million barrels	Thousand million tonnes	Thousand million barrels	Share of total	R/P ratio
US	29.6	29.3	48.5	5.9	48.5	2.9%	11.4
Canada	48.1	179.6	172.9	27.9	172.9	10.2%	*
Mexico	49.8	14.8	11.1	1.5	11.1	0.7%	10.9
Total North America	127.6	223.7	232.5	35.3	232.5	13.7%	34.0
Argentina	2.3	2.5	2.3	0.3	2.3	0.1%	10.1
Brazil	5.4	11.2	15.6	2.3	16.2	1.0%	18.9
Colombia	3.1	1.5	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.1%	6.8
Ecuador	3.5	5.1	8.2	1.2	8.0	0.5%	39.4
Peru	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.1%	40.2
Trinidad & Tobago	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	♦	20.3
Venezuela	64.9	79.7	298.3	46.6	298.3	17.5%	*
Other S. & Cent. America	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	♦	9.6
Total S. & Cent. America	81.5	103.4	329.8	51.2	330.2	19.4%	*
Azerbaijan	1.2	7.0	7.0	1.0	7.0	0.4%	22.6
Denmark	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	♦	10.0
Italy	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	♦	14.5
Kazakhstan	5.3	9.0	30.0	3.9	30.0	1.8%	48.3
Norway	9.7	9.7	7.0	0.8	6.5	0.4%	9.5
Romania	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	♦	19.4
Russian Federation	115.1	105.5	105.0	14.1	103.2	6.1%	26.1
Turkmenistan	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	♦	6.9
United Kingdom	4.3	4.0	3.0	0.4	3.0	0.2%	9.8
Uzbekistan	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	♦	24.3
Other Europe & Eurasia	2.3	2.2	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.1%	14.0
Total Europe & Eurasia	141.2	140.8	157.2	20.9	154.8	9.1%	24.7
Iran	94.3	132.7	157.8	21.7	157.8	9.3%	*
Iraq	100.0	115.0	150.0	20.2	150.0	8.8%	*
Kuwait	96.5	101.5	101.5	14.0	101.5	6.0%	89.0
Oman	5.1	5.6	5.0	0.7	5.2	0.3%	15.0
Qatar	3.5	26.9	25.1	2.7	25.7	1.5%	35.5
Saudi Arabia	261.4	264.3	265.9	36.7	267.0	15.7%	63.6
Syria	2.7	3.2	2.5	0.3	2.5	0.1%	*
United Arab Emirates	98.1	97.8	97.8	13.0	97.8	5.8%	72.2
Yemen	2.0	3.0	3.0	0.4	3.0	0.2%	56.7
Other Middle East	0.1	0.1	0.3	†	0.2	♦	3.1
Total Middle East	663.6	750.1	808.7	109.7	810.7	47.7%	77.8
Algeria	10.0	11.8	12.2	1.5	12.2	0.7%	21.9
Angola	3.0	9.0	12.7	1.7	12.7	0.7%	20.3
Chad	–	0.9	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.1%	52.4
Rep. of Congo (Brazzaville)	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.1%	15.6
Egypt	3.9	3.6	3.9	0.5	3.6	0.2%	13.8
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	1.8	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1%	10.7
Gabon	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.1%	23.2
Libya	22.8	39.1	48.4	6.3	48.4	2.8%	*
Nigeria	21.0	35.9	37.1	5.0	37.1	2.2%	43.0
South Sudan	–	–	3.5	0.5	3.5	0.2%	60.3
Sudan	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.1%	37.7
Tunisia	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	♦	22.1
Other Africa	0.6	0.6	3.7	0.5	3.7	0.2%	40.0
Total Africa	65.0	107.6	130.1	17.1	129.2	7.6%	42.8
Australia	3.8	3.9	4.0	0.4	4.0	0.2%	24.3
Brunei	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1%	23.8
China	16.3	15.5	18.5	2.5	18.5	1.1%	11.9
India	5.8	5.6	5.7	0.8	5.7	0.3%	17.6
Indonesia	5.0	4.3	3.7	0.5	3.7	0.2%	11.9
Malaysia	5.2	5.2	3.8	0.5	3.8	0.2%	15.4
Thailand	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	♦	2.8
Vietnam	0.6	3.1	4.4	0.6	4.4	0.3%	33.0
Other Asia Pacific	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1%	10.9
Total Asia Pacific	39.2	40.6	42.7	5.7	42.7	2.5%	14.1
Total World	1118.0	1366.2	1701.0	239.8	1700.1	100.0%	52.5
of which: OECD	148.4	244.4	249.1	37.3	248.6	14.6%	30.3
Non-OECD	969.5	1121.8	1451.9	202.6	1451.5	85.4%	60.1
OPEC	778.9	918.8	1214.9	170.5	1216.5	71.6%	91.1
Non-OPEC†	216.0	324.1	342.4	50.0	341.7	20.1%	24.5
European Union‡	8.0	7.3	5.8	0.8	5.8	0.3%	11.2
Former Soviet Union	123.1	123.3	143.8	19.3	141.9	8.3%	28.2
Canadian oil sands: Total	41.3	174.0	167.1	27.2	167.1		
of which: Under active development	3.6	10.4	25.2	4.1	25.2		
Venezuela: Orinoco Belt	–	–	220.5	35.4	220.5		

*More than 100 years.

†Less than 0.05.

•Less than 0.05%.

‡Excludes Former Soviet Union.

#Excludes Estonia and Latvia in 1994.

Notes: Total 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. The data series for proved oil reserves does not necessarily meet the definitions, guidelines and practices used for determining proved reserves at company level, for instance as published by the US Securities and Exchange Commission, nor does it necessarily represent BP's view of proved reserves by country.

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 independent estimates of Russian reserves based on official data 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.

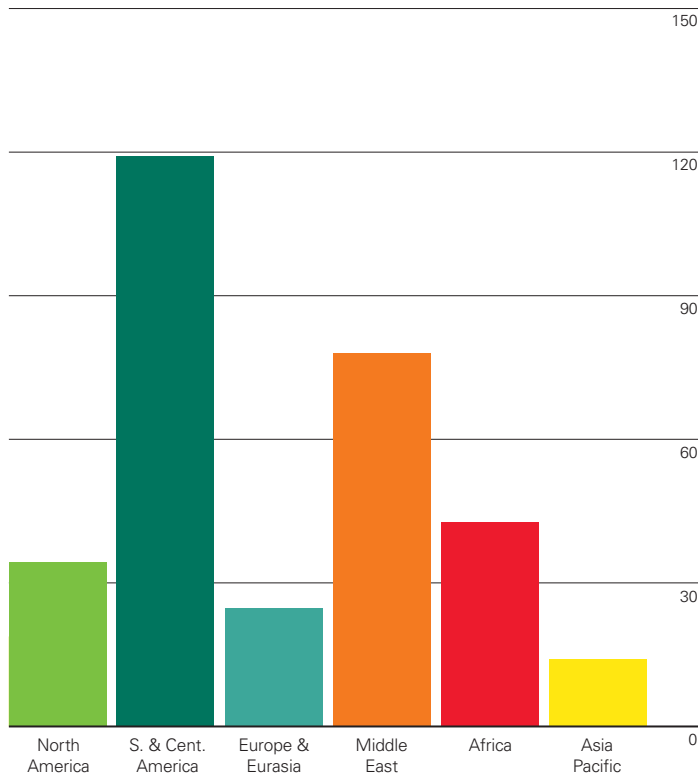
Reserves include gas condensate and natural gas liquids (NGLs) as well as crude oil.

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

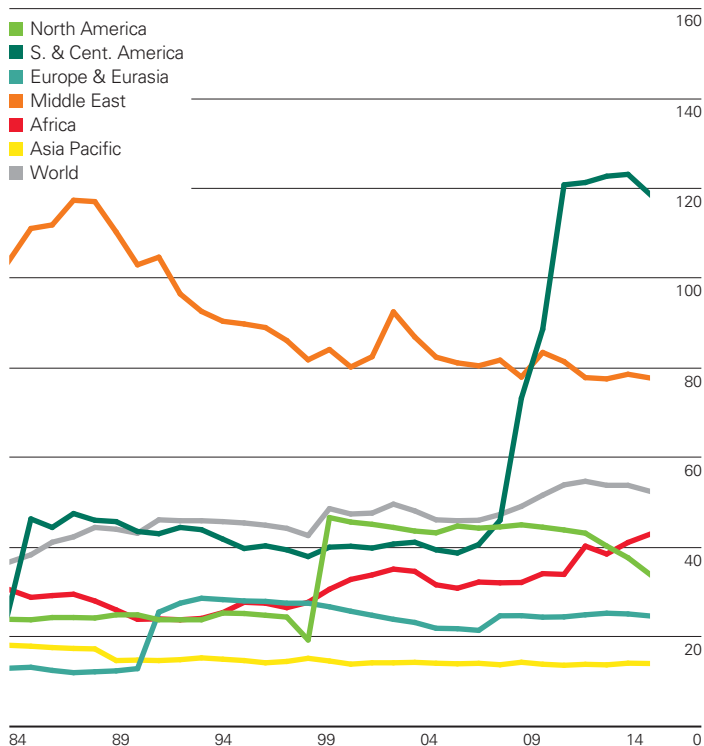
Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios

Years

2014 by region



History

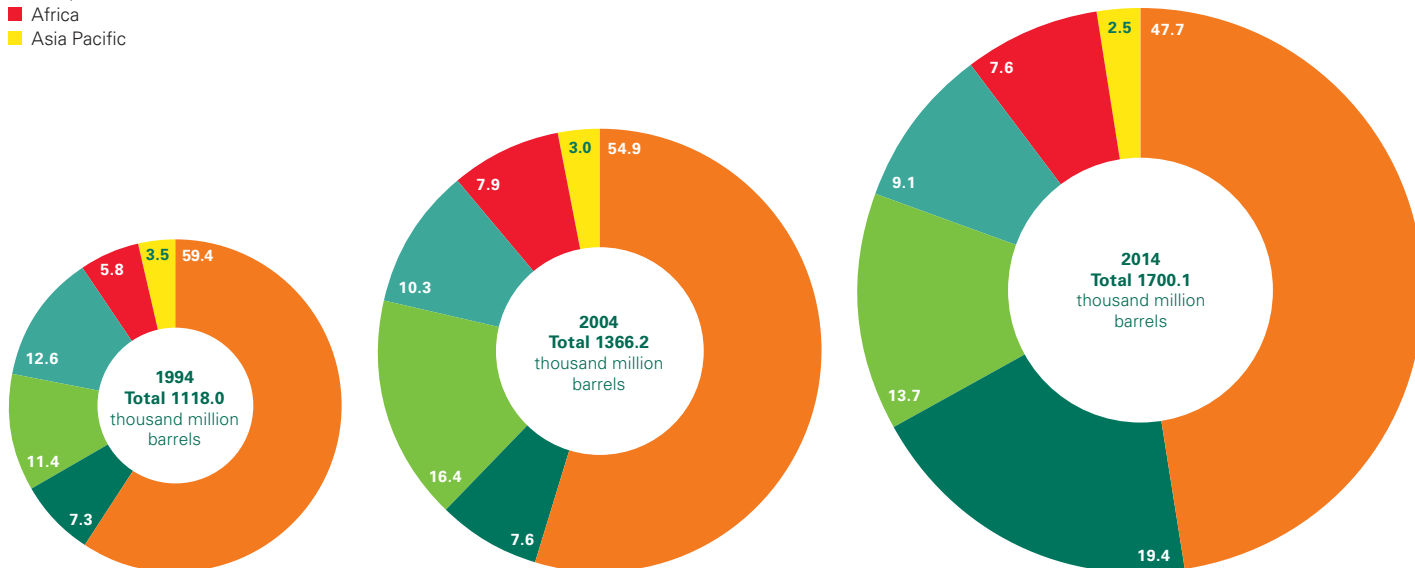


Total world proved oil reserves reached 1700.1 billion barrels at the end of 2014, sufficient to meet 52.5 years of global production. The largest addition to reserves came from Saudi Arabia, adding 1.1 billion barrels. The largest decline came from Russia, where reserves fell by 1.9 billion barrels. OPEC countries continue to hold the majority of the world's reserves, accounting for 71.6% of the global total. South & Central America continues to hold the highest R/P ratio, more than 100 years. Over the past decade, global proved reserves have increased by 24%, or more than 330 billion barrels.

Distribution of proved reserves in 1994, 2004 and 2014

Percentage

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



Production*

Thousand barrels daily	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
US	7250	6897	6827	6860	6784	7260	7556	7861	8904	10069	11644	15.9%	12.3%
Canada	3080	3041	3208	3290	3207	3202	3332	3515	3740	3977	4292	7.9%	5.0%
Mexico	3830	3766	3689	3479	3165	2978	2959	2940	2911	2875	2784	-3.3%	3.2%
Total North America	14160	13704	13724	13629	13156	13441	13847	14316	15555	16921	18721	10.5%	20.5%
Argentina	868	839	838	813	772	716	705	650	644	635	629	-1.2%	0.7%
Brazil	1543	1713	1809	1833	1899	2029	2137	2193	2149	2114	2346	11.2%	2.9%
Colombia	528	526	529	531	588	671	786	915	944	1004	990	-1.4%	1.2%
Ecuador	528	534	538	513	507	488	488	501	505	527	556	5.6%	0.7%
Peru	86	92	97	96	99	107	113	110	107	104	110	7.3%	0.1%
Trinidad & Tobago	165	181	193	166	174	153	148	140	120	116	112	-3.4%	0.1%
Venezuela	3305	3308	3336	3230	3222	3033	2838	2734	2704	2687	2719	1.1%	3.3%
Other S. & Cent. America	144	146	140	139	138	129	134	137	143	148	149	0.4%	0.2%
Total S. & Cent. America	7166	7339	7479	7322	7398	7326	7350	7379	7317	7335	7613	3.9%	9.3%
Azerbaijan	309	445	646	856	895	1014	1023	919	872	877	848	-3.3%	1.0%
Denmark	390	380	346	311	287	265	249	225	204	178	167	-6.4%	0.2%
Italy	113	127	120	122	108	95	106	110	112	116	121	4.7%	0.1%
Kazakhstan	1248	1294	1368	1413	1485	1609	1672	1684	1662	1720	1701	-1.2%	1.9%
Norway	3180	2961	2772	2551	2466	2349	2136	2040	1917	1838	1895	2.9%	2.0%
Romania	120	114	105	100	99	94	90	89	83	86	85	-2.1%	0.1%
Russian Federation	9335	9598	9818	10044	9950	10139	10366	10516	10640	10777	10838	0.6%	12.7%
Turkmenistan	194	193	187	199	208	211	217	217	222	231	239	3.8%	0.3%
United Kingdom	2064	1843	1666	1659	1555	1477	1361	1116	949	867	850	-2.3%	0.9%
Uzbekistan	138	115	114	104	102	95	78	77	68	68	67	-1.8%	0.1%
Other Europe & Eurasia	482	454	445	442	420	409	394	394	390	398	387	-2.4%	0.5%
Total Europe & Eurasia	17572	17524	17587	17799	17576	17757	17692	17385	17119	17155	17198	0.2%	19.8%
Iran	4201	4184	4260	4303	4396	4249	4352	4373	3742	3525	3614	2.0%	4.0%
Iraq	2030	1833	1999	2143	2428	2452	2490	2801	3116	3141	3285	4.6%	3.8%
Kuwait	2523	2668	2737	2663	2786	2511	2562	2915	3172	3135	3123	-0.5%	3.6%
Oman	783	777	738	710	757	813	865	885	918	942	943	0.3%	1.1%
Qatar	1082	1149	1241	1279	1449	1416	1655	1850	1968	1998	1982	-0.9%	2.0%
Saudi Arabia	10458	10931	10671	10268	10663	9663	10075	11144	11635	11393	11505	0.9%	12.9%
Syria	487	448	421	404	406	401	385	353	171	59	33	-44.4%	•
United Arab Emirates	2836	2922	3099	3001	3026	2723	2895	3325	3406	3648	3712	0.9%	4.0%
Yemen	424	421	387	341	315	307	306	241	190	150	145	-3.7%	0.2%
Other Middle East	48	185	182	194	192	192	192	201	183	207	213	2.4%	0.2%
Total Middle East	24873	25518	25734	25305	26417	24727	25777	28088	28502	28198	28555	1.1%	31.7%
Algeria	1921	1990	1979	1992	1969	1775	1689	1642	1537	1485	1525	1.8%	1.6%
Angola	1103	1404	1421	1684	1901	1804	1863	1726	1784	1799	1712	-4.9%	2.0%
Chad	168	173	153	144	127	118	122	114	101	83	78	-5.5%	0.1%
Rep. of Congo (Brazzaville)	217	239	271	221	235	269	294	302	289	281	281	0.3%	0.3%
Egypt	701	672	679	698	715	730	725	714	715	714	717	0.5%	0.8%
Equatorial Guinea	351	358	342	350	347	307	274	252	272	267	281	5.6%	0.3%
Gabon	273	270	242	246	240	241	255	254	245	236	236	-	0.3%
Libya	1623	1745	1816	1820	1820	1652	1656	479	1509	988	498	-49.8%	0.6%
Nigeria	2430	2502	2392	2265	2113	2211	2509	2450	2395	2302	2361	2.5%	2.7%
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	99	159	60.6%	0.2%
Sudan	291	294	356	483	457	475	462	291	103	115	109	-5.2%	0.1%
Tunisia	71	73	70	97	89	83	80	68	67	61	53	-13.3%	0.1%
Other Africa	165	172	224	193	190	183	167	232	227	254	252	-0.6%	0.3%
Total Africa	9313	9891	9945	10194	10203	9849	10095	8524	9275	8684	8263	-5.0%	9.3%
Australia	582	580	542	559	547	518	561	498	489	421	448	6.5%	0.5%
Brunei	210	206	221	194	175	168	172	165	159	135	126	-6.4%	0.1%
China	3486	3642	3711	3742	3814	3805	4077	4074	4155	4216	4246	0.7%	5.0%
India	773	737	760	768	803	816	882	916	906	906	895	-1.3%	1.0%
Indonesia	1130	1096	1018	972	1006	994	1003	952	918	882	852	-3.5%	1.0%
Malaysia	776	757	713	742	741	701	718	653	671	645	666	3.6%	0.7%
Thailand	241	297	325	341	362	376	388	414	449	459	453	-2.0%	0.4%
Vietnam	424	389	355	334	311	342	312	317	348	350	365	4.3%	0.4%
Other Asia Pacific	233	284	303	319	338	328	314	298	287	272	272	1.8%	0.3%
Total Asia Pacific	7854	7988	7947	7970	8097	8049	8428	8288	8382	8286	8324	0.5%	9.4%
Total World	80938	81963	82417	82220	82847	81149	83190	83980	86150	86579	88673	2.3%	100.0%
of which: OECD	20819	19900	19467	19149	18440	18448	18553	18592	19505	20623	22489	8.9%	24.6%
Non-OECD	60119	62063	62949	63072	64407	62701	64637	65388	66645	65956	66184	0.3%	75.4%
OPEC	34040	35170	35489	35161	36279	33978	35073	35939	37472	36628	36593	-0.3%	41.0%
Non-OPEC+	35521	34994	34645	34297	33787	33957	34625	34501	35087	36161	38278	5.7%	43.0%
European Union	2955	2711	2471	2425	2264	2127	1987	1724	1528	1436	1411	-2.1%	1.6%
Former Soviet Union	11378	11799	12283	12763	12782	13214	13491	13541	13590	13791	13802	0.1%	16.0%

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

•Less than 0.05%.

‡Excludes Former Soviet Union.

Note: Annual changes and shares of total are calculated using million tonnes per annum figures.

Production*

Million tonnes	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
US	325.4	308.8	304.6	305.2	302.3	322.3	333.1	345.4	394.7	448.5	519.9	15.9%	12.3%
Canada	144.8	142.3	150.6	155.3	152.9	152.8	160.3	169.8	182.6	194.4	209.8	7.9%	5.0%
Mexico	190.0	186.5	182.5	172.2	156.9	146.7	145.6	144.5	143.9	141.8	137.1	-3.3%	3.2%
Total North America	660.2	637.6	637.8	632.7	612.0	621.7	639.0	659.7	721.2	784.7	866.8	10.5%	20.5%
Argentina	40.9	39.4	39.1	38.0	36.5	33.6	33.0	30.6	30.4	29.9	29.5	-1.2%	0.7%
Brazil	80.7	89.1	93.8	95.2	98.9	105.8	111.4	114.1	112.1	109.8	122.1	11.2%	2.9%
Colombia	27.9	27.7	27.9	28.0	31.1	35.3	41.4	48.2	49.9	52.9	52.2	-1.4%	1.2%
Ecuador	28.3	28.6	28.8	27.5	27.2	26.1	26.1	26.8	27.1	28.2	29.8	5.6%	0.7%
Peru	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.9	7.3%	0.1%
Trinidad & Tobago	8.2	9.0	9.6	8.2	8.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.5	-3.4%	0.1%
Venezuela	170.1	169.7	171.0	165.5	165.6	155.7	145.7	140.5	139.3	137.9	139.5	1.1%	3.3%
Other S. & Cent. America	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	0.4%	0.2%
Total S. & Cent. America	368.0	375.3	382.0	374.1	379.8	375.4	376.9	379.0	376.7	376.4	391.0	3.9%	9.3%
Azerbaijan	15.5	22.2	32.3	42.6	44.5	50.4	50.8	45.6	43.4	43.5	42.0	-3.3%	1.0%
Denmark	19.1	18.5	16.8	15.2	14.0	12.9	12.2	10.9	10.0	8.7	8.1	-6.4%	0.2%
Italy	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.2	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	4.7%	0.1%
Kazakhstan	59.5	61.5	65.0	67.1	70.7	76.5	79.5	80.0	79.2	81.8	80.8	-1.2%	1.9%
Norway	150.3	138.7	129.0	118.6	114.8	108.7	98.8	93.8	87.3	83.2	85.6	2.9%	2.0%
Romania	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	-2.1%	0.1%
Russian Federation	463.3	474.8	485.6	496.8	493.7	500.8	511.8	518.8	526.1	531.0	534.1	0.6%	12.7%
Turkmenistan	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.4	11.8	3.8%	0.3%
United Kingdom	95.4	84.7	76.6	76.6	71.7	68.2	63.0	52.0	44.6	40.6	39.7	-2.3%	0.9%
Uzbekistan	6.6	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	-1.8%	0.1%
Other Europe & Eurasia	23.4	22.0	21.7	21.6	20.6	19.9	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.6	19.1	-2.4%	0.5%
Total Europe & Eurasia	853.7	849.0	852.4	863.8	855.0	861.3	859.0	844.2	833.2	832.6	834.3	0.2%	19.8%
Iran	208.2	206.4	209.2	210.9	214.5	205.5	208.7	208.8	177.3	165.8	169.2	2.0%	4.0%
Iraq	99.9	89.9	98.0	105.1	119.3	119.9	121.5	136.7	152.5	153.2	160.3	4.6%	3.8%
Kuwait	123.4	130.4	133.7	129.9	136.1	121.2	123.4	140.8	154.0	151.5	150.8	-0.5%	3.6%
Oman	38.9	38.5	36.5	35.2	37.6	40.2	42.8	43.8	45.0	46.1	46.2	0.3%	1.1%
Qatar	50.0	52.6	56.8	57.9	65.0	62.4	71.7	78.5	83.4	84.3	83.5	-0.9%	2.0%
Saudi Arabia	500.4	521.3	508.9	488.9	509.9	456.7	473.8	525.9	549.8	538.4	543.4	0.9%	12.9%
Syria	24.3	22.3	21.0	20.1	20.3	20.0	19.2	17.6	8.5	3.0	1.6	-44.4%	♦
United Arab Emirates	132.0	135.8	144.3	139.6	141.4	126.2	133.3	151.4	154.9	165.7	167.3	0.9%	4.0%
Yemen	20.0	19.8	18.1	15.9	14.8	14.3	14.3	11.2	8.8	6.9	6.6	-3.7%	0.2%
Other Middle East	2.3	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.0	10.2	10.5	2.4%	0.2%
Total Middle East	1199.4	1226.0	1235.6	1213.0	1268.3	1176.0	1218.1	1324.6	1343.2	1325.2	1339.5	1.1%	31.7%
Algeria	83.6	86.4	86.2	86.5	85.6	77.2	73.8	71.7	67.2	64.8	66.0	1.8%	1.6%
Angola	54.5	68.9	69.3	82.1	93.1	87.6	90.5	83.8	86.9	87.3	83.0	-4.9%	2.0%
Chad	8.8	9.1	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.3	4.4	4.1	-5.5%	0.1%
Rep. of Congo (Brazzaville)	11.2	12.3	14.0	11.4	12.1	13.9	15.1	15.6	15.0	14.5	14.5	0.3%	0.3%
Egypt	34.8	33.2	33.2	33.8	34.7	35.3	35.0	34.6	34.7	34.5	34.7	0.5%	0.8%
Equatorial Guinea	16.6	16.4	15.6	15.9	16.1	14.1	12.6	11.6	12.7	12.4	13.1	5.6%	0.3%
Gabon	13.7	13.5	12.1	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.7	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.8	-	0.3%
Libya	76.5	82.2	85.3	85.3	85.5	77.4	77.6	22.5	71.1	46.4	23.3	-49.8%	0.6%
Nigeria	119.0	122.1	116.6	110.2	102.8	106.6	120.9	117.8	115.5	110.7	113.5	2.5%	2.7%
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	4.9	7.8	60.6%	0.2%
Sudan	14.4	14.5	17.5	23.8	22.6	23.4	22.8	14.3	5.1	5.7	5.4	-5.2%	0.1%
Tunisia	3.4	3.4	3.3	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.5	-13.3%	0.1%
Other Africa	8.2	8.6	11.2	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.3	11.5	11.2	12.6	12.5	-0.6%	0.3%
Total Africa	444.6	470.6	472.2	483.0	484.9	466.8	479.6	405.3	441.7	412.8	392.2	-5.0%	9.3%
Australia	25.9	25.5	23.7	24.7	24.3	22.6	24.9	22.0	21.6	18.2	19.4	6.5%	0.5%
Brunei	10.3	10.1	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.6	6.2	-6.4%	0.1%
China	174.1	181.4	184.8	186.3	190.4	189.5	203.0	202.9	207.5	210.0	211.4	0.7%	5.0%
India	36.3	34.9	36.0	36.4	37.8	38.0	41.3	42.9	42.5	42.5	41.9	-1.3%	1.0%
Indonesia	55.6	53.7	50.2	47.8	49.4	48.4	46.3	46.3	44.6	42.7	41.2	-3.5%	1.0%
Malaysia	36.3	34.6	32.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	32.6	29.5	30.3	29.3	30.3	3.6%	0.7%
Thailand	9.3	11.4	12.5	13.2	14.0	14.6	14.8	15.2	16.4	16.6	16.3	-2.0%	0.4%
Vietnam	20.7	19.0	17.2	16.3	15.2	16.7	15.3	15.5	17.0	17.0	17.8	4.3%	0.4%
Other Asia Pacific	10.4	12.4	13.1	13.9	14.8	14.3	13.7	13.0	12.6	11.9	12.2	1.8%	0.3%
Total Asia Pacific	378.9	383.0	381.1	382.0	388.6	384.5	402.7	395.3	400.4	394.9	396.7	0.5%	9.4%
Total World	3904.7	3941.5	3961.2	3948.6	3988.6	3885.8	3975.4	4008.1	4116.4	4126.6	4220.6	2.3%	100.0%
of which: OECD	972.5	926.2	904.3	889.2	857.8	853.6	857.3	857.8	903.7	955.0	1039.7	8.9%	24.6%
Non-OECD	2932.3	3015.4	3056.9	3059.3	3130.8	3032.2	3118.1	3150.4	3212.6	3171.6	3180.9	0.3%	75.4%
OPEC	1645.9	1694.2	1708.2	1689.2	1746.0	1622.6	1667.0	1705.3	1779.0	1734.4	1729.6	-0.3%	41.0%
Non-OPEC+	1697.2	1666.7	1648.5	1631.2	1611.9	1614.0	1645.6	1638.2	1668.8	1715.9	1814.0	5.7%	43.0%
European Union	138.8	126.9	115.7	113.9	106.3	99.8	93.4	81.6	72.9	68.5	67.0	-2.1%	1.6%
Former Soviet Union	561.6	580.6	604.5	628.1	630.7	649.3	662.7	664.7	668.6	676.3	677.0	0.1%	16.0%

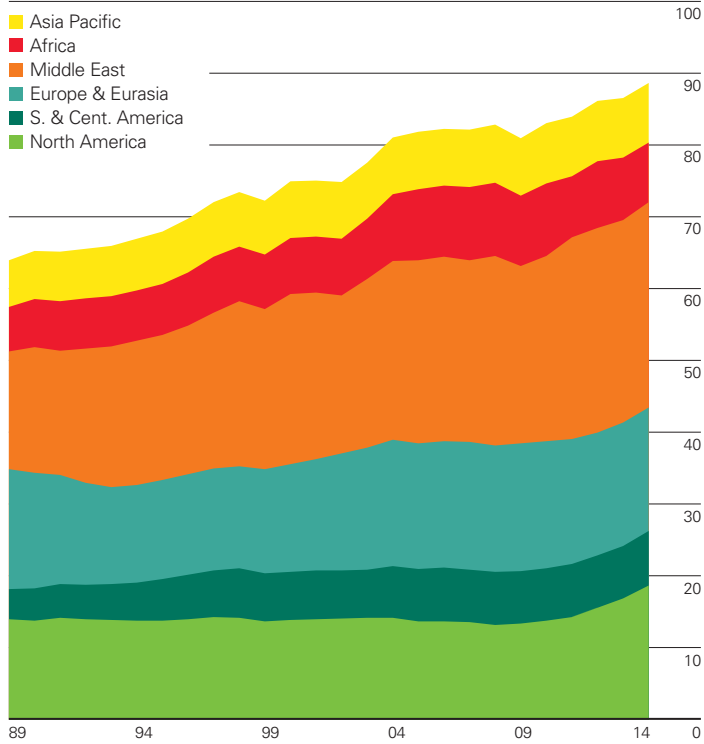
*Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands and NGLs (natural gas liquids – the liquid content of natural gas where this is recovered separately). Excludes liquid fuels from other sources such as biomass and derivatives of coal and natural gas.

♦Less than 0.05%.

‡Excludes Former Soviet Union.

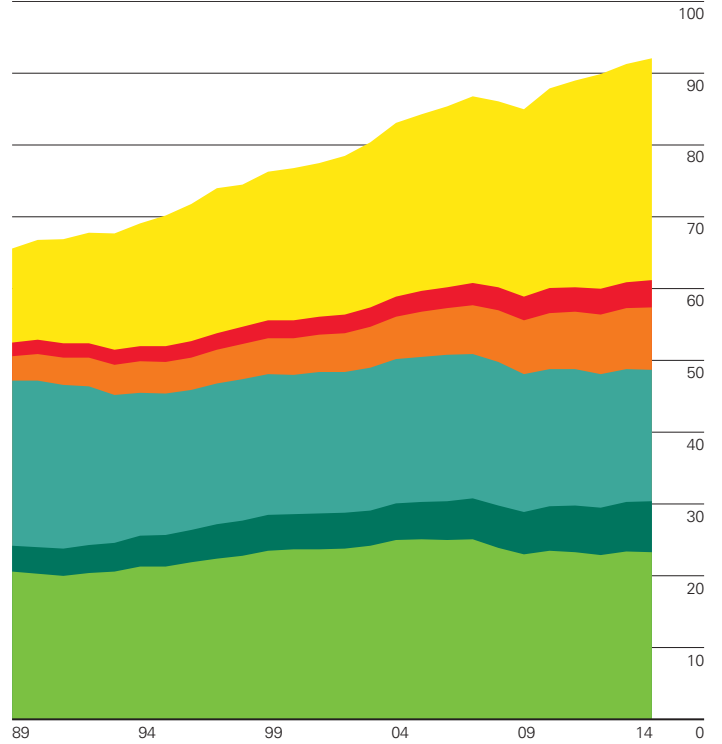
Production by region

Million barrels daily



Consumption by region

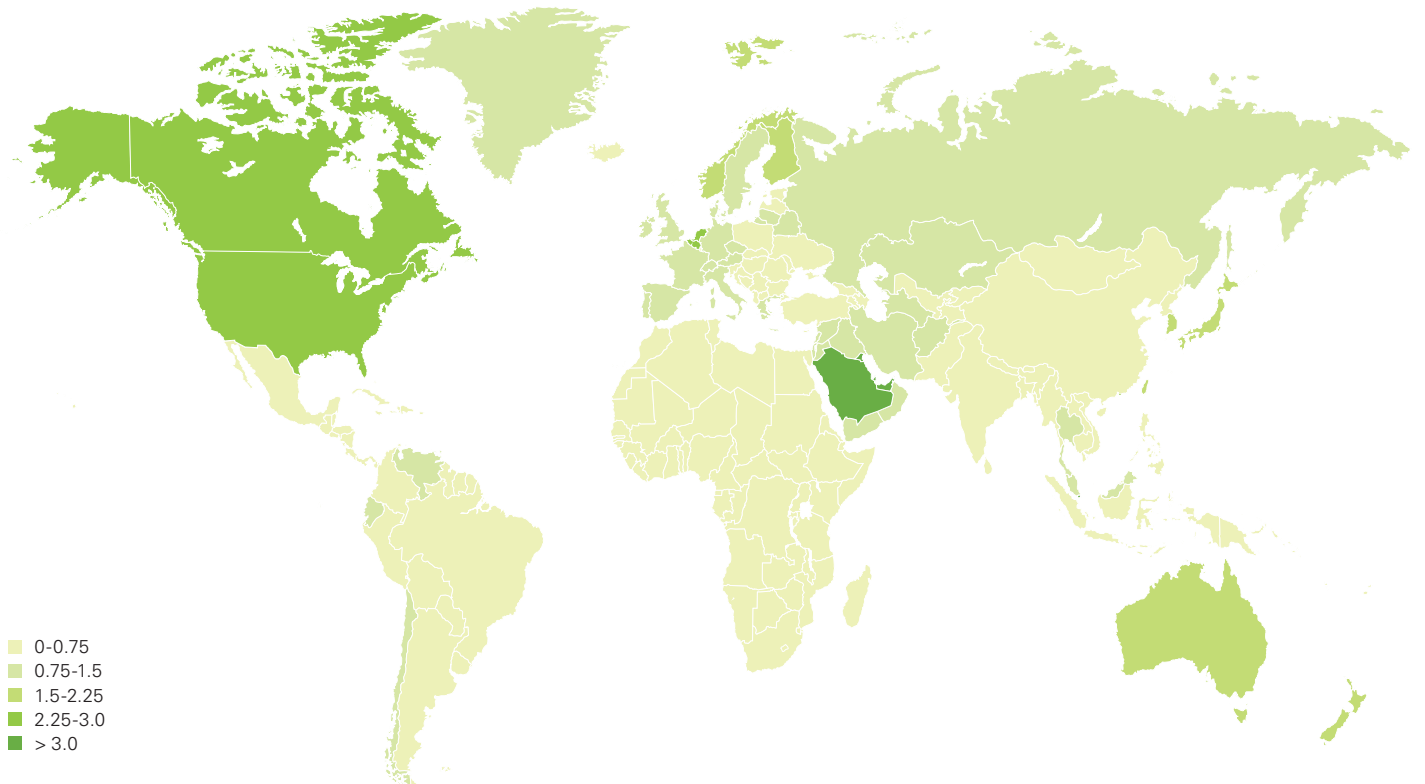
Million barrels daily



World oil production significantly outpaced consumption in 2014, rising by 2.1 million b/d; all of the growth was in non-OPEC countries, which recorded a record increase. US output grew by 1.6 million b/d, its largest increase on record. OPEC production was essentially flat, with declines among African OPEC producers offset by rising Middle East output. Global consumption increased by 840,000 b/d, with emerging economies accounting for all of the growth; China saw a below-average increase but still accounted for the largest increment to consumption.

Consumption per capita 2014

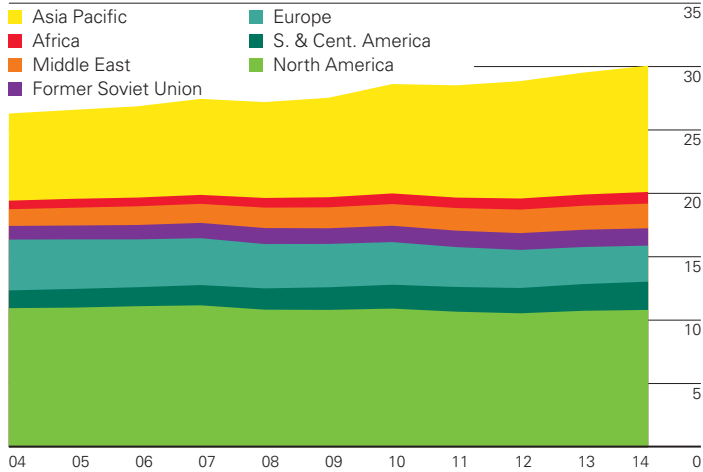
Tonnes



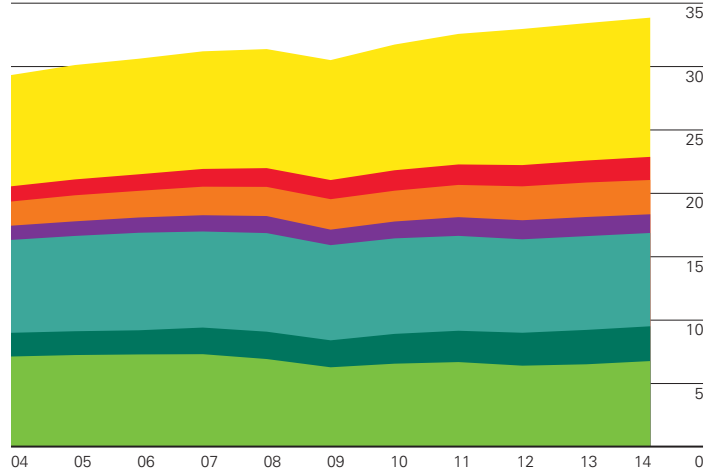
Product consumption by region

Million barrels daily

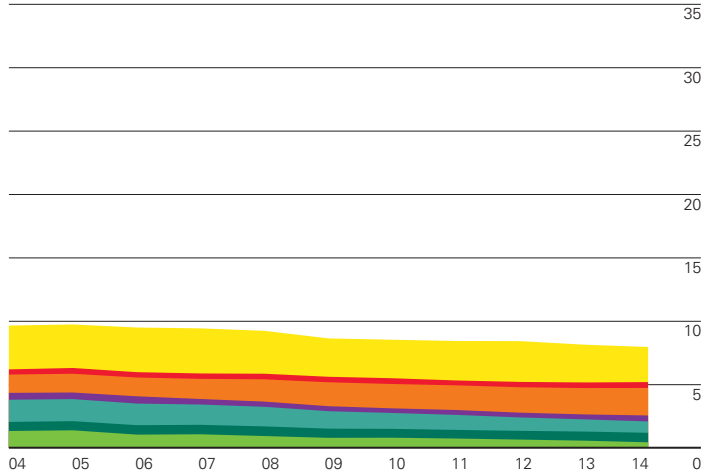
Light distillates



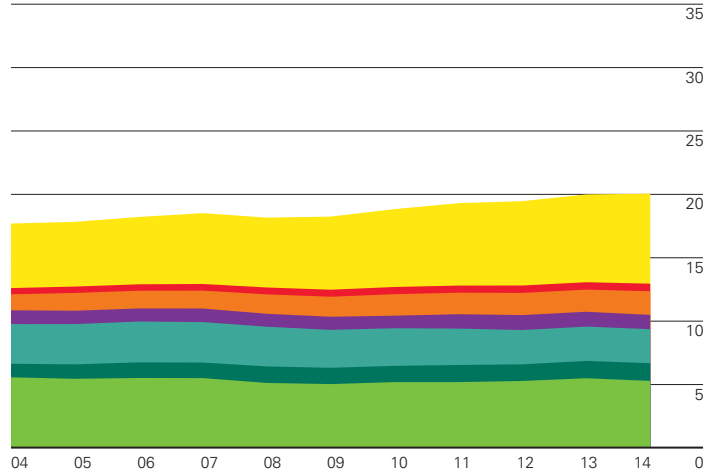
Middle distillates



Fuel oil

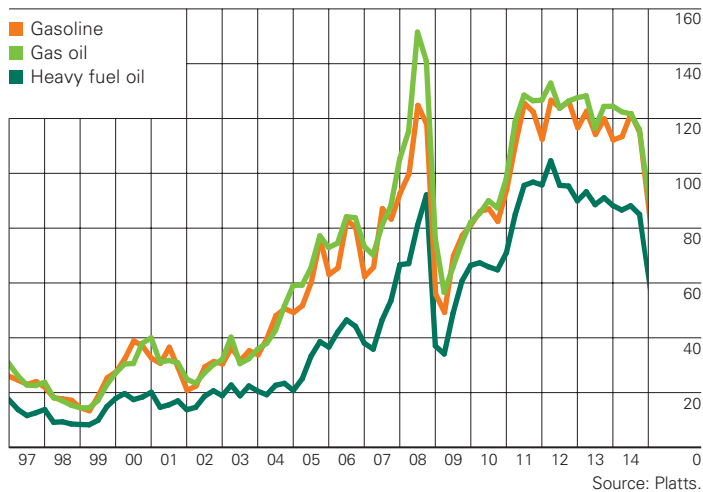


Others



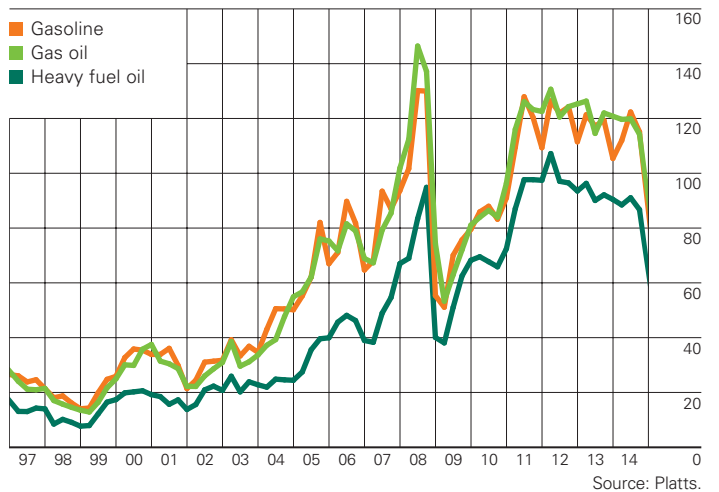
Rotterdam product prices

US dollars per barrel



US Gulf Coast product prices

US dollars per barrel



Spot crude prices

US dollars per barrel	Dubai \$/bbl*	Brent \$/bbl†	Nigerian Forcados \$/bbl	West Texas Intermediate \$/bbl‡
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
2013	105.47	108.66	111.95	97.99
2014	97.07	98.95	101.35	93.28

*1977-1985 Arabian Light, 1986-2014 Dubai dated.

†1977-1983 Forties, 1984-2014 Brent dated.

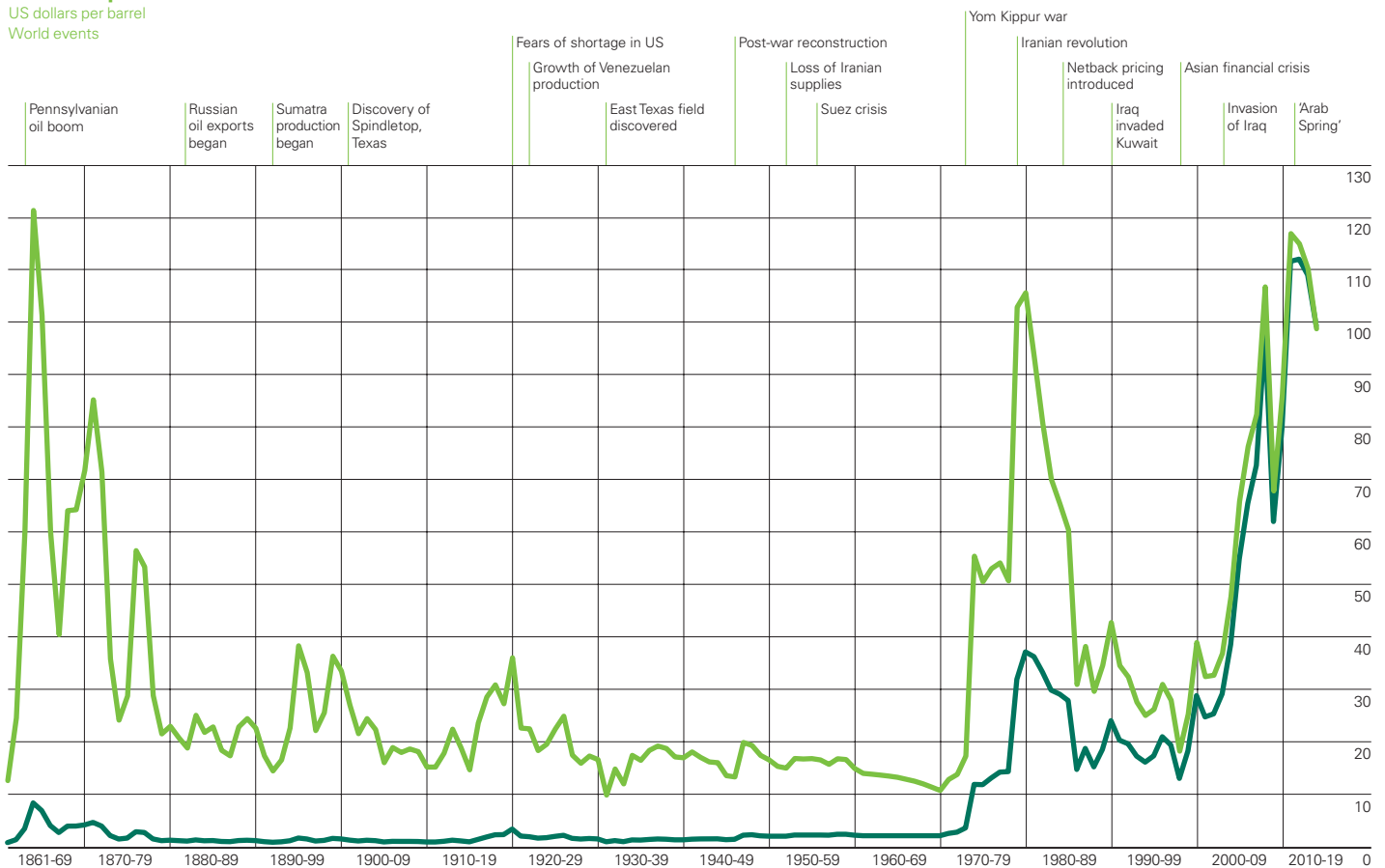
‡1977-1983 Posted WTI prices, 1984-2014 Spot WTI (Cushing) prices.

Source: Platts.

Crude oil prices 1861-2014

US dollars per barrel

World events



■ \$ 2014

■ \$ money of the day

1861-1944 US average.

1945-1983 Arabian Light posted at Ras Tanura.

1984-2014 Brent dated.

Refinery capacities

Thousand barrels daily*	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
US	17125	17339	17443	17594	17672	17584	17736	17322	17824	17925	17791	-0.7%	18.4%
Canada	1915	1896	1914	1907	1951	1976	1913	2040	2050	1965	1965	♦	2.0%
Mexico	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	1606	1606	1606	1522	-5.2%	1.6%
Total North America	20503	20698	20821	20964	21086	21023	21113	20967	21479	21495	21278	-1.0%	22.0%
Argentina	617	621	617	628	628	630	633	640	643	609	622	2.1%	0.6%
Brazil	1926	1942	1942	1960	1973	1988	1988	2010	2001	2093	2235	6.8%	2.3%
Netherlands Antilles	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	–	0.3%
Venezuela	1284	1291	1294	1303	1303	1303	1303	1303	1303	1303	1303	–	1.4%
Other S. & Cent. America	2235	2254	2263	2313	2359	2328	2298	2195	1619	1570	1589	1.2%	1.6%
Total S. & Cent. America	6382	6428	6436	6524	6583	6569	6542	6468	5886	5895	6069	2.9%	6.3%
Belgium	751	756	766	781	786	786	787	788	753	776	776	–	0.8%
France	1982	1978	1959	1962	1971	1873	1702	1610	1513	1375	1375	–	1.4%
Germany	2320	2322	2390	2390	2366	2362	2091	2077	2097	2061	2060	♦	2.1%
Greece	412	418	425	425	425	425	440	495	498	498	498	–	0.5%
Italy	2497	2515	2526	2497	2396	2396	2396	2311	2200	2062	1984	-3.8%	2.1%
Netherlands	1284	1274	1274	1236	1280	1280	1274	1276	1274	1274	1274	–	1.3%
Norway	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	–	0.3%
Russian Federation	5328	5400	5484	5498	5419	5401	5511	5589	5785	6027	6338	5.2%	6.6%
Spain	1372	1377	1362	1362	1362	1362	1416	1416	1537	1537	1546	0.6%	1.6%
Sweden	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	–	0.5%
Turkey	693	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	613	–	0.6%
United Kingdom	1848	1819	1836	1819	1827	1757	1757	1787	1526	1498	1368	-8.7%	1.4%
Other Europe & Eurasia	5527	5499	5387	5369	5340	5382	5500	5406	5108	5096	5140	0.9%	5.3%
Total Europe & Eurasia	24766	24724	24774	24705	24537	24388	24240	24122	23656	23569	23724	0.7%	24.6%
Iran	1642	1642	1727	1772	1805	1860	1860	1860	1892	1970	1985	0.8%	2.1%
Iraq	718	721	726	735	727	754	862	923	954	994	1094	10.1%	1.1%
Kuwait	936	936	936	936	936	936	936	936	936	936	936	–	1.0%
Saudi Arabia	2079	2107	2107	2107	2107	2107	2107	2117	2122	2522	2822	11.9%	2.9%
United Arab Emirates	620	620	620	625	680	700	700	705	710	710	1143	61.0%	1.2%
Other Middle East	1248	1248	1298	1381	1390	1536	1541	1553	1553	1555	1448	-6.9%	1.5%
Total Middle East	7243	7274	7414	7556	7645	7893	8006	8094	8167	8687	9428	8.5%	9.8%
Total Africa	3058	3154	3017	3034	3148	3009	3203	3152	3350	3509	3553	1.3%	3.7%
Australia	763	711	694	733	734	734	740	742	663	662	536	-19.1%	0.6%
China	6603	7165	7865	8399	8722	9479	10302	10834	11933	13304	14098	6.0%	14.6%
India	2558	2558	2872	2983	2992	3574	3703	3795	4279	4319	4319	–	4.5%
Indonesia	1057	1057	1127	1150	1052	1085	1139	1116	1041	1072	1095	2.1%	1.1%
Japan	4531	4531	4588	4650	4650	4630	4291	4274	4254	4123	3749	-9.1%	3.9%
Singapore	1406	1420	1422	1427	1427	1427	1427	1427	1422	1414	1514	7.1%	1.6%
South Korea	2598	2598	2633	2671	2712	2712	2712	2860	2887	2887	2887	–	3.0%
Taiwan	1159	1159	1140	1197	1197	1197	1197	1197	1197	1197	1197	–	1.2%
Thailand	1068	1078	1100	1100	1165	1236	1230	1230	1230	1237	1242	0.4%	1.3%
Other Asia Pacific	1408	1431	1440	1448	1470	1630	1675	1692	1700	1826	1824	-0.1%	1.9%
Total Asia Pacific	23150	23708	24880	25758	26121	27704	28415	29167	30605	32042	32461	1.3%	33.6%
Total World	85102	85986	87342	88540	89119	90586	91519	91970	93142	95197	96514	1.4%	100.0%
of which: OECD	45053	45132	45396	45618	45724	45501	44955	44864	44896	44492	43583	-2.0%	45.2%
Non-OECD	40049	40854	41946	42922	43395	45085	46564	47106	48246	50705	52931	4.4%	54.8%
European Union	15919	15945	15990	15906	15770	15591	15303	15200	14751	14418	14218	-1.4%	14.7%
Former Soviet Union	7690	7702	7726	7741	7712	7720	7860	7843	7856	8068	8423	4.4%	8.7%

*Atmospheric distillation capacity on a calendar-day basis.

♦Less than 0.05%.

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

Source: Includes data from ICIS.

Refinery throughputs

Thousand barrels daily*	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
US	15475	15220	15242	15156	14648	14336	14724	14806	14999	15312	15844	3.5%	20.6%
Canada	1957	1883	1835	1908	1839	1773	1832	1734	1802	1763	1735	-1.6%	2.3%
Mexico	1284	1284	1270	1261	1295	1184	1184	1166	1199	1224	1155	-5.6%	1.5%
S. & Cent. America	5401	5381	5335	5456	5366	4899	4846	5050	4650	4773	4721	-1.1%	6.1%
Europe & Eurasia	19898	20266	20236	20246	20251	19188	19324	19154	19212	18693	18858	0.9%	24.5%
Middle East	5795	6011	6302	6399	6395	6242	6338	6501	6430	6363	6656	4.6%	8.7%
Africa	2304	2492	2371	2372	2457	2292	2451	2168	2202	2182	2255	3.3%	2.9%
Australasia	709	696	669	678	649	637	645	704	683	657	607	-7.6%	0.8%
China	5555	5832	6235	6594	6828	7452	8408	8686	9199	9648	9986	3.5%	13.0%
India	2559	2561	2860	3107	3213	3641	3899	4085	4302	4462	4473	0.2%	5.8%
Japan	4038	4136	4026	3995	3946	3627	3619	3410	3400	3453	3289	-4.7%	4.3%
Other Asia Pacific	7329	7482	7452	7488	7311	7201	7282	7383	7486	7252	7253	♦	9.4%
Total World	72305	73244	73832	74660	74199	72473	74551	74847	75565	75782	76833	1.4%	100.0%
of which: OECD	39633	39503	39216	39027	38203	36321	36828	36485	36779	36342	36537	0.5%	47.6%
Non-OECD	32672	33740	34617	35633	35997	36151	37723	38362	38786	39440	40296	2.2%	52.4%
European Union	13658	13733	13490	13335	13298	12360	12295	11913	11902	11192	11122	-0.6%	14.5%
Former Soviet Union	5417	5713	5873	6017	6188	6170	6401	6592	6683	6831	7069	3.5%	9.2%

*Input to primary distillation units only.

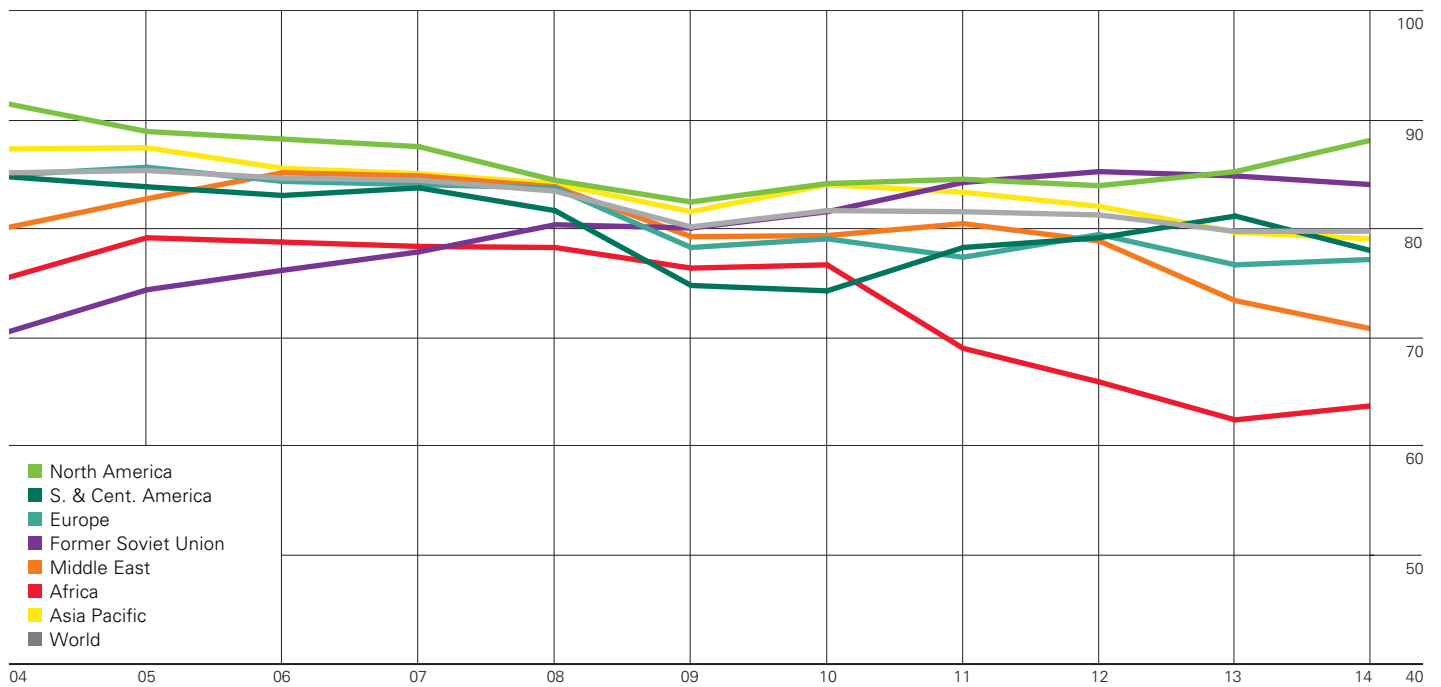
♦Less than 0.05%.

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

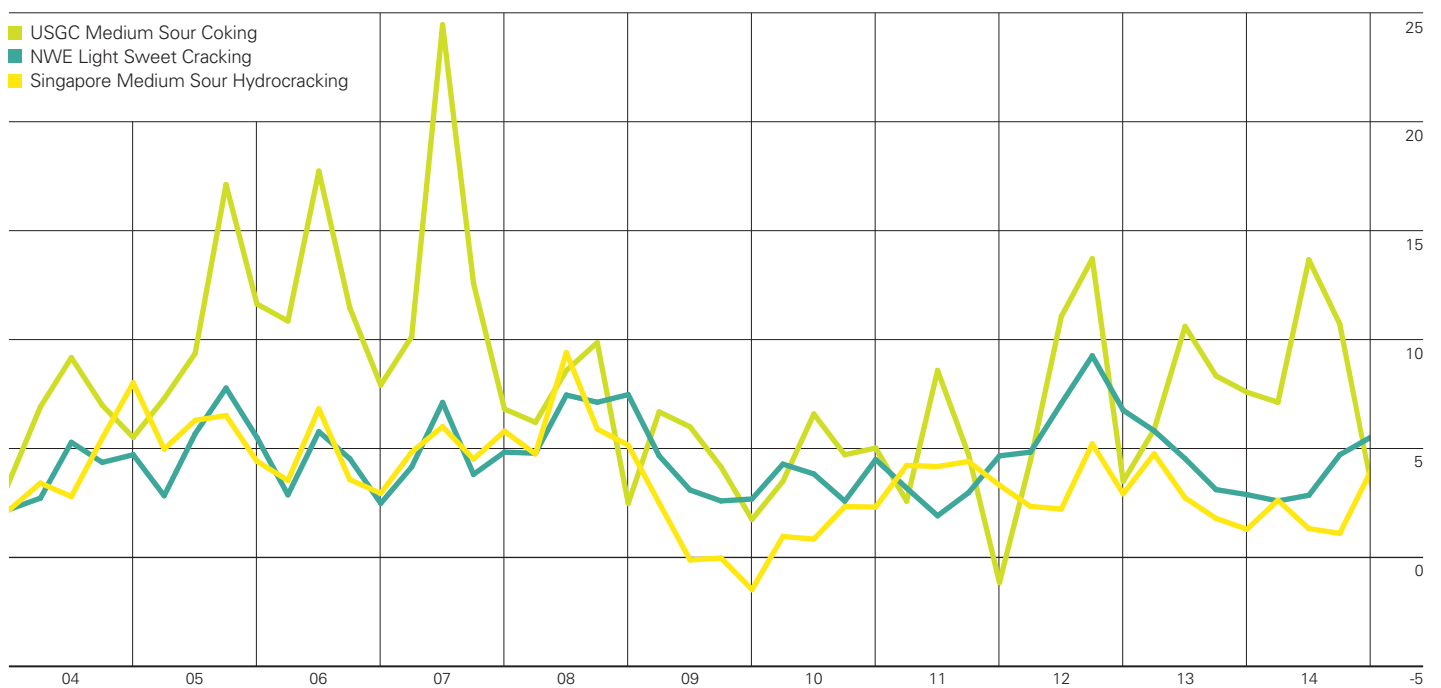
Percentage



Global crude runs rose by 1.1 million b/d in 2014, with growth in the US, China and the Middle East outweighing declines in Europe and OECD Asia Pacific. The US recorded its largest increase in crude runs since 1986. Global refining capacity expanded by 1.3 million b/d, led by China and record growth in the Middle East. Global average refinery utilization remained at 79.6%, the lowest since 1987.

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
Imports													
US	12898	13525	13612	13632	12872	11453	11689	11338	10587	9792	9221	-5.8%	16.3%
Europe	12538	13261	13461	13953	13751	12486	12094	12208	12488	12662	12601	-0.5%	22.2%
Japan	5203	5225	5201	5032	4925	4263	4567	4494	4743	4573	4333	-5.2%	7.6%
Rest of World	18651	19172	20287	22937	23078	24132	25160	26120	26930	29216	30581	4.7%	53.9%
Total World	49290	51182	52561	55554	54626	52333	53510	54160	54748	56243	56736	0.9%	100.0%
Exports													
US	991	1129	1317	1439	1967	1947	2154	2495	2682	3564	4099	15.0%	7.2%
Canada	2148	2201	2330	2457	2498	2518	2599	2798	3056	3279	3535	7.8%	6.2%
Mexico	2070	2065	2102	1975	1609	1449	1539	1487	1366	1347	1290	-4.2%	2.3%
S. & Cent. America	3233	3528	3681	3570	3616	3748	3568	3755	3830	3756	3929	4.6%	6.9%
Europe	1993	2149	2173	2273	2023	2034	1888	2053	2174	2356	2293	-2.7%	4.0%
Former Soviet Union	6440	7076	7155	8334	8184	7972	8544	8569	8285	9001	8932	-0.8%	15.7%
Middle East	19630	19821	20204	19680	20128	18409	18883	19687	19581	19787	19761	-0.1%	34.8%
North Africa	2917	3070	3225	3336	3260	2938	2871	1945	2596	2124	1762	-17.1%	3.1%
West Africa	4048	4358	4704	4830	4587	4364	4601	4637	4557	4417	4431	0.3%	7.8%
Asia Pacific†	4189	4243	4312	6004	5392	5631	6226	6088	6299	6142	6223	1.3%	11.0%
Rest of World	1631	1542	1359	1656	1363	1323	637	646	322	472	481	2.0%	0.8%
Total World	49290	51182	52561	55554	54626	52333	53510	54160	54748	56243	56736	0.9%	100.0%

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

North and West African exports excludes intra-Africa trade.

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

Inter-area movements 2014

To															
Million tonnes From	US	Canada	Mexico	S. & Cent. America	Europe	Former Soviet Union	Middle East	Africa	Australasia	China	India	Japan	Singapore	Other Asia Pacific	Total
US	—	39.0	26.5	63.7	31.9	0.1	2.1	6.3	0.7	5.7	4.6	6.6	5.4	4.1	196.7
Canada	167.7	—	†	0.7	4.2	†	0.1	†	†	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	174.9
Mexico	41.8	1.1	—	0.9	11.2	†	†	†	—	0.7	4.2	0.3	3.2	0.5	63.9
S. & Cent. America	79.2	0.7	0.4	—	23.4	†	0.2	1.2	†	37.2	34.4	2.8	11.0	4.0	194.4
Europe	22.0	4.9	2.9	6.0	—	5.5	13.9	30.8	0.6	3.6	2.1	0.9	7.4	9.5	110.2
Former Soviet Union	18.1	1.1	0.1	2.0	296.4	—	13.9	2.8	2.0	45.8	2.0	15.6	11.9	27.3	438.9
Middle East	93.0	4.9	0.3	7.1	101.6	0.3	—	25.4	6.0	171.7	121.1	157.0	53.3	237.0	978.7
North Africa	5.7	1.9	†	4.5	59.5	0.1	1.8	—	†	3.2	3.1	1.3	0.5	5.1	86.7
West Africa	16.9	3.0	0.1	13.3	78.4	†	†	—	4.4	57.4	28.9	3.0	0.2	14.7	220.4
East & Southern Africa	†	†	†	†	0.3	†	†	—	†	8.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	10.0
Australasia	0.1	†	†	0.3	†	†	†	†	—	3.0	0.1	2.2	2.3	7.4	15.3
China	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	—	1.0	0.5	5.0	11.3	26.2
India	4.3	†	†	3.8	7.8	†	19.6	9.0	0.3	0.3	—	3.0	6.9	6.2	61.3
Japan	0.7	†	†	0.2	0.1	†	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.8	0.1	—	3.2	4.3	13.3
Singapore	0.5	†	†	0.3	1.5	†	0.6	3.7	9.9	6.7	0.6	0.2	—	47.4	71.5
Other Asia Pacific	5.0	0.1	†	0.7	3.5	†	1.0	2.0	22.8	26.8	5.8	19.9	37.5	—	125.2
Total imports	455.5	56.8	30.6	107.6	620.4	6.5	54.7	82.5	50.0	372.8	209.6	213.9	148.0	379.0	2787.9

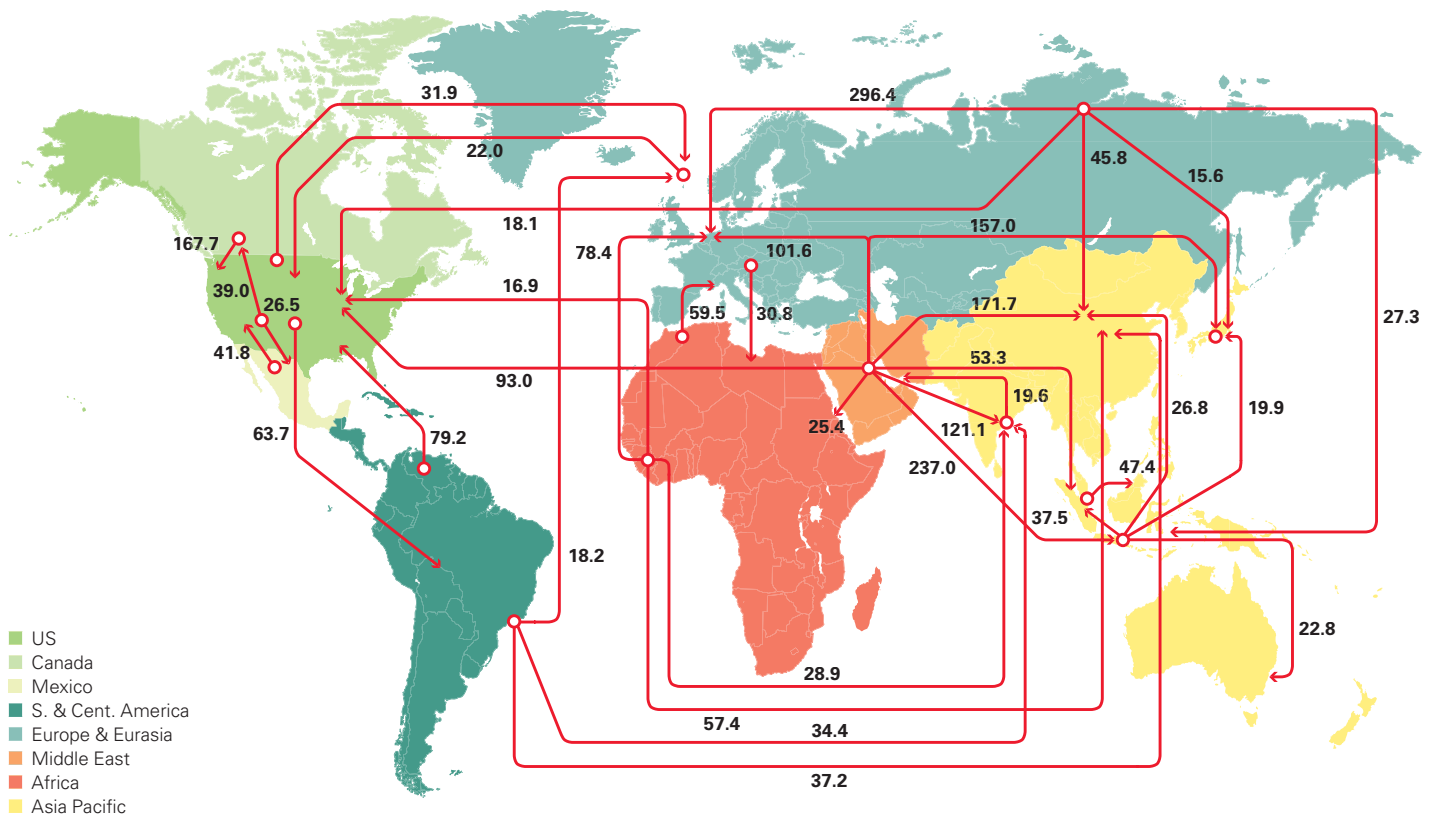
Thousand barrels daily															
From															
US	—	802	555	1332	668	3	44	132	14	118	96	137	113	86	4099
Canada	3388	—	†	14	86	†	2	†	†	17	12	11	1	4	3535
Mexico	842	22	—	19	224	†	†	†	—	14	85	7	67	10	1290
S. & Cent. America	1597	14	8	—	474	†	4	25	1	751	691	56	229	80	3929
Europe	459	102	62	126	—	114	291	644	12	74	43	18	154	195	2293
Former Soviet Union	376	22	2	40	6028	—	282	57	40	926	41	314	247	557	8932
Middle East	1869	99	7	144	2056	7	—	516	121	3457	2440	3166	1082	4796	19761
North Africa	120	38	†	94	1203	2	37	—	†	64	62	28	9	105	1762
West Africa	343	60	3	268	1575	†	†	—	89	1153	581	60	5	296	4431
East & Southern Africa	1	†	†	1	7	†	1	—	†	165	19	3	4	2	202
Australasia	2	†	†	5	†	†	†	†	—	60	2	44	48	149	310
China	6	1	2	81	11	7	30	25	11	—	21	11	105	235	547
India	91	†	†	80	162	†	409	188	7	7	—	63	144	130	1282
Japan	14	1	1	5	3	†	1	2	58	37	1	—	67	89	279
Singapore	11	†	†	7	31	†	12	78	207	140	13	4	—	991	1495
Other Asia Pacific	103	2	1	15	73	1	21	42	465	557	117	410	780	—	2589
Total imports	9221	1163	641	2232	12601	136	1133	1708	1023	7540	4225	4333	3057	7725	56736

†Less than 0.05.

‡Less than 0.5.

Major trade movements 2014

Trade flows worldwide (million tonnes)



Imports and exports 2014

	Million tonnes				Thousand barrels daily			
	Crude imports	Product imports	Crude exports	Product exports	Crude imports	Product imports	Crude exports	Product exports
US	365.4	90.1	16.9	179.9	7338	1883	339	3760
Canada	29.9	26.9	148.6	26.3	600	562	2985	550
Mexico	†	30.6	56.5	7.4	†	641	1135	155
S. & Cent. America	22.2	85.5	164.0	30.4	445	1787	3294	635
Europe	446.9	173.5	11.6	98.6	8974	3627	232	2061
Former Soviet Union	0.1	6.4	294.8	144.1	2	134	5921	3012
Middle East	11.4	43.2	850.1	128.6	230	904	17073	2688
North Africa	9.7	24.9	62.1	24.6	194	521	1248	514
West Africa	0.2	18.6	213.9	6.5	4	390	4296	136
East & Southern Africa	11.0	18.1	9.3	0.7	221	379	187	15
Australasia	26.4	23.6	12.0	3.3	530	492	241	69
China	309.2	63.7	0.4	25.8	6209	1331	8	539
India	189.7	19.9	†	61.3	3809	415	1	1281
Japan	168.5	45.5	†	13.3	3383	950	†	278
Singapore	45.6	102.4	0.3	71.3	916	2140	6	1489
Other Asia Pacific	240.3	138.7	35.7	89.5	4826	2899	718	1871
Total World	1876.4	911.5	1876.4	911.5	37682	19054	37682	19054

† Less than 0.05.

‡ Less than 0.5.

Notes: Bunkers are not included as exports. Intra-area movements (for example, between countries in Europe) are excluded. Crude imports and exports include condensates.

Total proved reserves

	At end 1994 Trillion cubic metres	At end 2004 Trillion cubic metres	At end 2013 Trillion cubic metres	At end 2014			
				Trillion cubic feet	Trillion cubic metres	Share of total	R/P ratio
US	4.6	5.5	9.6	345.0	9.8	5.2%	13.4
Canada	1.9	1.6	2.0	71.7	2.0	1.1%	12.5
Mexico	1.9	0.4	0.3	12.3	0.3	0.2%	6.0
Total North America	8.5	7.5	12.0	429.0	12.1	6.5%	12.8
Argentina	0.5	0.5	0.3	11.6	0.3	0.2%	9.3
Bolivia	0.1	0.8	0.3	10.5	0.3	0.2%	13.9
Brazil	0.1	0.3	0.5	16.4	0.5	0.2%	23.1
Colombia	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.7	0.2	0.1%	13.7
Peru	0.3	0.3	0.4	15.0	0.4	0.2%	33.0
Trinidad & Tobago	0.3	0.5	0.3	12.2	0.3	0.2%	8.2
Venezuela	4.0	4.3	5.6	197.1	5.6	3.0%	*
Other S. & Cent. America	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	♦	21.8
Total S. & Cent. America	5.7	7.0	7.7	270.6	7.7	4.1%	43.8
Azerbaijan	n/a	0.9	0.9	41.2	1.2	0.6%	68.8
Denmark	0.1	0.1	†	1.2	†	♦	7.6
Germany	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	†	♦	5.6
Italy	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7	†	♦	7.5
Kazakhstan	n/a	1.3	1.5	53.2	1.5	0.8%	78.2
Netherlands	1.7	1.3	0.8	28.2	0.8	0.4%	14.3
Norway	1.3	2.4	2.0	67.9	1.9	1.0%	17.7
Poland	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.1	0.1%	23.6
Romania	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.1%	9.6
Russian Federation	n/a	31.1	32.3	1152.8	32.6	17.4%	56.4
Turkmenistan	n/a	2.3	17.5	617.3	17.5	9.3%	*
Ukraine	n/a	0.7	0.6	22.5	0.6	0.3%	34.3
United Kingdom	0.7	0.5	0.2	8.5	0.2	0.1%	6.6
Uzbekistan	n/a	1.2	1.1	38.3	1.1	0.6%	19.0
Other Europe & Eurasia	3.9	0.2	0.2	7.7	0.2	0.1%	32.7
Total Europe & Eurasia	40.6	42.7	57.5	2049.5	58.0	31.0%	57.9
Bahrain	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.4	0.2	0.1%	10.7
Iran	20.8	27.5	34.0	1201.4	34.0	18.2%	*
Iraq	3.1	3.2	3.6	126.7	3.6	1.9%	*
Israel	†	†	0.2	6.7	0.2	0.1%	25.3
Kuwait	1.5	1.6	1.8	63.0	1.8	1.0%	*
Oman	0.3	1.0	0.7	24.9	0.7	0.4%	24.3
Qatar	7.1	25.4	24.7	866.2	24.5	13.1%	*
Saudi Arabia	5.3	6.8	8.2	288.4	8.2	4.4%	75.4
Syria	0.2	0.3	0.3	10.1	0.3	0.2%	65.5
United Arab Emirates	6.8	6.1	6.1	215.1	6.1	3.3%	*
Yemen	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.5	0.3	0.1%	28.0
Other Middle East	†	†	†	0.2	†	♦	40.4
Total Middle East	45.5	72.2	80.0	2818.6	79.8	42.7%	*
Algeria	3.0	4.5	4.5	159.1	4.5	2.4%	54.1
Egypt	0.6	1.9	1.8	65.2	1.8	1.0%	37.9
Libya	1.3	1.5	1.5	53.2	1.5	0.8%	*
Nigeria	3.5	5.2	5.1	180.1	5.1	2.7%	*
Other Africa	0.8	1.1	1.2	42.2	1.2	0.6%	60.3
Total Africa	9.1	14.2	14.2	499.8	14.2	7.6%	69.8
Australia	1.3	2.3	3.7	132.0	3.7	2.0%	67.6
Bangladesh	0.3	0.4	0.3	8.9	0.3	0.1%	10.7
Brunei	0.4	0.3	0.3	9.7	0.3	0.1%	23.3
China	1.7	1.5	3.5	122.2	3.5	1.8%	25.7
India	0.7	0.9	1.4	50.4	1.4	0.8%	45.0
Indonesia	1.8	2.8	2.9	101.5	2.9	1.5%	39.2
Malaysia	1.9	2.5	1.1	38.1	1.1	0.6%	16.2
Myanmar	0.3	0.5	0.3	10.0	0.3	0.2%	16.8
Pakistan	0.6	0.8	0.6	20.4	0.6	0.3%	13.8
Papua New Guinea	†	†	0.2	5.3	0.2	0.1%	31.0
Thailand	0.2	0.4	0.2	8.4	0.2	0.1%	5.7
Vietnam	0.1	0.2	0.6	21.8	0.6	0.3%	60.4
Other Asia Pacific	0.3	0.4	0.3	10.2	0.3	0.2%	15.6
Total Asia Pacific	9.7	13.0	15.2	539.0	15.3	8.2%	28.7
Total World	119.1	156.5	186.5	6606.4	187.1	100.0%	54.1
of which: OECD	14.5	14.8	19.4	688.2	19.5	10.4%	15.6
Non-OECD	104.6	141.7	167.0	5918.3	167.6	89.6%	75.8
European Union	3.6	2.8	1.5	52.7	1.5	0.8%	11.3
Former Soviet Union	35.5	37.5	53.9	1926.9	54.6	29.2%	71.8

*More than 100 years.

†Less than 0.05.

♦Less than 0.05%.

n/a not available.

Notes: Total 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. The data series for proved natural gas reserves does not necessarily meet the definitions, guidelines and practices used for determining proved reserves at company level, for instance as published by the US Securities and Exchange Commission, nor does it necessarily represent BP's view of proved reserves by country.

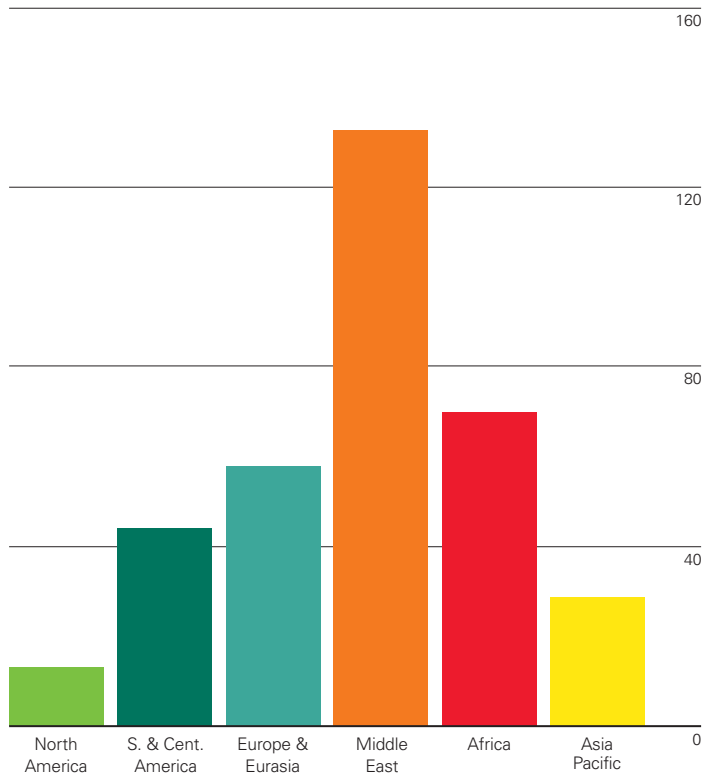
Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratio – If the reserves remaining at the end of any year are divided by the production in that year, the result is the length of time that those remaining reserves would last if production were to continue at that rate.

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.

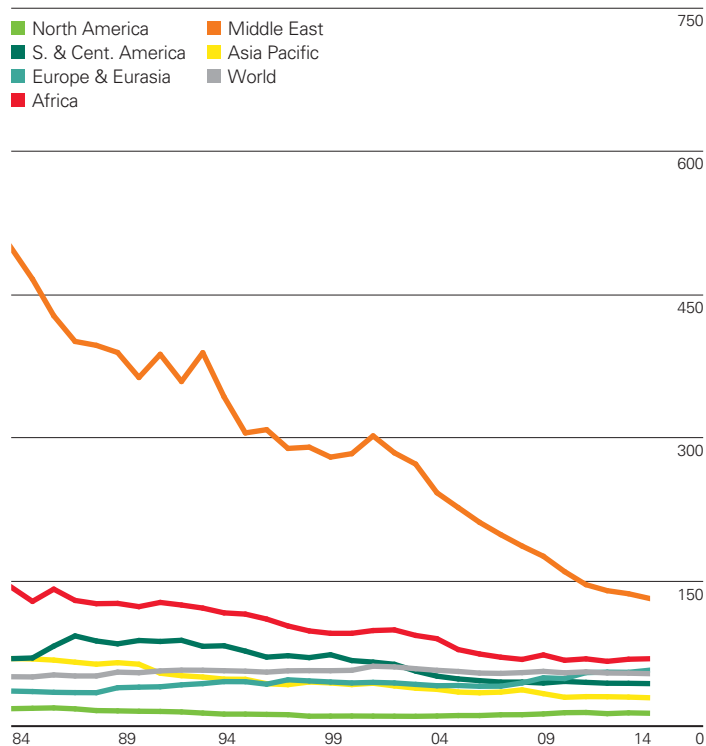
Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios

Years

2014 by region



History

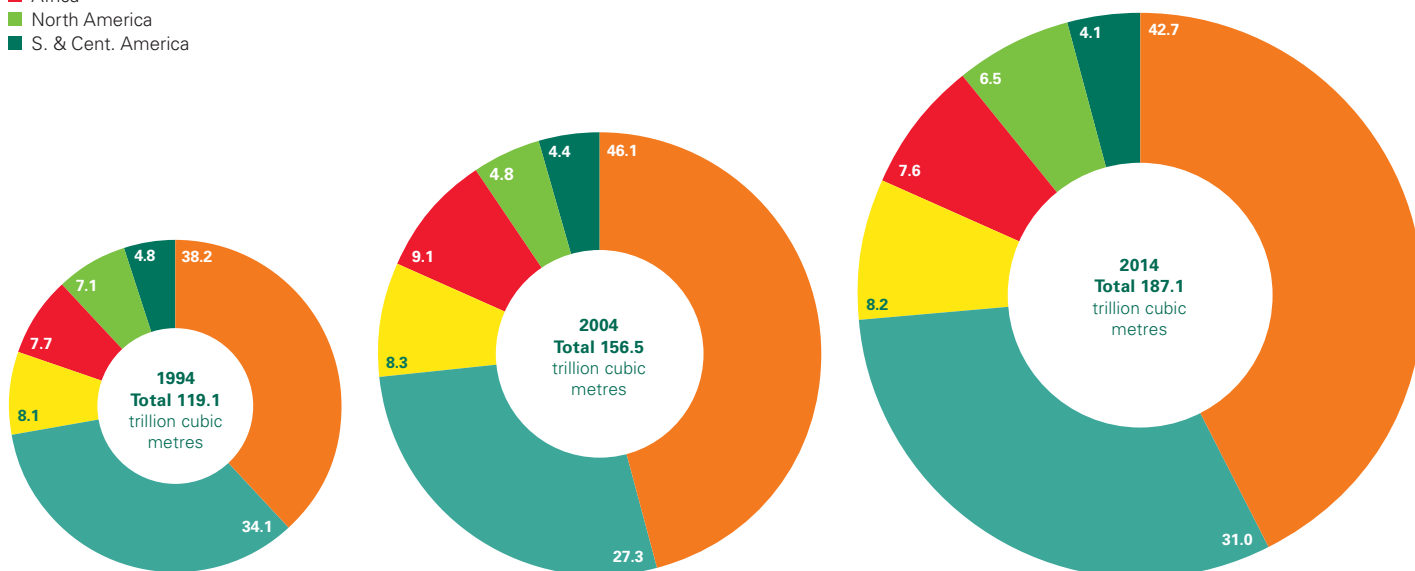


World proven natural gas reserves at end-2014 stood at 187.1 trillion cubic metres (tcm), sufficient to meet 54.1 years of global production. Proved reserves grew by 0.3% relative to end-2013. Growth in Russia (+0.4 tcm), Azerbaijan (+0.3 tcm) and the US (+0.2 tcm) accounted for all of the gross increase in global proved reserves in 2014. Iran (34.0 tcm) and Russia (32.6 tcm) hold the largest proved reserves.

Distribution of proved reserves in 1994, 2004 and 2014

Percentage

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



Production*

Billion cubic metres	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
US	526.4	511.1	524.0	545.6	570.8	584.0	603.6	648.5	680.5	689.1	728.3	6.1%	21.4%
Canada	183.7	187.1	188.4	182.7	176.6	164.0	159.9	159.7	156.0	156.1	162.0	3.8%	4.7%
Mexico	43.4	52.2	57.3	53.6	53.4	59.3	57.6	58.3	57.2	58.2	58.1	-0.2%	1.7%
Total North America	753.5	750.5	769.7	781.8	800.8	807.3	821.1	866.5	893.8	903.3	948.4	5.3%	27.7%
Argentina	44.9	45.6	46.1	44.8	44.1	41.4	40.1	38.8	37.7	35.5	35.4	-0.3%	1.0%
Bolivia	9.8	12.0	12.9	13.8	14.3	12.3	14.2	15.6	17.8	20.3	21.4	5.6%	0.6%
Brazil	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.2	14.0	11.9	14.6	16.7	19.3	18.7	20.0	7.0%	0.6%
Colombia	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.5	9.1	10.5	11.3	11.0	12.0	12.6	11.8	-6.3%	0.3%
Peru	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.7	3.4	3.5	7.2	11.3	11.9	12.2	12.9	6.0%	0.4%
Trinidad & Tobago	30.2	33.0	40.1	42.2	42.0	43.6	44.8	43.1	42.7	42.8	42.1	-1.8%	1.2%
Venezuela	28.4	27.4	31.5	36.1	32.8	31.0	27.4	27.6	29.5	28.4	28.6	0.5%	0.8%
Other S. & Cent. America	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	0.2%	0.1%
Total S. & Cent. America	134.7	140.7	154.3	162.3	163.2	158.5	163.2	167.2	173.7	173.3	175.0	1.0%	5.0%
Azerbaijan	4.5	5.2	6.1	9.8	14.8	14.8	15.1	14.8	15.6	16.2	16.9	4.6%	0.5%
Denmark	9.4	10.4	10.4	9.2	10.1	8.4	8.2	6.6	5.8	4.8	4.6	-4.8%	0.1%
Germany	16.4	15.8	15.6	14.3	13.0	12.2	10.6	10.0	9.0	8.2	7.7	-6.1%	0.2%
Italy	11.9	11.1	10.1	8.9	8.5	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.1	6.6	-7.6%	0.2%
Kazakhstan	12.3	12.7	13.0	15.1	16.9	16.4	15.9	17.5	18.4	18.6	19.3	3.4%	0.6%
Netherlands	68.5	62.5	61.6	60.5	66.6	62.7	70.5	64.2	63.9	68.7	55.8	-18.7%	1.6%
Norway	79.2	85.8	88.7	90.3	100.1	104.4	107.3	101.3	114.7	108.7	108.8	0.1%	3.1%
Poland	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	-2.0%	0.1%
Romania	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.4	5.4%	0.3%
Russian Federation	573.3	580.1	595.2	592.0	601.7	527.7	588.9	607.0	592.3	604.7	578.7	-4.3%	16.7%
Turkmenistan	52.8	57.0	60.4	65.4	66.1	36.4	42.4	59.5	62.3	62.3	69.3	11.1%	2.0%
Ukraine	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	19.0	19.3	18.5	18.7	18.6	19.3	18.6	-3.7%	0.5%
United Kingdom	96.4	88.2	80.0	72.1	69.6	59.7	57.1	45.2	38.9	36.5	36.6	0.3%	1.1%
Uzbekistan	54.2	54.0	56.6	58.2	57.8	55.6	54.4	57.0	56.9	56.9	57.3	0.7%	1.6%
Other Europe & Eurasia	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.5	8.8	7.5	6.7	-11.6%	0.2%
Total Europe & Eurasia	1025.3	1028.8	1043.0	1041.2	1070.0	950.3	1021.7	1034.2	1028.2	1034.7	1002.4	-3.1%	28.8%
Bahrain	9.8	10.7	11.3	11.8	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.7	15.8	16.9	7.2%	0.5%
Iran	96.4	102.3	111.5	125.0	132.4	144.2	152.4	159.9	165.6	164.0	172.6	5.2%	5.0%
Iraq	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.3	6.4%	♦
Kuwait	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.1	12.8	11.5	11.7	13.5	15.5	16.3	16.4	0.5%	0.5%
Oman	18.5	19.8	23.7	24.0	24.1	24.8	27.1	26.5	30.0	30.5	29.0	-4.9%	0.8%
Qatar	39.2	45.8	50.7	63.2	77.0	94.2	126.3	161.1	170.5	176.5	177.2	0.4%	5.1%
Saudi Arabia	65.7	71.2	73.5	74.4	80.4	78.5	87.7	92.3	99.3	100.0	108.2	8.2%	3.1%
Syria	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6	8.0	7.1	5.2	4.7	4.4	-7.9%	0.1%
United Arab Emirates	46.3	47.8	48.8	50.3	50.2	48.8	51.3	52.3	54.3	54.6	57.8	5.8%	1.7%
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	6.2	9.4	7.6	10.3	9.6	-6.3%	0.3%
Other Middle East	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.4	2.7	6.5	7.7	17.2%	0.2%
Total Middle East	296.6	318.7	341.6	370.8	400.3	425.1	488.6	540.7	565.1	580.5	601.0	3.5%	17.3%
Algeria	82.0	88.2	84.5	84.8	85.8	79.6	80.4	82.7	81.5	81.5	83.3	2.2%	2.4%
Egypt	33.0	42.5	54.7	55.7	59.0	62.7	61.3	61.4	60.9	56.1	48.7	-13.1%	1.4%
Libya	8.1	11.3	13.2	15.3	15.9	15.9	16.8	7.9	12.2	11.0	12.2	10.9%	0.4%
Nigeria	24.4	25.1	29.6	36.9	36.2	26.0	37.3	40.6	43.3	36.2	38.6	6.6%	1.1%
Other Africa	8.9	10.2	10.3	12.1	15.4	15.8	17.5	17.7	17.5	19.9	19.8	-0.4%	0.6%
Total Africa	156.4	177.3	192.2	204.7	212.3	200.0	213.3	210.2	215.4	204.7	202.6	-1.0%	5.8%
Australia	35.3	37.1	38.9	40.0	38.3	42.3	45.9	46.5	51.6	53.4	55.3	3.6%	1.6%
Bangladesh	12.8	13.8	15.1	15.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	20.1	21.1	22.7	23.6	4.1%	0.7%
Brunei	12.2	12.0	12.6	12.3	12.2	11.4	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.2	11.9	-2.9%	0.3%
China	42.8	51.0	60.5	71.5	83.0	88.1	99.0	108.8	114.3	124.9	134.5	7.7%	3.9%
India	29.2	29.6	29.3	30.1	30.5	39.2	50.8	46.1	40.3	33.7	31.7	-5.9%	0.9%
Indonesia	74.6	75.1	74.3	71.5	73.7	76.9	85.7	81.5	77.1	72.1	73.4	1.7%	2.1%
Malaysia	56.7	62.3	62.7	61.5	63.8	61.1	62.6	62.2	61.6	67.2	66.4	-1.2%	1.9%
Myanmar	10.2	12.2	12.6	13.5	12.4	11.6	12.4	12.8	12.7	13.1	16.8	28.6%	0.5%
Pakistan	34.5	39.1	39.8	40.5	41.4	41.6	42.3	42.3	43.7	42.7	42.0	-1.6%	1.2%
Thailand	22.4	23.7	24.3	26.0	28.8	30.9	36.2	37.0	41.4	41.8	42.1	0.8%	1.2%
Vietnam	4.2	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.4	8.5	9.4	9.8	10.2	4.7%	0.3%
Other Asia Pacific	10.0	11.0	14.6	17.4	18.3	18.6	18.2	18.4	18.2	18.8	23.3	23.7%	0.7%
Total Asia Pacific	344.8	373.4	391.7	407.3	426.9	448.2	494.7	496.9	504.0	512.3	531.2	3.7%	15.3%
Total World	2711.3	2789.3	2892.5	2968.1	3073.4	2989.4	3202.6	3315.7	3380.2	3408.8	3460.6	1.6%	100.0%
of which: OECD	1092.8	1084.3	1097.4	1101.0	1131.0	1128.4	1152.6	1171.6	1207.3	1214.9	1248.2	3.0%	36.3%
Non-OECD	1618.5	1705.0	1795.1	1867.1	1942.4	1860.9	2050.0	2144.1	2172.9	2194.0	2212.4	0.8%	63.7%
European Union	229.5	214.1	203.0	190.2	192.1	174.7	178.0	157.0	148.1	146.6	132.3	-9.8%	3.8%
Former Soviet Union	715.7	727.8	750.3	759.5	776.5	670.3	735.4	774.8	764.3	778.3	760.3	-2.3%	21.9%

*Excludes gas flared or recycled. Includes natural gas produced for Gas-to-Liquids transformation.

Source: Includes data from Cedigaz.

♦Less than 0.05%.

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

Production*

Million tonnes oil equivalent	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
US	480.7	467.6	479.3	498.6	521.7	532.7	549.5	589.8	620.2	629.8	668.2	6.1%	21.4%
Canada	165.3	168.4	169.6	164.4	158.9	147.6	143.9	143.7	140.4	140.5	145.8	3.8%	4.7%
Mexico	39.0	47.0	51.6	48.2	48.0	53.3	51.8	52.4	51.5	52.4	52.3	-0.2%	1.7%
Total North America	685.0	683.0	700.5	711.2	728.6	733.6	745.2	786.0	812.1	822.6	866.3	5.3%	27.7%
Argentina	40.4	41.1	41.5	40.3	39.7	37.3	36.1	34.9	34.0	32.0	31.9	-0.3%	1.0%
Bolivia	8.8	10.8	11.6	12.4	12.9	11.1	12.8	14.0	16.0	18.3	19.3	5.6%	0.6%
Brazil	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.1	12.6	10.7	13.1	15.1	17.3	16.9	18.0	7.0%	0.6%
Colombia	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.8	8.2	9.5	10.1	9.9	10.8	11.4	10.7	-6.3%	0.3%
Peru	0.8	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.1	3.1	6.5	10.2	10.7	11.0	11.6	6.0%	0.4%
Trinidad & Tobago	27.2	29.7	36.1	38.0	37.8	39.3	40.3	38.8	38.4	38.6	37.9	-1.8%	1.2%
Venezuela	25.6	24.7	28.3	32.5	29.5	27.9	24.7	24.8	26.5	25.6	25.7	0.5%	0.8%
Other S. & Cent. America	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	0.2%	0.1%
Total S. & Cent. America	121.2	126.6	138.9	146.1	146.9	142.7	146.9	150.5	156.4	156.0	157.5	1.0%	5.0%
Azerbaijan	4.1	4.7	5.5	8.8	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.3	14.0	14.6	15.3	4.6%	0.5%
Denmark	8.5	9.4	9.4	8.3	9.1	7.6	7.4	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	-4.8%	0.1%
Germany	14.7	14.2	14.1	12.9	11.7	11.0	9.6	9.0	8.1	7.4	6.9	-6.1%	0.2%
Italy	10.7	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.6	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	5.9	-7.6%	0.2%
Kazakhstan	11.1	11.4	11.7	13.6	15.2	14.8	14.3	15.7	16.5	16.7	17.3	3.4%	0.6%
Netherlands	61.6	56.3	55.4	54.5	60.0	56.4	63.5	57.8	57.5	61.8	50.2	-18.7%	1.6%
Norway	71.3	77.3	79.8	81.3	90.1	94.0	96.5	91.1	103.3	97.9	97.9	0.1%	3.1%
Poland	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	-2.0%	0.1%
Romania	11.5	11.2	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.3	5.4%	0.3%
Russian Federation	516.0	522.1	535.6	532.8	541.5	474.9	530.0	546.3	533.0	544.2	520.9	-4.3%	16.7%
Turkmenistan	47.5	51.3	54.3	58.9	59.5	32.7	38.1	53.6	56.1	56.1	62.3	11.1%	2.0%
Ukraine	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.1	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.7	17.3	16.7	-3.7%	0.5%
United Kingdom	86.7	79.4	72.0	64.9	62.7	53.7	51.4	40.7	35.0	32.8	32.9	0.3%	1.1%
Uzbekistan	48.8	48.6	51.0	52.4	52.0	50.0	49.0	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.6	0.7%	1.6%
Other Europe & Eurasia	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.5	7.9	6.8	6.0	-11.6%	0.2%
Total Europe & Eurasia	922.7	925.9	938.7	937.0	963.0	855.2	919.5	930.8	925.4	931.2	902.1	-3.1%	28.8%
Bahrain	8.8	9.6	10.2	10.6	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.4	14.2	15.2	7.2%	0.5%
Iran	86.8	92.1	100.3	112.5	119.2	129.8	137.1	143.9	149.1	147.6	155.3	5.2%	5.0%
Iraq	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	6.4%	•
Kuwait	10.7	11.0	11.3	10.9	11.5	10.3	10.6	12.2	14.0	14.7	14.7	0.5%	0.5%
Oman	16.7	17.8	21.3	21.6	21.7	22.3	24.4	23.9	27.0	27.5	26.1	-4.9%	0.8%
Qatar	35.3	41.2	45.6	56.9	69.3	84.8	113.7	145.0	153.4	158.8	159.5	0.4%	5.1%
Saudi Arabia	59.1	64.1	66.1	67.0	72.4	70.6	78.9	83.0	89.4	90.0	97.4	8.2%	3.1%
Syria	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	7.2	6.4	4.7	4.3	3.9	-7.9%	0.1%
United Arab Emirates	41.7	43.0	43.9	45.3	45.2	44.0	46.2	47.1	48.9	49.1	52.0	5.8%	1.7%
Yemen	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	5.6	8.5	6.8	9.2	8.7	-6.3%	0.3%
Other Middle East	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	2.4	5.9	6.9	17.2%	0.2%
Total Middle East	266.9	286.8	307.4	333.7	360.3	382.6	439.7	486.6	508.6	522.4	540.9	3.5%	17.3%
Algeria	73.8	79.4	76.0	76.3	77.2	71.6	72.4	74.4	73.4	73.4	75.0	2.2%	2.4%
Egypt	29.7	38.3	49.2	50.1	53.1	56.4	55.2	55.3	54.8	50.5	43.8	-13.1%	1.4%
Libya	7.3	10.2	11.9	13.8	14.3	14.3	15.1	7.1	11.0	9.9	11.0	10.9%	0.4%
Nigeria	22.0	22.5	26.6	33.2	32.6	23.4	33.6	36.5	39.0	32.6	34.7	6.6%	1.1%
Other Africa	8.0	9.2	9.2	10.9	13.9	14.2	15.7	15.9	15.8	17.9	17.8	-0.4%	0.6%
Total Africa	140.8	159.5	173.0	184.3	191.1	180.0	192.0	189.2	193.8	184.2	182.4	-1.0%	5.8%
Australia	31.7	33.4	35.0	36.0	34.4	38.1	41.3	41.9	46.4	48.0	49.8	3.6%	1.6%
Bangladesh	11.5	12.4	13.6	14.3	15.3	16.7	17.9	18.1	19.0	20.4	21.2	4.1%	0.7%
Brunei	11.0	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.9	10.3	11.1	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.7	-2.9%	0.3%
China	38.6	45.9	54.4	64.4	74.7	79.3	89.1	98.0	102.9	112.4	121.0	7.7%	3.9%
India	26.3	26.7	26.4	27.1	27.5	35.3	45.8	41.5	36.3	30.3	28.5	-5.9%	0.9%
Indonesia	67.1	67.6	66.9	64.4	66.4	69.2	77.1	73.3	69.4	64.9	66.1	1.7%	2.1%
Malaysia	51.0	56.1	56.4	55.4	57.4	55.0	56.3	56.0	55.4	60.5	59.8	-1.2%	1.9%
Myanmar	9.2	11.0	11.3	12.2	11.2	10.4	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.8	15.2	28.6%	0.5%
Pakistan	31.0	35.1	35.8	36.5	37.3	37.4	38.1	38.1	39.4	38.4	37.8	-1.6%	1.2%
Thailand	20.1	21.3	21.9	23.4	25.9	27.8	32.6	33.3	37.3	37.6	37.9	0.8%	1.2%
Vietnam	3.7	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	8.5	7.6	8.4	8.8	9.2	4.7%	0.3%
Other Asia Pacific	9.0	9.9	13.1	15.6	16.5	16.7	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.9	21.0	23.7%	0.7%
Total Asia Pacific	310.3	336.1	352.5	366.6	384.2	403.4	445.3	447.2	453.6	461.1	478.1	3.7%	15.3%
Total World	2447.0	2518.0	2611.0	2678.9	2774.0	2697.5	2888.6	2990.3	3049.9	3077.6	3127.3	1.6%	100.0%
of which: OECD	990.4	983.4	995.4	998.6	1025.9	1022.7	1043.6	1060.6	1094.2	1103.0	1136.2	3.0%	36.3%
Non-OECD	1456.6	1534.5	1615.6	1680.4	1748.2	1674.8	1845.0	1929.7	1955.6	1974.6	1991.1	0.8%	63.7%
European Union	206.5	192.7	182.7	171.2	172.9	157.2	160.2	141.3	133.3	132.0	119.1	-9.8%	3.8%
Former Soviet Union	644.1	655.0	675.3	683.6	698.8	603.3	661.8	697.3	687.9	700.4	684.3	-2.3%	21.9%

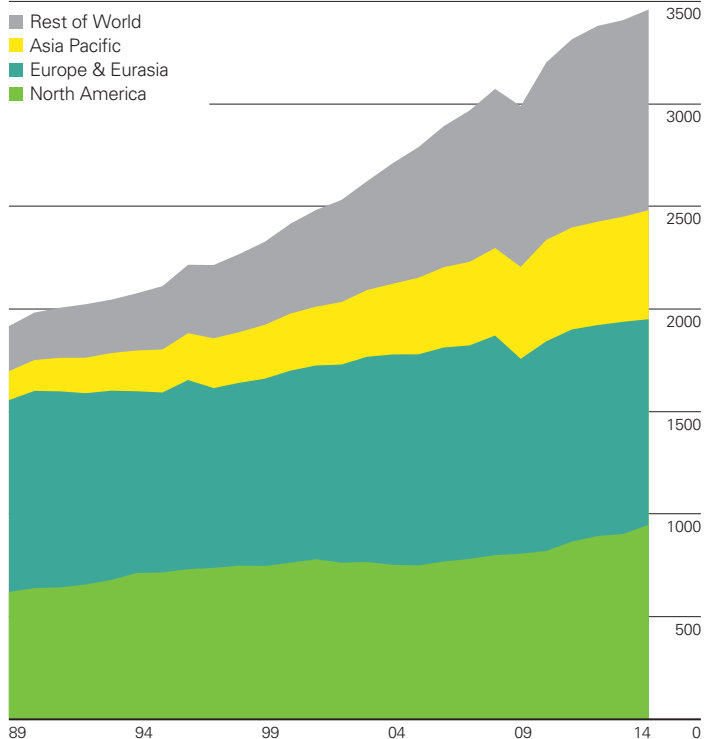
*Excludes gas flared or recycled. Includes natural gas produced for Gas-to-Liquids transformation.

•Less than 0.05%.

Source: Includes data from Cedigaz.

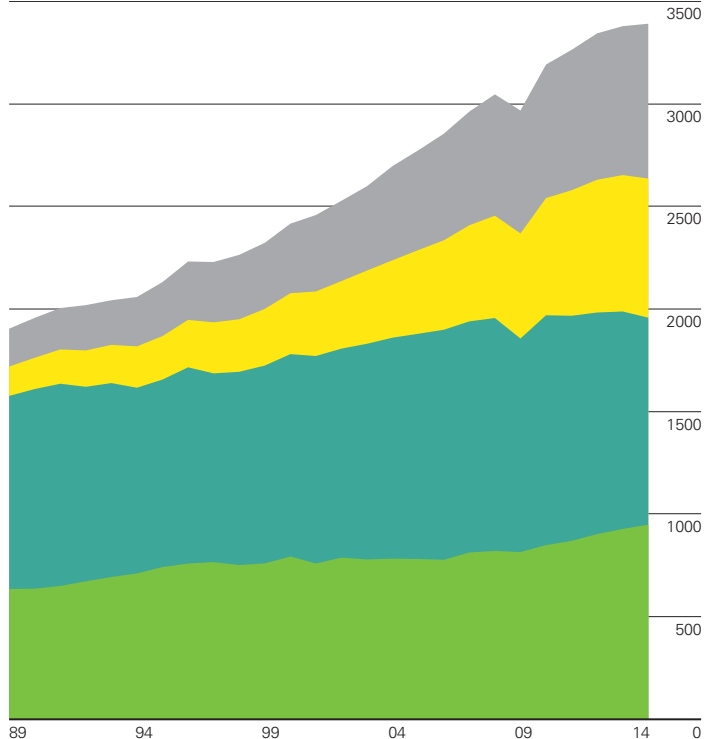
Production by region

Billion cubic metres



Consumption by region

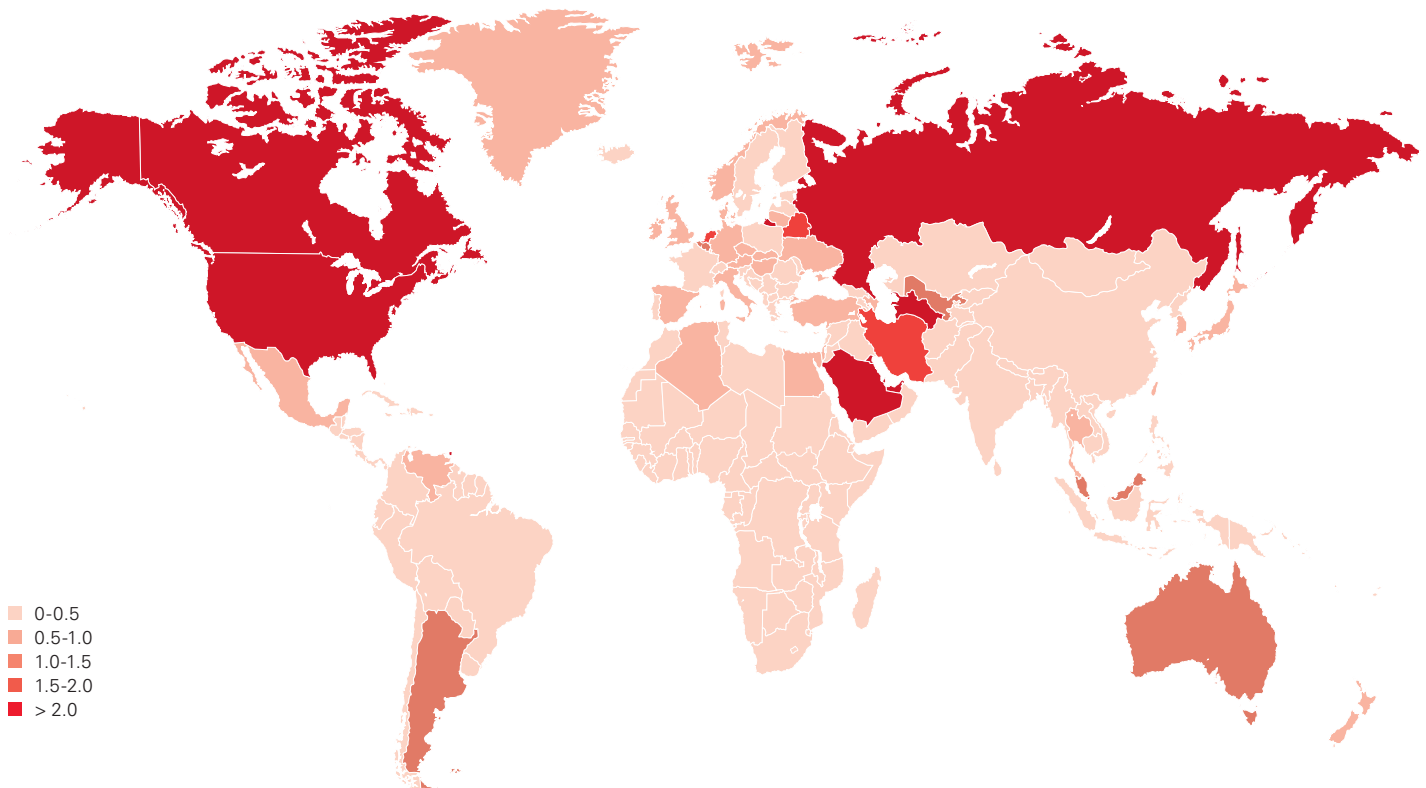
Billion cubic metres



World natural gas production increased by 1.6% in 2014, four times the growth rate of global consumption (+0.4%). Production growth was below average in all regions except North America. The US (+6.1%) recorded the largest growth increment while Russia had the largest decline (-4.3%). Consumption growth was below average in all regions except North America and the Middle East. The US (+2.9%) recorded the largest growth in consumption in the world while the EU had the biggest decline on record (-11.6%).

Consumption per capita 2014

Tonnes oil equivalent



Source: Includes data from Cedigaz.

Prices

\$/Mmbtu



Prices

US dollars per million Btu	LNG Japan cif	Natural gas				Crude oil OECD countries cif
		Average German Import Price*	UK (Heren NBP Index)†	US Henry Hub‡	Canada (Alberta)‡	
1984	5.10	4.00	—	—	—	5.00
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	10.49	9.04	4.01	3.47	18.56
2012	16.75	10.93	9.46	2.76	2.27	18.82
2013	16.17	10.73	10.63	3.71	2.93	18.25
2014	16.33	9.11	8.22	4.35	3.87	16.80

*Source: 1984-1990 German Federal Statistical Office, 1991-2014 German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA).

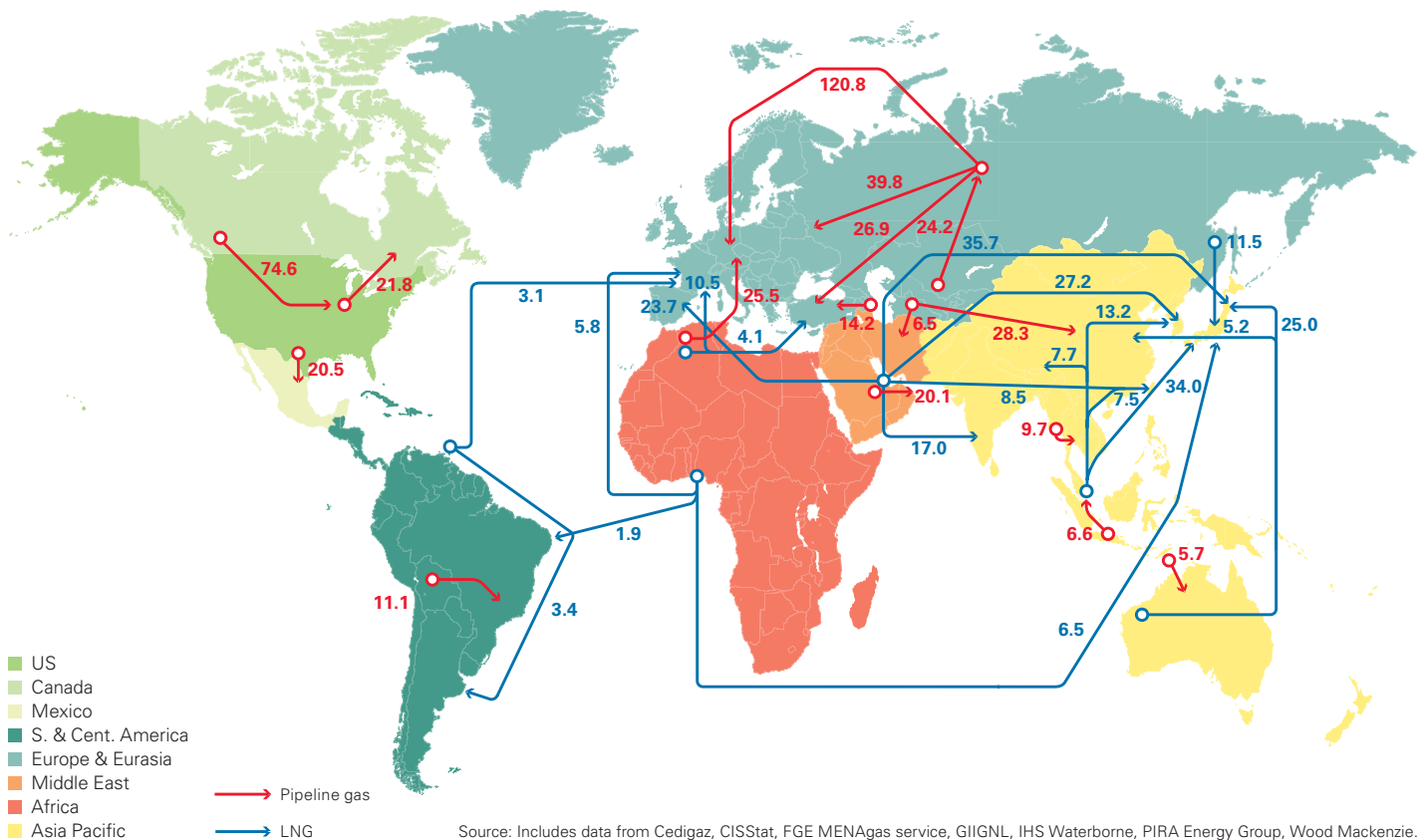
†Source: ICIS Heren Energy Ltd.

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

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

Major trade movements 2014

Trade flows worldwide (billion cubic metres)



Gas trade in 2013 and 2014

Billion cubic metres	2013				2014			
	Pipeline imports	LNG imports	Pipeline exports	LNG exports	Pipeline imports	LNG imports	Pipeline exports	LNG exports
US	78.9	2.7	44.4	0.1	74.6	1.7	42.3	0.4
Canada	25.8	1.1	78.9	—	21.8	0.6	74.6	—
Mexico	18.6	7.8	†	—	20.5	9.3	†	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	19.8	—	—	—	19.3
Other S. & Cent. America	18.6	19.6	18.6	5.7	17.8	21.4	17.8	5.8
France	30.5	8.7	1.1	0.6	27.4	7.1	1.1	0.6
Germany	98.4	—	15.1	—	85.0	—	10.1	—
Italy	51.6	5.5	0.2	—	46.9	4.5	0.2	—
Netherlands	21.5	0.8	51.3	0.2	23.2	1.1	44.1	0.6
Norway	†	—	102.4	3.8	†	—	101.1	5.3
Spain	15.3	14.9	0.9	2.6	15.4	15.5	0.6	5.1
Turkey	38.2	6.1	0.6	—	41.1	7.3	0.6	—
United Kingdom	40.0	9.4	9.0	—	32.9	11.3	10.6	—
Other Europe	99.5	6.0	11.8	1.6	90.0	5.3	10.8	2.0
Russian Federation	27.0	—	212.0	14.2	24.2	—	187.4	14.5
Ukraine	25.0	—	—	—	17.5	—	—	—
Other Former Soviet Union	32.2	—	67.1	—	32.1	—	69.3	—
Qatar	—	—	19.9	105.6	—	—	20.1	103.4
Other Middle East	25.5	4.5	9.4	28.5	27.2	5.4	9.6	27.5
Algeria	—	—	28.8	14.9	—	—	23.5	17.3
Other Africa	7.2	—	9.3	31.6	8.5	—	10.8	31.2
China	27.3	24.5	—	—	31.3	27.1	—	—
Japan	—	119.0	—	—	—	120.6	—	—
Indonesia	—	—	10.0	22.4	—	—	9.5	21.7
South Korea	—	54.2	—	—	—	51.1	—	0.2
Other Asia Pacific	26.4	40.4	16.7	73.5	26.5	43.9	20.0	78.6
Total World	707.5	325.3	707.5	325.3	663.9	333.3	663.9	333.3

†Less than 0.05.

Source: Includes data from CISStat, FGE MENAgas service, GIIGNL, IHS Waterborne, PIRA Energy Group, Poten, Wood Mackenzie.

Total proved reserves at end 2014

Million tonnes	Anthracite and bituminous	Sub-bituminous and lignite	Total	Share of total	R/P ratio
US	108501	128794	237295	26.6%	262
Canada	3474	3108	6582	0.7%	96
Mexico	860	351	1211	0.1%	87
Total North America	112835	132253	245088	27.5%	248
Brazil	–	6630	6630	0.7%	*
Colombia	6746	–	6746	0.8%	76
Venezuela	479	–	479	0.1%	189
Other S. & Cent. America	57	729	786	0.1%	234
Total S. & Cent. America	7282	7359	14641	1.6%	142
Bulgaria	2	2364	2366	0.3%	76
Czech Republic	181	871	1052	0.1%	22
Germany	48	40500	40548	4.5%	218
Greece	–	3020	3020	0.3%	61
Hungary	13	1647	1660	0.2%	174
Kazakhstan	21500	12100	33600	3.8%	309
Poland	4178	1287	5465	0.6%	40
Romania	10	281	291	♦	12
Russian Federation	49088	107922	157010	17.6%	441
Spain	200	330	530	0.1%	136
Turkey	322	8380	8702	1.0%	125
Ukraine	15351	18522	33873	3.8%	*
United Kingdom	228	–	228	♦	20
Uzbekistan	47	1853	1900	0.2%	432
Other Europe & Eurasia	1389	18904	20293	2.3%	337
Total Europe & Eurasia	92557	217981	310538	34.8%	268
South Africa	30156	–	30156	3.4%	116
Zimbabwe	502	–	502	0.1%	120
Other Africa	942	214	1156	0.1%	379
Middle East	1122	–	1122	0.1%	*
Total Middle East & Africa	32722	214	32936	3.7%	122
Australia	37100	39300	76400	8.6%	155
China	62200	52300	114500	12.8%	30
India	56100	4500	60600	6.8%	94
Indonesia	–	28017	28017	3.1%	61
Japan	337	10	347	♦	265
New Zealand	33	538	571	0.1%	143
North Korea	300	300	600	0.1%	19
Pakistan	–	2070	2070	0.2%	*
South Korea	–	126	126	♦	72
Thailand	–	1239	1239	0.1%	69
Vietnam	150	–	150	♦	4
Other Asia Pacific	1583	2125	3708	0.4%	97
Total Asia Pacific	157803	130525	288328	32.3%	51
Total World	403199	488332	891531	100.0%	110
of which: OECD	155494	229321	384815	43.2%	191
Non-OECD	247705	259011	506716	56.8%	83
European Union	4883	51199	56082	6.3%	111
Former Soviet Union	86725	141309	228034	25.6%	428

*More than 500 years.

♦Less than 0.05%.

Source of reserves data: World Energy Resources 2013 Survey, World Energy Council.

Notes: Total 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. The data series for proved coal reserves does not necessarily meet the definitions, guidelines and practices used for determining proved reserves at company level, for instance as published by the US Securities and Exchange Commission, nor does it necessarily represent BP's view of proved reserves by country.

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.

Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios are calculated excluding other solid fuels production.

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†
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
2013	81.69	71.39	140.45	111.16	90.90
2014	75.38	69.00	114.41	97.65	77.89

†Source: IHS McCloskey Northwest Europe prices for 1993-2000 are the average of the monthly marker, 2001-2014 the average of weekly prices. The Asian prices are the average of the monthly marker.

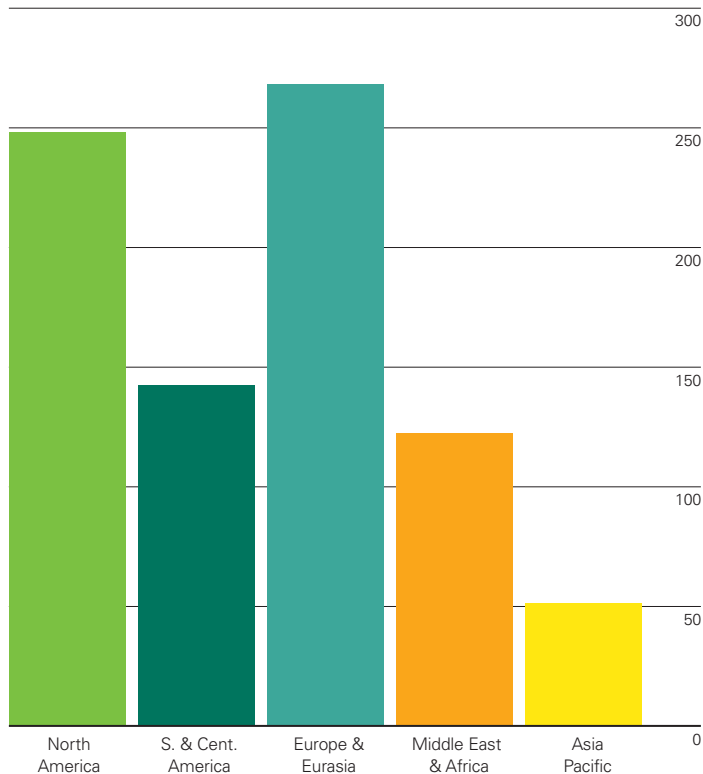
‡Source: Platts. Prices are for Central Appalachian 12,500 BTU, 1.2 SO₂ coal, fob. Prices for 1990-2000 are by coal price publication date, 2001-2014 by coal price assessment date.

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

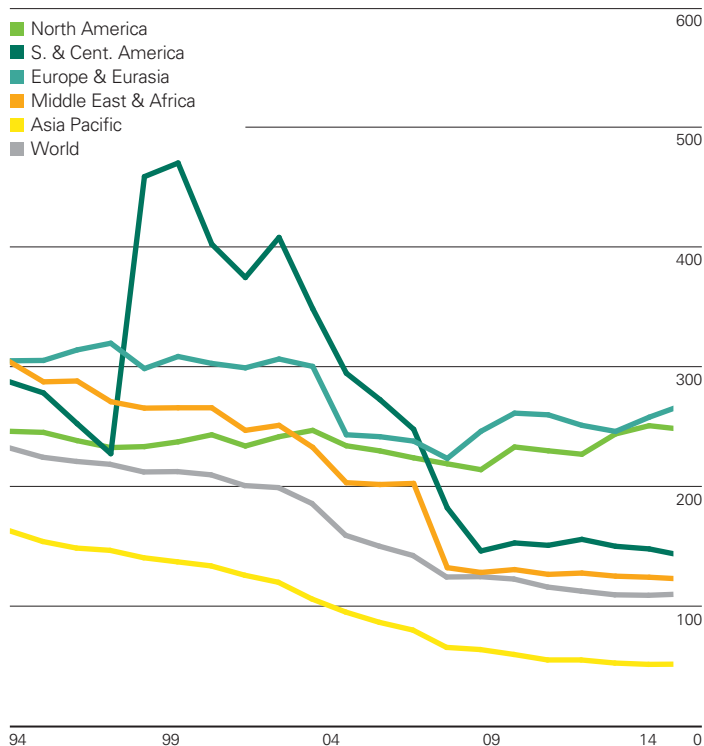
Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios

Years

2014 by region



History

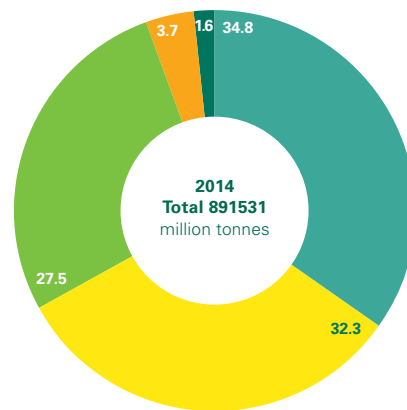
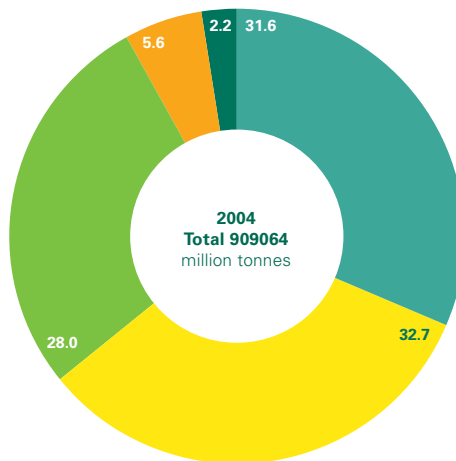
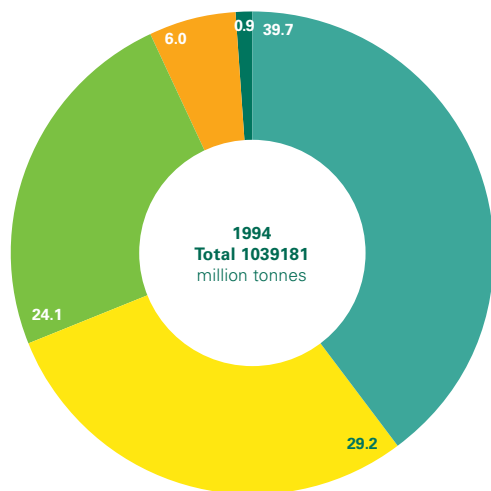


World proved coal reserves in 2014 were sufficient to meet 110 years of global production, by far the largest R/P ratio for any fossil fuel. By region, Europe & Eurasia holds the largest proved reserves and has the highest R/P ratio – 268 years, compared with 248 years for North America. The lowest R/P ratio is in the Asia Pacific region (51 years).

Distribution of proved reserves in 1994, 2004 and 2014

Percentage

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



Source: World Energy Resources 2013 Survey, World Energy Council.

Production*

Million tonnes oil equivalent	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
US	572.4	580.2	595.1	587.7	596.7	540.8	551.2	556.1	517.8	500.9	507.8	1.4%	12.9%
Canada	33.9	35.3	34.8	35.7	35.6	33.1	35.4	35.5	35.9	36.6	36.7	0.2%	0.9%
Mexico	5.9	6.1	6.8	7.3	6.9	6.1	7.3	9.4	7.4	7.6	6.9	-8.9%	0.2%
Total North America	612.2	621.6	636.7	630.7	639.2	580.0	594.0	600.9	561.1	545.0	551.4	1.2%	14.0%
Brazil	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.2	–	0.1%
Colombia	34.9	38.4	42.6	45.4	47.8	47.3	48.3	55.8	57.9	55.6	57.6	3.6%	1.5%
Venezuela	5.9	5.3	5.7	4.5	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.8	-1.6%	♦
Other S. & Cent. America	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.3	37.5%	0.1%
Total S. & Cent. America	43.1	46.3	51.2	52.5	54.3	52.2	52.7	59.8	61.8	62.4	65.0	4.2%	1.7%
Bulgaria	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.9	6.1	5.5	4.7	5.2	9.2%	0.1%
Czech Republic	23.5	23.5	23.8	23.6	22.8	21.0	20.8	21.6	20.7	18.0	17.3	-3.5%	0.4%
France	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-4.2%	♦
Germany	58.4	56.5	53.3	54.4	50.1	46.4	45.9	46.7	47.8	44.7	43.8	-2.1%	1.1%
Greece	9.0	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.3	7.6	8.1	6.9	6.3	-8.7%	0.2%
Hungary	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1%	0.1%
Kazakhstan	44.4	44.2	49.1	50.0	56.8	51.5	54.0	56.2	58.6	58.2	55.3	-4.9%	1.4%
Poland	70.5	68.7	67.0	62.3	60.5	56.4	55.5	56.6	58.8	57.6	55.0	-4.5%	1.4%
Romania	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.4	5.8	6.7	6.4	4.6	4.4	-4.5%	0.1%
Russian Federation	132.2	139.6	145.5	148.4	153.8	142.3	151.4	158.8	169.5	168.8	170.9	1.2%	4.3%
Spain	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.9	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.6	-10.5%	♦
Turkey	10.5	11.2	13.2	14.8	16.7	17.4	17.5	17.8	16.9	15.3	17.8	15.9%	0.5%
Ukraine	42.4	41.2	41.9	40.0	41.4	38.5	40.0	44.1	45.3	44.4	31.5	-29.0%	0.8%
United Kingdom	15.3	12.5	11.3	10.3	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.3	10.4	7.8	7.0	-10.2%	0.2%
Uzbekistan	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	7.2%	♦
Other Europe & Eurasia	20.4	20.7	22.6	22.3	22.7	23.0	23.0	23.9	21.9	24.8	21.9	-11.5%	0.6%
Total Europe & Eurasia	448.4	447.5	456.1	455.4	463.2	433.5	443.6	463.4	475.7	461.0	441.6	-4.2%	11.2%
Total Middle East	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	–	♦
South Africa	137.1	138.4	138.3	138.4	141.0	139.7	144.1	143.2	146.6	145.3	147.7	1.6%	3.8%
Zimbabwe	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.0	3.2	2.7	-15.7%	0.1%
Other Africa	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	–	♦
Total Africa	140.8	141.7	140.9	140.7	143.0	141.8	147.1	146.0	149.2	150.4	152.2	1.2%	3.9%
Australia	197.1	206.5	211.6	217.9	224.9	232.6	240.5	233.4	250.4	268.2	280.8	4.7%	7.1%
China	1106.6	1240.9	1327.8	1438.7	1491.4	1538.0	1664.9	1852.6	1872.5	1893.7	1844.6	-2.6%	46.9%
India	155.7	162.1	170.2	181.0	195.6	210.8	217.5	215.7	229.1	228.8	243.5	6.4%	6.2%
Indonesia	81.4	93.9	119.2	133.4	147.8	157.6	169.2	217.3	237.3	276.2	281.7	2.0%	7.2%
Japan	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	8.6%	♦
New Zealand	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	-13.6%	0.1%
Pakistan	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	5.6%	♦
South Korea	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	-3.8%	♦
Thailand	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	-0.7%	0.1%
Vietnam	15.3	19.1	21.7	23.8	22.3	24.7	25.1	26.1	23.6	23.0	23.1	0.5%	0.6%
Other Asia Pacific	22.1	25.0	25.5	24.2	26.2	29.7	37.5	41.2	40.4	41.4	38.4	-7.2%	1.0%
Total Asia Pacific	1590.8	1760.1	1888.7	2030.9	2119.8	2204.6	2366.2	2598.5	2664.4	2741.9	2722.5	-0.7%	69.2%
Total World	2835.9	3018.2	3174.7	3311.2	3420.6	3412.7	3604.3	3869.4	3912.9	3961.4	3933.5	-0.7%	100.0%
of which: OECD	1021.0	1033.0	1050.3	1046.0	1054.7	993.7	1013.1	1015.1	991.8	983.8	999.0	1.5%	25.4%
Non-OECD	1815.0	1985.2	2124.3	2265.2	2365.9	2419.0	2591.2	2854.3	2921.1	2977.6	2934.4	-1.4%	74.6%
European Union	204.7	197.9	192.0	186.0	178.0	167.8	165.4	169.8	169.4	157.6	151.4	-3.9%	3.9%
Former Soviet Union	223.7	229.9	241.2	244.1	257.4	237.7	251.4	265.7	280.2	278.6	265.3	-4.8%	6.7%

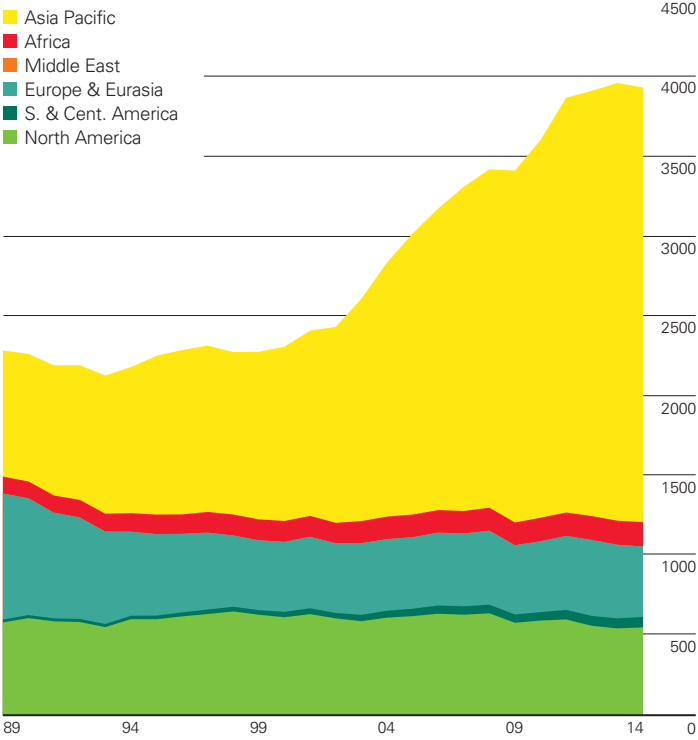
*Commercial solid fuels only, i.e. bituminous coal and anthracite (hard coal), lignite and brown (sub-bituminous) coal, and other commercial solid fuels. Includes coal produced for Coal-to-Liquids and Coal-to-Gas transformations.

♦Less than 0.05%.

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

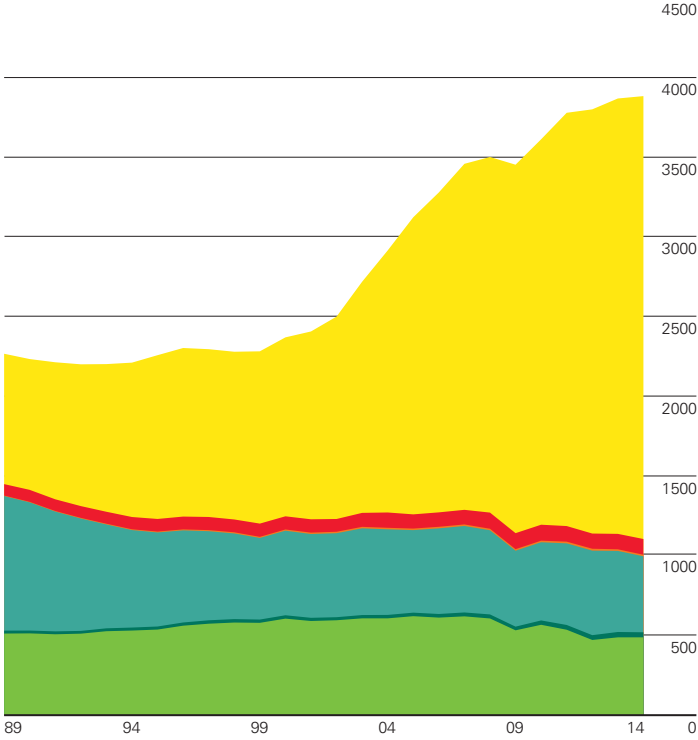
Production by region

Million tonnes oil equivalent



Consumption by region

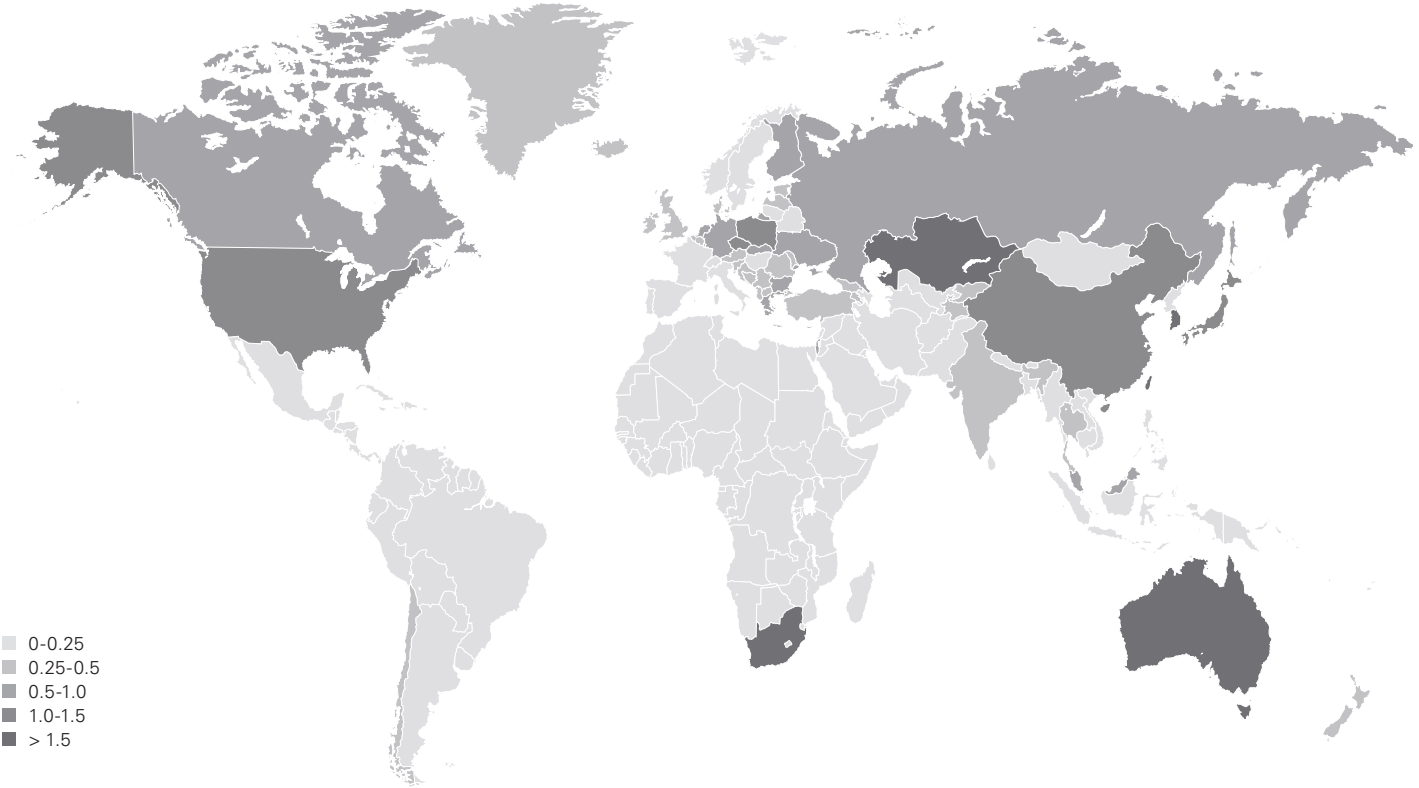
Million tonnes oil equivalent



World coal production declined by 0.7% in 2014, while consumption grew by 0.4%. India (+6.4%) recorded the largest production increment, while China contributed the biggest decline (-2.6%). India accounted for the largest increment to consumption (+11.1%) and Ukraine for the largest decline (-20.2%).

Consumption per capita 2014

Tonnes oil equivalent



Consumption*

Million tonnes oil equivalent	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
US	187.8	186.3	187.5	192.1	192.0	190.3	192.2	188.2	183.2	187.9	189.8	1.0%	33.1%
Canada	20.3	20.7	22.0	21.0	21.1	20.3	20.3	21.4	21.7	23.1	24.0	4.1%	4.2%
Mexico	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.2	-18.0%	0.4%
Total North America	210.2	209.4	212.0	215.4	215.4	213.0	213.8	211.9	206.9	213.7	216.1	1.1%	37.6%
Argentina	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	-8.3%	0.2%
Brazil	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.5	5.0%	0.6%
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other S. & Cent. America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total S. & Cent. America	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.7	1.1%	0.8%
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.7	10.8	10.9	9.1	9.6	7.6	-21.1%	1.3%
Bulgaria	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.6	12.0%	0.6%
Czech Republic	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.0	6.9	-1.4%	1.2%
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	-0.1%	0.9%
France	101.7	102.4	102.1	99.7	99.6	92.8	96.9	100.0	96.3	95.9	98.6	2.9%	17.2%
Germany	37.8	36.9	37.9	31.8	33.7	30.5	31.8	24.4	22.5	22.0	22.0	-0.2%	3.8%
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	1.8%	0.6%
Republic of Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	41.5%	0.2%
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.5%	0.5%
Russian Federation	32.7	33.4	35.4	36.2	36.9	37.0	38.6	39.1	40.2	39.0	40.9	4.8%	7.1%
Slovakia	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	-1.4%	0.6%
Spain	14.4	13.0	13.6	12.5	13.3	11.9	14.0	13.1	13.9	12.8	13.0	1.0%	2.3%
Sweden	17.3	16.4	15.2	15.2	14.5	11.9	13.2	13.8	14.6	15.1	14.8	-2.2%	2.6%
Switzerland	6.1	5.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.0%	1.1%
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	19.7	20.1	20.4	20.9	20.3	18.8	20.2	20.4	20.4	18.8	20.0	6.2%	3.5%
United Kingdom	18.1	18.5	17.1	14.3	11.9	15.6	14.1	15.6	15.9	16.0	14.4	-9.7%	2.5%
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Europe & Eurasia	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	15.3%	0.3%
Total Europe & Eurasia	287.9	285.4	287.0	275.9	276.5	265.1	272.9	271.5	266.7	262.9	266.1	1.2%	46.3%
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	0.3	0.9	1.0	6.3%	0.2%
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	0.3	0.9	1.0	6.3%	0.2%
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.6	8.2%	0.6%
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Africa	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.6	8.2%	0.6%
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	11.4	12.0	12.4	14.1	15.5	15.9	16.7	19.5	22.0	25.3	28.6	13.2%	5.0%
China Hong Kong SAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.8	5.2	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	4.1%	1.4%
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	64.7	66.3	69.0	63.1	57.0	65.0	66.2	36.9	4.1	3.3	-	-100.0%	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	-5.4%	0.2%
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	29.6	33.2	33.7	32.3	34.2	33.4	33.6	35.0	34.0	31.4	35.4	12.7%	6.2%
Taiwan	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.4	9.6	1.8%	1.7%
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Asia Pacific	119.0	125.2	128.7	123.3	119.7	128.2	131.7	109.1	77.8	78.1	82.5	5.7%	14.4%
Total World	624.7	626.4	634.9	621.7	619.4	614.0	626.2	600.7	559.6	563.7	574.0	1.8%	100.0%
of which: OECD	530.4	532.4	537.6	521.8	516.8	511.6	521.1	488.9	444.5	447.1	449.8	0.6%	78.4%
Non-OECD	94.3	94.0	97.3	99.9	102.6	102.4	105.0	111.8	115.1	116.6	124.2	6.5%	21.6%
European Union	228.9	226.0	224.3	211.9	212.5	202.5	207.6	205.3	199.9	198.6	198.3	-0.1%	34.5%
Former Soviet Union	56.4	56.4	58.4	60.0	60.0	58.8	59.3	60.1	61.1	58.4	61.5	5.2%	10.7%

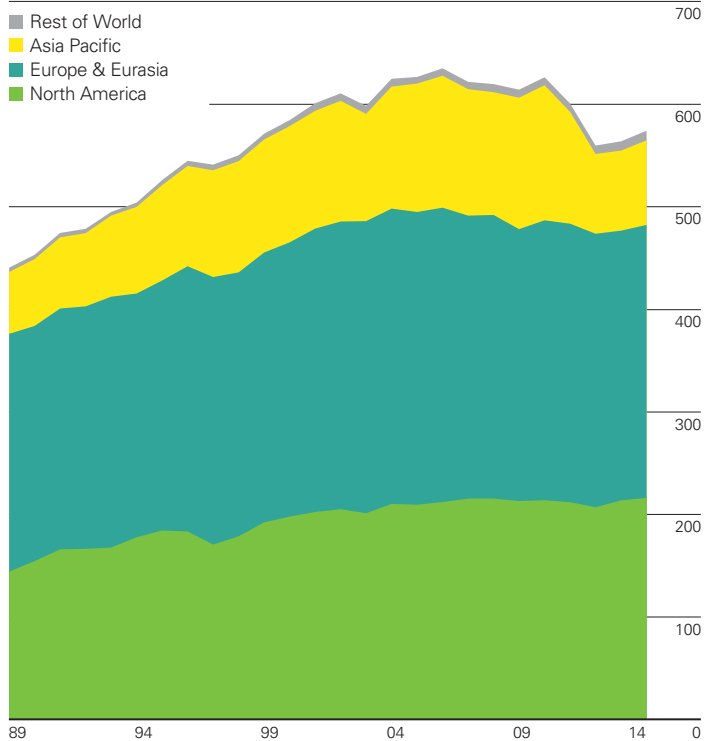
*Based on gross generation and not accounting for cross-border electricity supply. Converted on the basis of thermal equivalence assuming 38% conversion efficiency in a modern thermal power station.

†Less than 0.05.

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

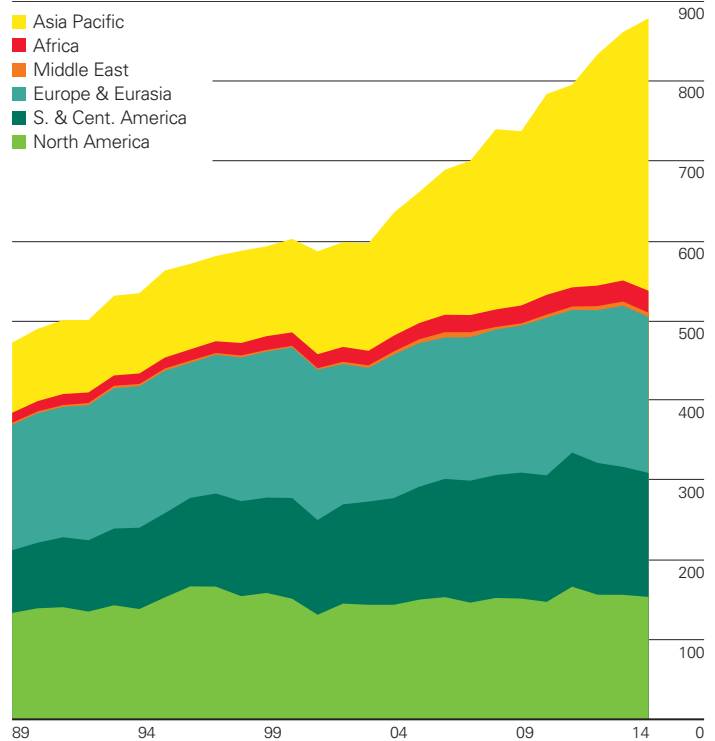
Nuclear energy consumption by region

Million tonnes oil equivalent



Hydroelectricity consumption by region

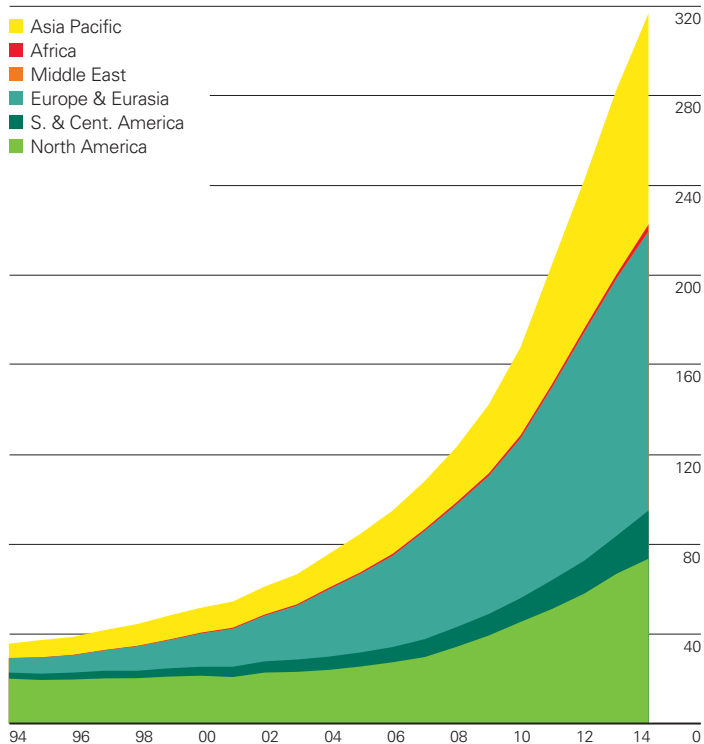
Million tonnes oil equivalent



World nuclear power generation increased by 1.8%, significantly faster than the 10-year average of -0.8%. Gains in South Korea, China, France and North America more than offset declines in Japan, Belgium and the UK. Global hydroelectric output grew by 2.0%. This was slower than the previous two years and below the 10-year average of 3.3%. Nearly all global growth came from China which grew 15.7%. This was partially offset by large declines in Brazil, Turkey, North America and Russia.

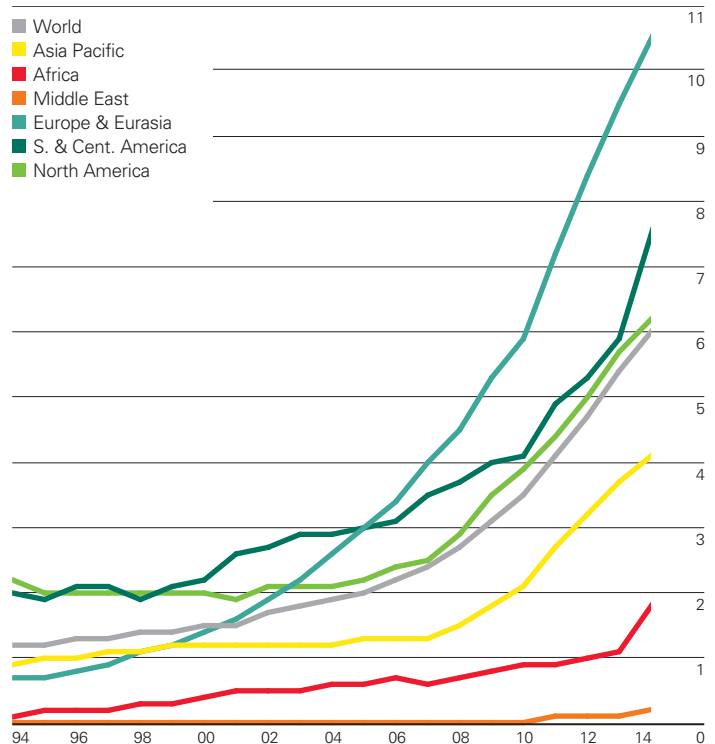
Other renewables consumption by region

Million tonnes oil equivalent



Other renewables share of power generation by region

Percentage



Renewable energy in power grew by 12.0%, the lowest rate of growth since 2006. Nevertheless renewables continued to increase their share of electricity production, accounting for 6.0% of global electricity. Asia Pacific contributed the largest growth increment, led by China, while Africa recorded the fastest growth rate. Europe & Eurasia continues to lead in terms of share of power generation, with non-hydro renewables now supplying nearly 17% of EU power generation.

Other renewables consumption*

Million tonnes oil equivalent	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
US	19.6	20.6	22.7	24.7	29.5	33.6	38.9	45.0	50.6	58.7	65.0	10.8%	20.5%
Canada	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.3%	1.5%
Mexico	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.7	9.2%	1.2%
Total North America	24.0	25.5	27.4	29.7	34.3	39.3	45.4	51.3	58.1	66.9	73.6	10.0%	23.2%
Argentina	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	5.7%	0.2%
Brazil	3.7	4.2	4.3	5.0	5.5	5.9	7.3	9.0	10.1	11.9	15.4	30.2%	4.9%
Chile	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	44.5%	0.6%
Colombia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.3%	♦
Ecuador	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	0.1	39.9%	♦
Peru	†	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	27.0%	0.1%
Trinidad & Tobago	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	9.5%	♦
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	157.1%	♦
Other S. & Cent. America	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	13.3%	0.9%
Total S. & Cent. America	5.9	6.3	6.8	8.0	8.8	9.6	10.6	12.9	14.7	16.9	21.5	27.5%	6.8%
Austria	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	11.9%	0.7%
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	575.0%	♦
Belarus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	0.6%	♦
Belgium	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.1	10.9%	1.0%
Bulgaria	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	0.7	4.2%	0.2%
Czech Republic	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	14.4%	0.5%
Denmark	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.1	13.1%	1.3%
Finland	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	0.1%	0.9%
France	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.4	5.5	5.9	6.5	10.5%	2.1%
Germany	8.3	9.7	11.7	15.2	16.5	17.2	19.0	24.0	27.5	29.3	31.7	8.3%	10.0%
Greece	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.0	11.4%	0.6%
Hungary	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-2.4%	0.2%
Republic of Ireland	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	12.1%	0.4%
Italy	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.8	8.4	11.4	13.4	14.8	10.7%	4.7%
Kazakhstan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	95.5%	♦
Lithuania	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	0.3	19.1%	0.1%
Netherlands	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	-4.7%	0.8%
Norway	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	14.1%	0.2%
Poland	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.9	17.3%	1.2%
Portugal	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.6	1.3%	1.1%
Romania	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	1.4	22.5%	0.5%
Russian Federation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1%	♦
Slovakia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	0.3	-7.4%	0.1%
Spain	4.4	5.6	6.2	7.2	8.7	10.7	12.5	12.6	15.0	16.3	16.0	-1.4%	5.1%
Sweden	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.0	3.6%	1.6%
Switzerland	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	13.4%	0.2%
Turkey	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.8	21.7%	0.9%
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	66.7%	♦
Ukraine	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	0.4	17.4%	0.1%
United Kingdom	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.5	5.0	6.5	8.1	11.1	13.2	19.4%	4.2%
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	60.6%	♦
Other Europe & Eurasia	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	6.3%	0.7%
Total Europe & Eurasia	30.0	35.1	40.7	48.3	54.7	61.5	71.3	86.2	101.9	114.7	124.4	8.5%	39.3%
Iran	†	†	†	†	†	0.1	†	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.7%	♦
Israel	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	61.6%	0.1%
Kuwait	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	48.3%	♦
Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	123.2%	♦
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	—	♦
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	—	♦
Other Middle East	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	5.8%	♦
Total Middle East	†	†	†	†	†	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	47.1%	0.1%
Algeria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.2%	♦
Egypt	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	11.5%	0.1%
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	482.2%	0.2%
Other Africa	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.8	40.6%	0.6%
Total Africa	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.9	57.5%	0.9%
Australia	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.1	10.2%	1.3%
Bangladesh	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	0.1	33.8%	♦
China	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	3.6	6.9	13.1	24.6	33.8	46.1	53.1	15.1%	16.7%
China Hong Kong SAR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	0.1%	♦
India	1.9	2.3	3.3	4.0	4.8	6.3	7.6	9.2	11.0	12.5	13.9	11.5%	4.4%
Indonesia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3%	0.7%
Japan	5.4	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.2	9.5	11.6	22.1%	3.7%
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	11.1%	0.1%
New Zealand	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	11.4%	0.7%
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	120.0%	♦
Philippines	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.8%	0.7%
Singapore	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0%	♦
South Korea	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	25.8%	0.4%
Taiwan	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7%	0.4%
Thailand	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	12.9%	0.5%
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	♦
Other Asia Pacific	†	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.7%	0.1%
Total Asia Pacific	15.1	17.2	19.3	21.4	24.7	30.7	39.3	53.7	66.4	82.5	94.2	14.2%	29.7%
Total World	75.7	84.9	95.1	108.2	123.5	142.2	168.0	205.6	242.9	283.0	316.9	12.0%	100.0%
of which: OECD	61.5	69.7	77.4	88.3	99.5	112.0	128.3	150.2	173.4	196.3	215.9	9.9%	68.1%
Non-OECD	14.2	15.2	17.7	19.9	23.9	30.2	39.7	55.4	69.5	86.7	101.1	16.6%	31.9%
European Union	29.1	34.1	39.3	46.5	52.7	59.2	68.6	82.8	97.8	109.7	118.7	8.2%	37.5%
Former Soviet Union	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	12.9%	0.4%

*Based on gross generation from renewable sources including wind, geothermal, solar, biomass and waste, 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.

♦Less than 0.05%.

Note: Other renewables data expressed in terawatt-hours is available at bp.com/statisticalreview

Biofuels production

Thousand tonnes oil equivalent	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 over 2013	2014 share of total
US	6374	7478	9746	13456	19149	21697	25568	28518	27270	28462	30056	5.6%	42.5%
Canada	114	133	160	461	501	721	741	851	1001	1037	1143	10.2%	1.6%
Mexico	–	–	–	4	4	4	13	12	14	53	53	–	0.1%
Total North America	6488	7612	9906	13922	19654	22422	26322	29381	28284	29552	31252	5.8%	44.1%
Argentina	9	9	29	272	632	1048	1790	2397	2468	1970	2577	30.9%	3.6%
Brazil	7154	7835	8729	11323	14132	13962	15575	13197	13547	15782	16656	5.5%	23.5%
Colombia	–	14	131	141	143	295	439	565	612	632	655	3.6%	0.9%
Other S. & Cent. America	148	235	515	610	787	606	314	457	407	406	406	–	0.6%
Total S. & Cent. America	7311	8093	9405	12347	15693	15911	18118	16616	17035	18790	20294	8.0%	28.7%
Austria	48	70	105	220	263	354	375	370	370	354	310	-12.7%	0.4%
Belgium	–	1	21	140	278	473	582	641	539	524	550	4.9%	0.8%
Finland	1	6	11	51	96	267	363	206	174	47	47	–	0.1%
France	387	439	665	1121	2012	2312	2269	1859	2071	2220	2269	2.2%	3.2%
Germany	890	1525	2488	3181	2727	2728	2888	2825	2888	2632	2684	2.0%	3.8%
Italy	272	340	585	443	617	758	670	479	292	432	432	–	0.6%
Netherlands	6	3	22	80	77	241	384	651	1250	1445	1445	–	2.0%
Poland	6	109	144	96	279	393	421	398	631	674	696	3.3%	1.0%
Portugal	–	1	70	153	145	202	275	293	338	208	246	18.2%	0.3%
Spain	210	282	251	352	359	958	1267	809	586	709	938	32.2%	1.3%
Sweden	43	48	81	139	171	238	274	315	305	305	305	–	0.4%
United Kingdom	9	39	219	359	276	220	304	251	287	482	482	–	0.7%
Other Europe & Eurasia	163	296	393	489	931	1170	1249	1314	1223	1241	1280	3.1%	1.8%
Total Europe & Eurasia	2035	3160	5056	6824	8231	10315	11322	10412	10953	11274	11683	3.6%	16.5%
Total Middle East	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	4	4	–	♦
Total Africa	6	6	6	6	11	17	32	25	21	21	21	–	♦
Australia	4	20	54	70	111	165	198	203	176	183	152	-16.8%	0.2%
China	493	622	846	901	1096	1124	1479	1673	1931	2016	2083	3.3%	2.9%
India	99	114	134	136	155	70	113	192	208	248	320	29.1%	0.5%
Indonesia	–	9	44	216	528	464	718	1104	1388	1740	2444	40.4%	3.5%
South Korea	4	9	39	74	141	343	491	308	272	308	302	-1.8%	0.4%
Thailand	3	52	80	138	495	618	661	721	994	1251	1402	12.0%	2.0%
Other Asia Pacific	–	10	106	207	387	435	294	249	392	541	834	54.3%	1.2%
Total Asia Pacific	604	834	1304	1743	2913	3221	3953	4450	5361	6286	7538	19.9%	10.6%
Total World	16445	19704	25676	34841	46502	51886	59752	60888	61658	65928	70792	7.4%	100.0%
of which: OECD	8521	10782	15019	20779	27907	32926	38034	39952	39376	40967	43034	5.0%	60.8%
Non-OECD	7924	8922	10657	14063	18595	18960	21718	20936	22282	24961	27758	11.2%	39.2%
European Union	2028	3136	5007	6753	8089	10134	11141	10196	10841	11197	11606	3.6%	16.4%
Former Soviet Union	11	22	28	50	130	212	181	158	183	194	199	2.6%	0.3%

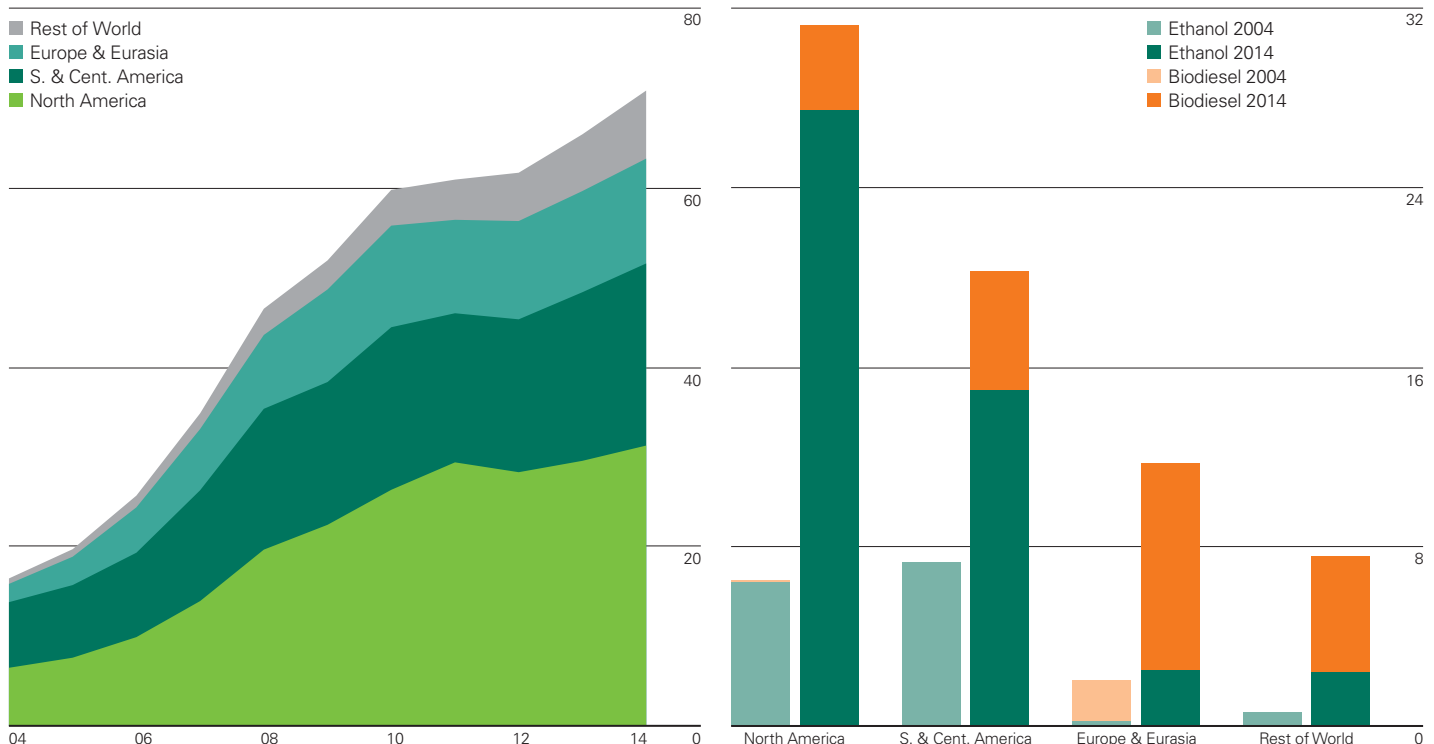
♦ Less than 0.05%.

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

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

World biofuels production

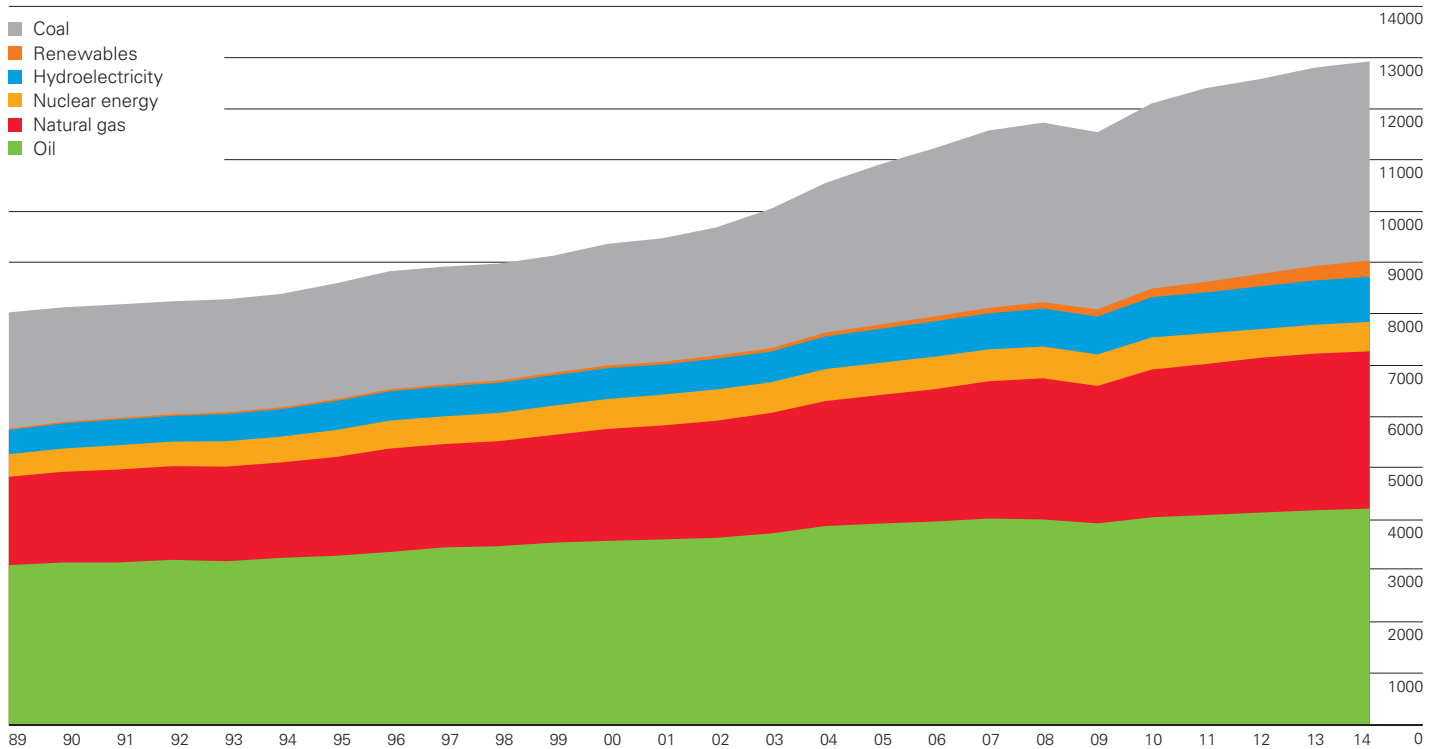
Million tonnes oil equivalent



World biofuels production increased by 7.4% in 2014. Global ethanol production increased by 6.0%, the second consecutive year of growth, led by increases from North America, South & Central America and Asia Pacific. Biodiesel production increased by 10.3% in 2014, despite a decline in production from North America.

World consumption

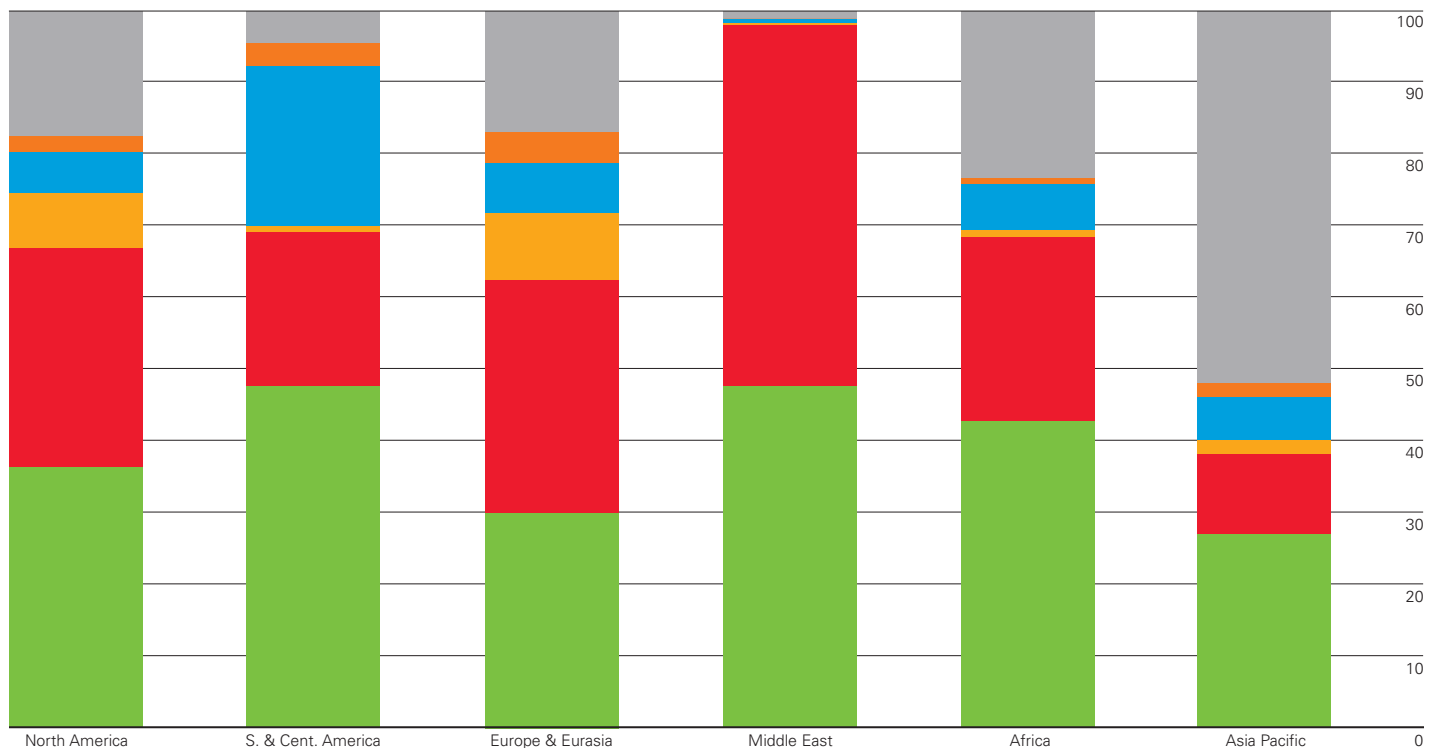
Million tonnes oil equivalent



World primary energy consumption grew by a below-average 0.9% in 2014, the slowest rate of growth since 1998 other than the decline in the aftermath of the financial crisis. Growth was below average in all regions except North America and Africa. All fuels except nuclear grew at below-average rates. Oil remains the world's dominant fuel. Hydroelectric and other renewables in power generation both reached record shares of global primary energy consumption (6.8% and 2.5%, respectively).

Regional consumption pattern 2014

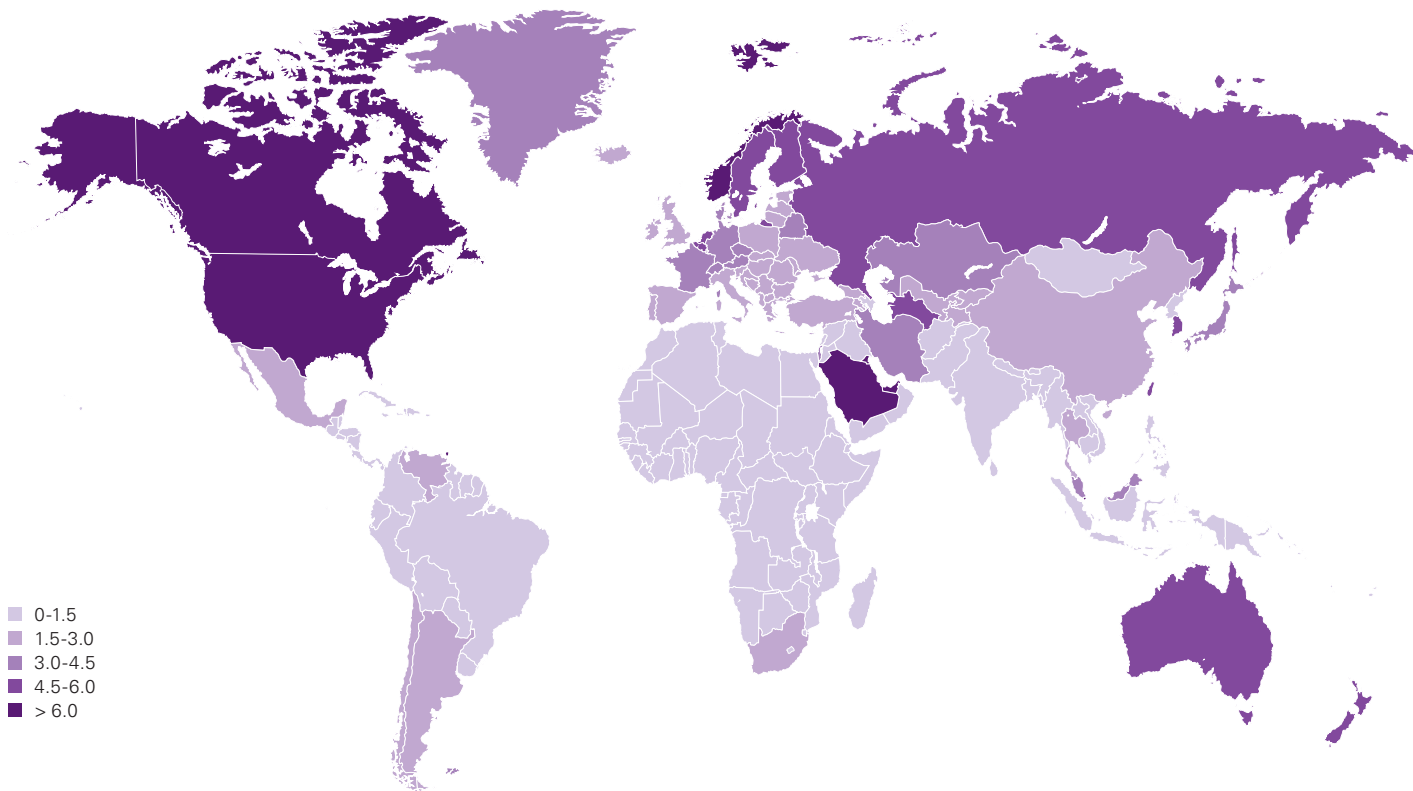
Percentage



The Asia Pacific region once again accounted for the largest increment to global primary energy consumption and continues to account for the largest share (41.3% of the global total). The region accounted for over 71% of global coal consumption for the first time in 2014, and coal remains the region's dominant fuel. Gas is the dominant fuel in Europe & Eurasia and the Middle East, while oil is the largest source of energy in the Americas and Africa.

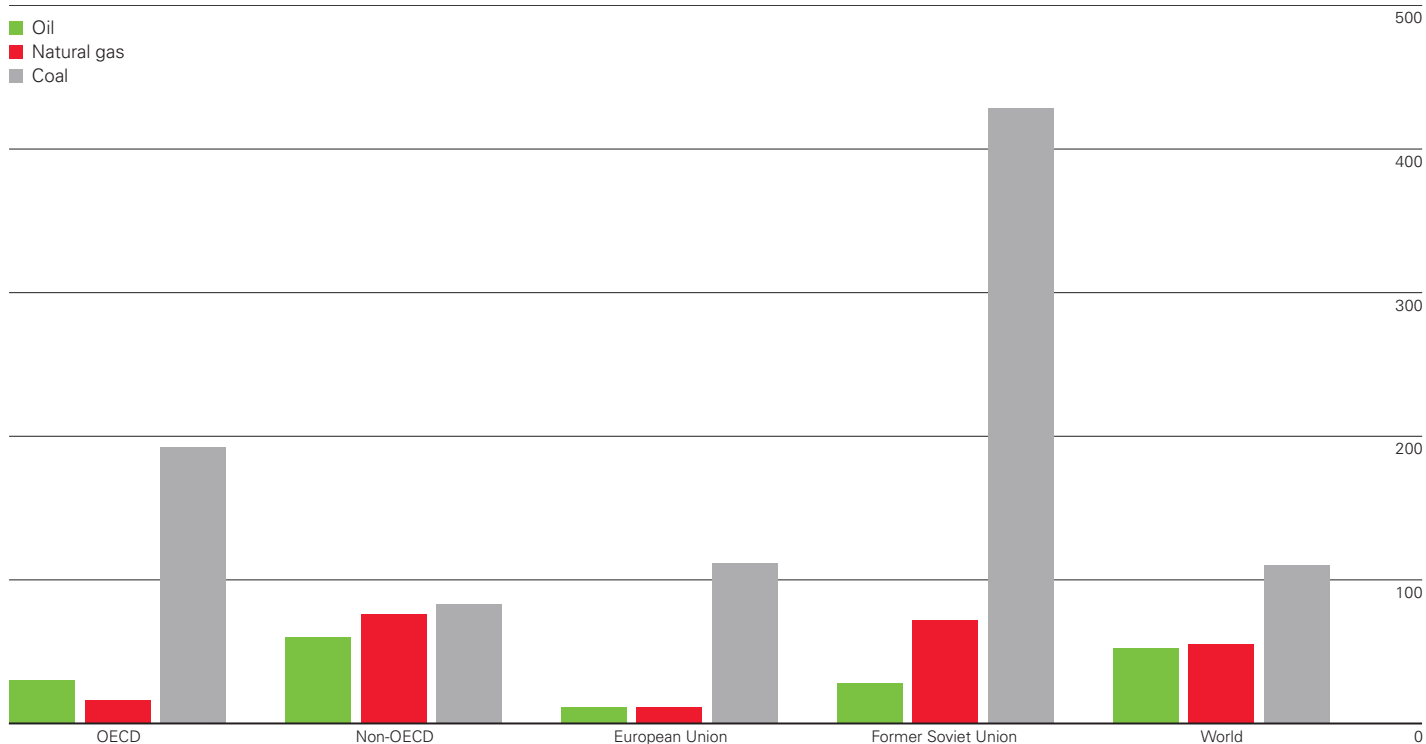
Consumption per capita 2014

Tonnes oil equivalent



Fossil fuel reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios at end 2014

Years



Coal remains – by far – the most abundant fossil fuel by R/P ratio, though oil and natural gas reserves have increased over time. Non-OECD countries account for the majority of proved reserves for all fossil fuels. The Middle East holds the largest reserves for oil and natural gas, and the highest R/P ratio for natural gas; South & Central America hold the highest R/P ratio for oil. Europe & Eurasia holds the largest coal reserves and the highest R/P ratio.

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
Residual fuel oil	0.149	6.7	0.939	1.065
Product basket	0.125	8.0	0.786	1.272

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, Croatia, 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

Questions on data

BP regrets it is unable to deal with enquiries about the data in *BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2015*.

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