



BP Statistical Review 2018

Middle East's energy market in 2017

The Middle East is the world largest oil producing region, accounting for 34% of world production, 45% of crude oil exports and 48% of oil proved reserves

Fast facts

1. Energy consumption increased by 3.4%, below the 10-year average but higher than in the past two years
2. Oil production dropped by 250 Kb/d in 2017 as declines in Saudi Arabia (-450 Kb/d), Kuwait (-120 Kb/d) and the UAE (-80 Kb/d) outweighed increases in Iran (+380 Kb/d) and Iraq (+100 Kb/d)
3. The Middle East accounted for 45% of global crude exports and 31% of global LNG exports in 2017

-0.8%

Decline in oil production

98%

Share of oil and gas in the energy mix

+29 bcm

The strongest growth in gas production since 2011

45%

Region's share of global crude exports

- Energy consumption increased by 3.4% in 2017, below the 10-year average. Growth was particularly strong in Iran (+16 mtoe, over half the regional increase).
- Oil and gas account for 98% of the energy mix and 95% of electricity generation, both unchanged from last year.
- Oil production declined by 250 Kb/d, with the largest declines since 2009 in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and UAE; since 2006 in Oman; and since 2002 in Qatar. Growth focused in Iran and Iraq.
- The region exported 19.9 Mb/d of crude in 2017, representing 45% of global trade. Gross refined product exports of 4.1 Mb/d accounted for 17% of global trade.
- Oil consumption increased by 1.4%, below the 10-year average. Growth was driven by Iran (+5.4%) while Saudi Arabia (-0.5%) saw its highest decline since 1995.
- Gas production increased by 4.9% driven by strong growth in Iran (+10.5%) and Saudi Arabia (+6.1%). In Qatar, production failed to grow for the first time since 1987.
- LNG exports from the Middle East (-2.5% in 2017) represent 31% of global LNG trade. Qatar remained the top LNG exporter in the world (103 bcm).
- Gas consumption increased by 28 bcm. Growth was particularly strong in Iraq (+21.2%), Qatar (+10.3%), Iran (+6.8%) and Saudi Arabia (+6.1%). UAE consumption dropped (-0.5%) for the first time since 2014.
- Electricity generation increased by 4.2% in 2017, below the 10-year average of 5.4%. Growth in Saudi Arabia (+5 TWh) was the lowest since 1999, while Iran's increase (+18 TWh) was the highest ever.
- Energy intensity (the amount of energy required per unit of GDP) in 2017 exhibited the highest growth since 2009 and second highest since 2002. It increased by 2.6%, after dropping by 3.4% in 2016.
- CO₂ emissions from energy use increased by 2.9% in 2017 and the region's share of global emissions reached a record level (6.3%).