



BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2008

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Find out more online

BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2008 is available online at www.bp.com/statisticalreview. The website contains all the tables and charts found in the latest printed edition, plus a number of extras, including:

- Historical data from 1965 for many sections.
- Additional data for natural gas, coal, hydroelectricity, nuclear energy, electricity and renewables.
- An energy charting tool, where you can view predetermined reports or chart-specific data according to energy type, region and year.
- An oil, natural gas and LNG conversion calculator.
- PDF versions and PowerPoint slide packs of the charts, maps and graphs, plus an Excel workbook of the historical data.
- A German translation of the Review.
- A Russian translation of highlights from the Review.

About the Review

For 57 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.

About BP

BP is one of the world's largest oil and gas companies, serving millions of customers in more than 100 countries across six continents. Our business segments are Exploration and Production and Refining and Marketing. Through these business segments, we provide fuel for transportation, retail brands and energy for heat and light.

The data series for proved oil and gas reserves in *BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2008* does not necessarily meet the definitions, guidelines and practices used for determining proved reserves at company level, for instance, under UK accounting rules contained in the Statement of Recommended Practice, 'Accounting for Oil and Gas Exploration, Development, Production and Decommissioning Activities' (UK SORP) or as published by the US Securities and Exchange Commission, nor does it necessarily represent BP's view of proved reserves by country. Rather, the data series has been compiled using a combination of primary official sources and third-party data.

Group chief executive's introduction



Welcome to the 2008 edition of the BP Statistical Review of World Energy. This publication's purpose has always been to provide objective data about world energy markets, and I believe it will perform a particularly important role this year.

The defining feature of global energy markets remains high and volatile prices, reflecting a tight balance of supply and demand. This has put issues such as energy security, energy trade and alternative energies at the forefront of the political agenda worldwide. At such a time, reliable data is an invaluable tool for decision makers and analysts both inside and outside the industry.

World economic growth was strong last year, despite financial market turmoil that began in August, and this continued to support global energy consumption. Although growth in consumption slowed in 2007 compared with 2006, it was still above the 10-year average for the fifth consecutive year.

The oil price has been on an upward path for more than six years now. According to our data series, which goes back to 1861, that is the longest period of rising prices on record – and we know how this has continued so far this year.

Coal – seen as affordable and locally produced in many parts of the world – was the fastest growing fossil fuel for the fifth year in a row. Globally, oil consumption rose, but at the weakest rate of all the fossil fuels, reflecting the pressure from high prices. Interestingly, oil consumption growth is now concentrated in countries that subsidize consumer prices, primarily oil-exporting nations and rapidly growing non-OECD economies such as China and India.

The ongoing growth in fossil fuel consumption suggests that global carbon dioxide emissions are still rising. However, 2007 was another year of rapid growth for alternative sources of energy, including biofuels, solar and wind power. We have published more detailed data on renewable energy at www.bp.com/statisticalreview.

Turning to production, global output of gas and coal grew last year, but oil production fell. Oil's decline was in part due to net production cuts by OPEC of 350,000 barrels per day (b/d), combined with field maturity in OECD provinces, where output declined by nearly 300,000b/d.

The data in this year's Review again shows the reserves of oil, gas and coal left in the world. It has been 100 years since BP's story began with the first oil discovery in the Middle East. The world's fossil fuel resource base remains sufficient to support growing levels of production. But the continued weakness in oil supply and increasing demand outside the OECD also highlight the challenges we all face in maintaining secure energy supplies. Maturing basins in the OECD, limited access elsewhere, constrained capacity, higher costs and rising resource nationalism challenge consumers and producers alike.

Despite high and volatile energy prices, the data shows how the world's energy markets continue to deliver reliable energy supplies. This Review highlights the interconnected nature of those markets, and how they require producers and consumers to collaborate in solving our mutual challenges. As policy-makers around the world seek to address concerns about energy security and climate change, this points to the importance of supporting a proper role of market mechanisms in energy.

I would like to thank all those around the world involved in the preparation of this 57th edition of the Review, and in particular our government contacts in many countries, who helped to compile the data.

Tony Hayward
Group Chief Executive
June 2008

2007 in review

Global energy consumption growth remained robust in 2007, driven by above-average economic growth and despite continued high prices. OECD countries are showing the most significant reaction to continued high energy prices.

Divergent price movements, between fuels and regions, affected energy market developments in 2007. Crude oil prices rose for a sixth consecutive year – the longest unbroken period of growth in our data set. Natural gas prices increased modestly except in Europe, where spot prices fell substantially. For a second consecutive year, steam coal prices fell in North America but increased elsewhere.



ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS

World primary energy consumption increased by 2.4% in 2007 – down from 2.7% in 2006, but still the fifth consecutive year of above-average growth. The Asia-Pacific region accounted for two-thirds of global energy consumption growth, rising by an above-average 5% even though consumption in Japan declined by 0.9%. North American consumption rebounded after a weak year in 2006, rising by 1.6% – double the 10-year average. Chinese growth of 7.7% was the weakest since 2002, although still above the 10-year average (as was China's economic growth). China again accounted for half of global energy consumption growth. Indian consumption grew by 6.8%, the third-largest volumetric increment after China and the US. EU energy consumption declined by 2.2%, with Germany registering the world's largest decline in energy consumption.

Chinese energy consumption

+7.7%

EU consumption

-2.2%

Oil

Dated Brent crude oil averaged \$72.39 per barrel in 2007, an increase of 11%. Prices rose steadily throughout the year, from a low of just over \$50 in mid-January to above \$96 by year-end. Temporary bottlenecks caused the US benchmark West Texas Intermediate (WTI) to trade at a discount to Brent for the first time since 1979. Discounts for heavy, sour crudes remained high reflecting continued refining constraints.

Global oil consumption grew by 1.1% in 2007, or 1 million barrels per day (b/d), slightly below the 10-year average. Consumption in the oil-exporting regions of the Middle East, South and Central America and Africa accounted for two-thirds of the world's growth. The Asia-Pacific region grew by 2.3%, roughly in line with the historical average even though growth in China and Japan was below average, with strong growth in a number of emerging economies. OECD consumption fell by 0.9%, or nearly 400,000b/d. The global growth rate for light distillates matched that of middle distillates for the first time since 2002 due to strong petrochemicals demand.

Global oil production fell by 0.2%, or 130,000b/d, the first decline since 2002. OPEC production dropped by 350,000b/d due to the cumulative impact of production cuts implemented in November 2006 and February 2007. Among the 10 members participating in production cuts, crude oil output fell by 900,000b/d. Saudi Arabia's output dropped by 440,000b/d, the largest decline in the world last year. Increased output in Angola and Iraq, and growing supply of condensates/natural gas liquids (NGLs), partially offset that decline.

Oil production growth outside OPEC remained weak, rising by 230,000b/d in 2007. OECD output declines moderated, but nonetheless fell for a fifth consecutive year. Production in both Norway and Mexico declined by more than 200,000b/d. Former



Global oil consumption grew by 1.1% in 2007. Consumption growth was robust in oil-exporting countries.

Soviet Union output rose by nearly 500,000b/d, with Azerbaijan and Russia each growing by more than 200,000b/d.

International trade in crude oil and refined products rose despite OPEC production cuts and rising domestic consumption in oil-exporting countries. Much of this growth was in refined products, a reflection of imbalances and constraints in the world's refining system.

World primary energy consumption increased by 2.4% in 2007



Natural gas

World natural gas consumption grew by an above-average 3.1% in 2007, although only North America, Asia Pacific and Africa recorded above-average regional growth. The US accounted for nearly half of the world's gas consumption growth, driven by cold winter weather and strong demand for gas in power generation. Natural gas accounted for nearly all the growth in US energy consumption. Chinese consumption grew by 19.9% and accounted for the second-largest increment to global gas consumption. EU consumption declined by 1.6% – the second consecutive decline – in the face of warm winter weather.

Gas production rose by 2.4% in 2007.

As was the case for consumption, the US accounted for the largest increment to supply, growing by 4.3%, the strongest growth since 1984. EU production declined by 6.4%, with UK output falling by 9.5%, the world's largest volumetric decline for a second consecutive year. A small decline in Russian production was more than offset by strong growth elsewhere in the Former Soviet Union. China and Qatar recorded the second- and third-largest increments to production, increasing by 18.4% and 17.9% respectively.

International trade in natural gas was weak again in 2007, growing by 2.3%, less than half the 10-year average. Global pipeline exports stagnated once again, due to weak European consumption. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) shipments rose by 7.3%, in line with the historical average, supported by continued growth in shipments from Qatar and Nigeria. Atlantic and Pacific basin LNG trade continued to integrate. US LNG receipts rose by one-third as a large price premium to European spot markets resulted in the diversion of cargoes to the US.

US gas consumption
increase in 2007

6.5%

Gas consumption rose by 3.1% in 2007, slightly above the 10-year average. The US accounted for the largest incremental growth in both production and consumption.



Coal has been the fastest-growing major fuel for five consecutive years.



Other fuels

Coal was the fastest growing fuel in the world for the fifth consecutive year. Global consumption rose by 4.5%, above the 10-year average of 3.2%. Consumption growth was widespread, with growth in every region except the Middle East exceeding the 10-year average. Chinese coal consumption rose by 7.9%, the weakest growth since 2002 but still sufficient to account for more than two-thirds of global growth. Indian consumption rose by 6.6% and OECD consumption rose by 1.3%, both above-average figures.

Nuclear power output fell by 2%, the steepest decline on record. However, more than 90% of this decline was accounted for by Germany and Japan, which saw the world's largest nuclear power plant closed following an earthquake. Hydroelectric generation increased by 1.7%, slightly below the 10-year average. Increased capacity in China and Brazil, along with improved hydro availability in Canada and Northern Europe, was partially offset by drought-related declines in the US and southern Europe.

Renewable energy remains a small share of total global energy use, but most renewable sources experienced rapid growth in 2007. Ethanol output rose by 27.8%. Global capacity for wind and solar electricity generation grew

broadly in line with historical averages of 28.5% and 37%, respectively. Data on global ethanol production and wind, solar, and geothermal power generating capacity, as well as global electricity output, is available at www.bp.com/statisticalreview.

Chinese share of world energy consumption growth in 2007

52%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to the numerous contacts worldwide who provide the basic data for this publication.


Proved reserves

	At end 1987 Thousand million barrels	At end 1997 Thousand million barrels	At end 2006 Thousand million barrels	Thousand million tonnes	At end 2007		R/P ratio
					Thousand million barrels	Share of total	
US	35.4	30.5	29.4	3.6	29.4	2.4%	11.7
Canada	11.7	10.7	27.7	4.2	27.7	2.2%	22.9
Mexico	54.1	47.8	12.8	1.7	12.2	1.0%	9.6
Total North America	101.2	89.0	70.0	9.5	69.3	5.6%	13.9
Argentina	2.2	2.6	2.6	0.4	2.6	0.2%	10.2
Brazil	2.6	7.1	12.2	1.7	12.6	1.0%	18.9
Colombia	1.9	2.6	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.1%	7.4
Ecuador	1.6	3.7	4.5	0.6	4.3	0.3%	22.5
Peru	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1%	26.4
Trinidad & Tobago	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1%	14.1
Venezuela	58.1	74.9	87.0	12.5	87.0	7.0%	91.3
Other S. & Cent. America	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.1%	25.2
Total S. & Cent. America	68.1	93.4	111.0	15.9	111.2	9.0%	45.9
Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a	7.0	1.0	7.0	0.6%	22.1
Denmark	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.1%	9.8
Italy	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1%	17.6
Kazakhstan	n/a	n/a	39.8	5.3	39.8	3.2%	73.2
Norway	6.6	12.0	8.5	1.0	8.2	0.7%	8.8
Romania	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	♦	12.4
Russian Federation	n/a	n/a	79.3	10.9	79.4	6.4%	21.8
Turkmenistan	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.1	0.6	♦	8.3
United Kingdom	5.2	5.2	3.6	0.5	3.6	0.3%	6.0
Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.1	0.6	♦	14.3
Other Europe & Eurasia	61.7	68.0	2.2	0.3	2.1	0.2%	12.8
Total Europe & Eurasia	75.8	88.0	144.1	19.4	143.7	11.6%	22.1
Iran	92.9	92.6	138.4	19.0	138.4	11.2%	86.2
Iraq	100.0	112.5	115.0	15.5	115.0	9.3%	*
Kuwait	94.5	96.5	101.5	14.0	101.5	8.2%	*
Oman	4.1	5.4	5.6	0.8	5.6	0.5%	21.3
Qatar	4.5	12.5	27.9	3.6	27.4	2.2%	62.8
Saudi Arabia	169.6	261.5	264.3	36.3	264.2	21.3%	69.5
Syria	1.7	2.3	3.0	0.3	2.5	0.2%	17.4
United Arab Emirates	98.1	97.8	97.8	13.0	97.8	7.9%	91.9
Yemen	1.1	1.8	2.8	0.4	2.8	0.2%	22.7
Other Middle East	0.1	0.2	0.1	†	0.1	♦	10.9
Total Middle East	566.6	683.2	756.3	102.9	755.3	61.0%	82.2
Algeria	8.6	11.2	12.3	1.5	12.3	1.0%	16.8
Angola	2.0	3.9	9.0	1.2	9.0	0.7%	14.4
Chad	–	–	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.1%	17.2
Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.3	1.9	0.2%	23.9
Egypt	4.7	3.7	3.7	0.5	4.1	0.3%	15.7
Equatorial Guinea	–	0.6	1.8	0.2	1.8	0.1%	13.2
Gabon	1.0	2.7	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.2%	23.8
Libya	22.8	29.5	41.5	5.4	41.5	3.3%	61.5
Nigeria	16.0	20.8	36.2	4.9	36.2	2.9%	42.1
Sudan	0.3	0.3	6.6	0.9	6.6	0.5%	39.7
Tunisia	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	♦	16.7
Other Africa	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1%	10.2
Total Africa	58.7	75.3	117.1	15.6	117.5	9.5%	31.2
Australia	3.2	4.0	4.2	0.4	4.2	0.3%	20.3
Brunei	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.1%	16.9
China	17.4	17.0	15.6	2.1	15.5	1.3%	11.3
India	4.4	5.6	5.7	0.7	5.5	0.4%	18.7
Indonesia	9.0	4.9	4.4	0.6	4.4	0.4%	12.4
Malaysia	3.3	5.0	5.4	0.7	5.4	0.4%	19.4
Thailand	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	♦	4.1
Vietnam	†	1.2	3.3	0.5	3.4	0.3%	27.5
Other Asia Pacific	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.1%	11.0
Total Asia Pacific	39.8	40.4	41.0	5.4	40.8	3.3%	14.2
TOTAL WORLD	910.2	1069.3	1239.5	168.6	1237.9	100.0%	41.6
of which: European Union	9.0	8.8	6.9	0.9	6.8	0.5%	7.8
OECD	119.1	113.4	89.5	11.9	88.3	7.1%	12.6
OPEC	676.0	818.7	935.3	127.6	934.7	75.5%	72.7
Non-OPEC†	174.7	184.1	176.2	23.6	175.0	14.1%	14.3
Former Soviet Union	59.5	66.5	128.0	17.4	128.1	10.4%	27.4
Canadian oil sands* Proved reserves and oil sands	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	152.2 1391.7	24.7 193.4	152.2 1390.1		

* More than 100 years.

† Less than 0.05.

♦ Less than 0.05%.

• Remaining established reserves, less reserves 'under active development'.

‡ Excludes Former Soviet Union.

n/a not available.

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

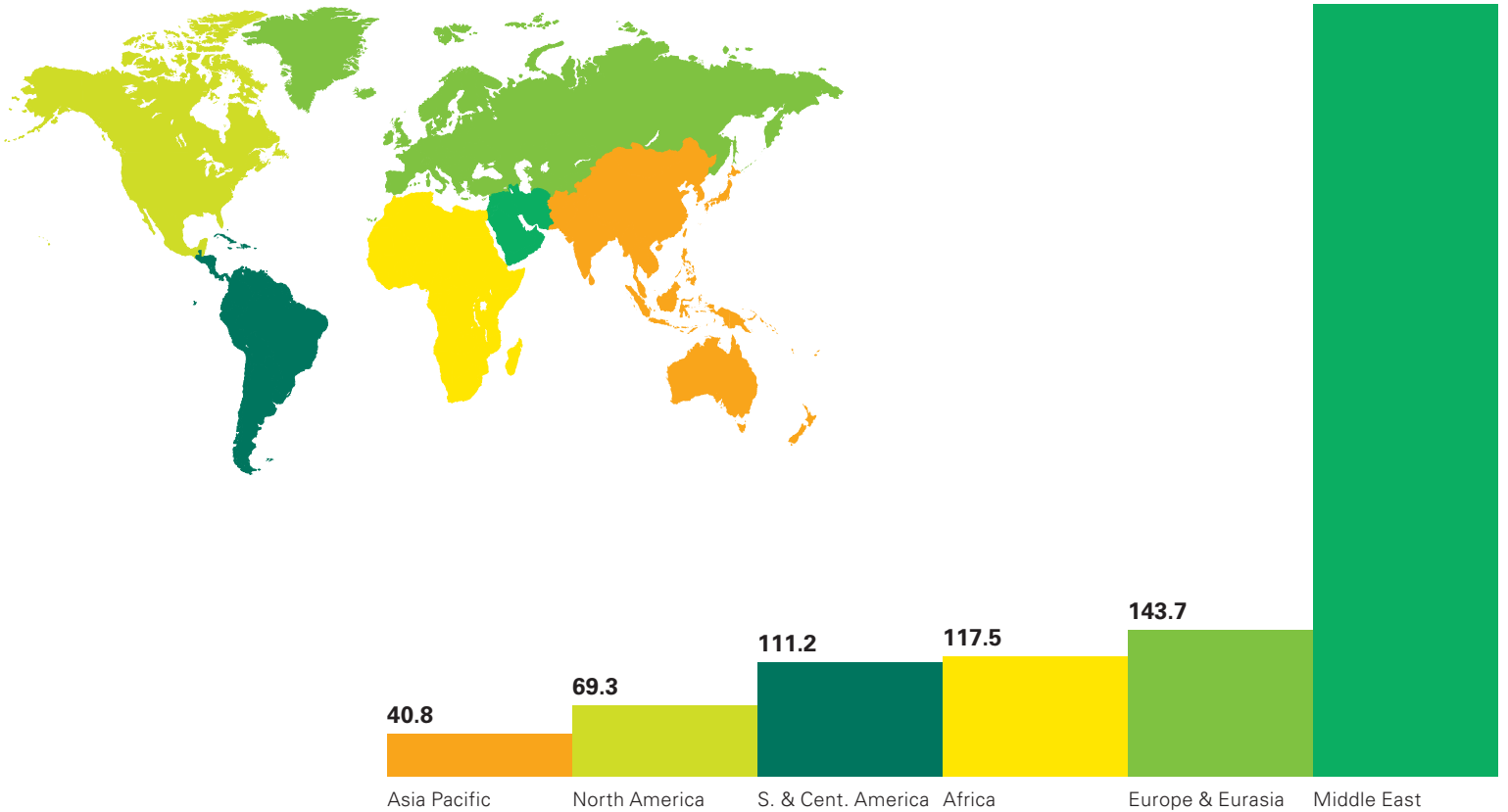
Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratio – If the reserves remaining at the end of any year are divided by the production in that year, the result is the length of time that those remaining reserves would last if production were to continue at that rate.

Source of data – The estimates in this table have been compiled using a combination of primary official sources, third-party data from the OPEC Secretariat, *World Oil*, *Oil & Gas Journal* and an independent estimate of Russian reserves based on information in the public domain. Canadian proved reserves include an official estimate of 21.0 billion barrels for oil sands 'under active development'. Reserves include gas condensate and NGLs as well as crude oil.

Annual changes and shares of total are calculated using thousand million barrels figures.

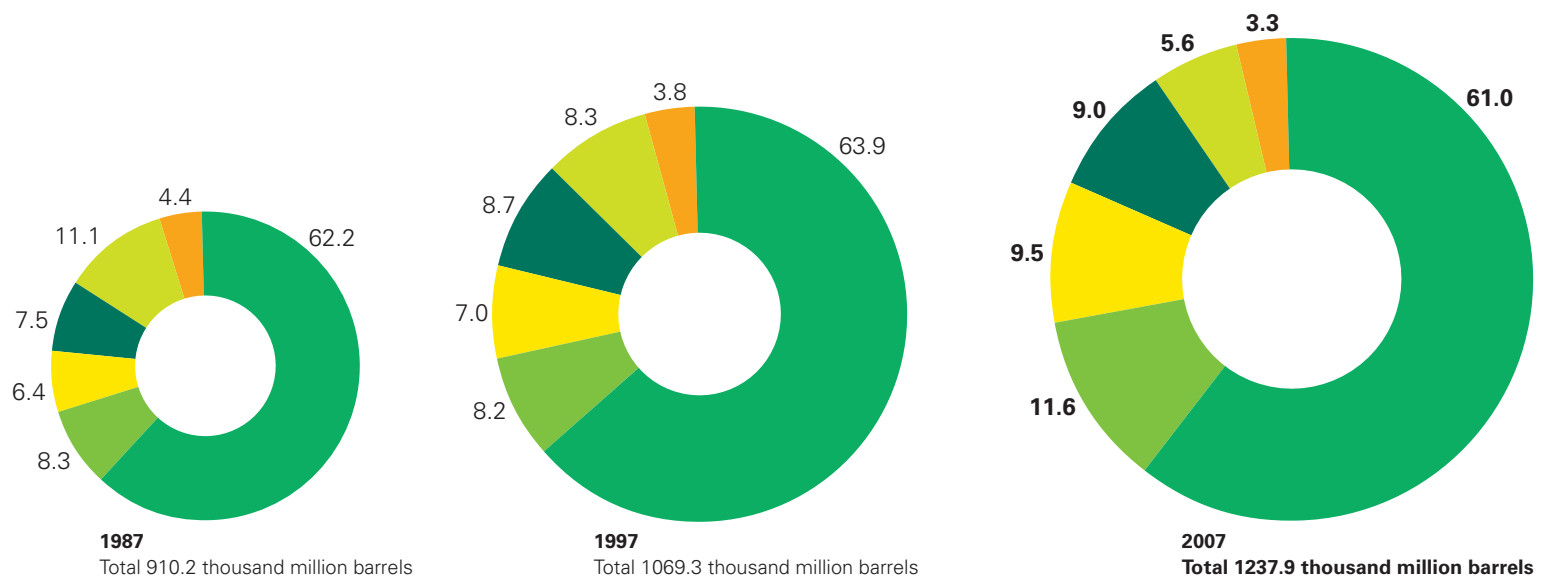
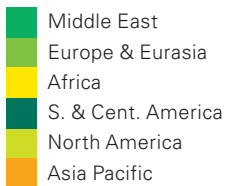
Proved reserves at end 2007

Thousand million barrels



Distribution of proved reserves in 1987, 1997 and 2007

Percentage



**Production***

Thousand barrels daily	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2007 over 2006	2007 share of total
US	8269	8011	7731	7733	7669	7626	7400	7228	6895	6841	6879	0.4%	8.0%
Canada	2588	2672	2604	2721	2677	2858	3004	3085	3041	3208	3309	3.6%	4.1%
Mexico	3410	3499	3343	3450	3560	3585	3789	3824	3760	3683	3477	-5.5%	4.4%
Total North America	14267	14182	13678	13904	13906	14069	14193	14137	13696	13732	13665	-0.5%	16.5%
Argentina	877	890	847	819	830	818	806	754	725	716	698	-2.5%	0.9%
Brazil	868	1003	1133	1268	1337	1499	1555	1542	1716	1809	1833	1.4%	2.3%
Colombia	667	775	838	711	627	601	564	551	554	559	561	0.4%	0.7%
Ecuador	397	385	383	409	416	401	427	535	541	545	520	-4.5%	0.7%
Peru	120	116	107	100	98	98	92	94	111	116	114	-1.3%	0.1%
Trinidad & Tobago	135	134	141	138	135	155	164	152	171	174	154	-12.5%	0.2%
Venezuela	3321	3480	3126	3239	3142	2895	2554	2907	2937	2808	2613	-7.2%	3.4%
Other S. & Cent. America	108	125	124	130	137	152	153	144	143	141	141	*	0.2%
Total S. & Cent. America	6493	6908	6699	6813	6722	6619	6314	6680	6899	6866	6633	-3.6%	8.5%
Azerbaijan	182	231	279	282	301	311	313	315	452	654	868	31.7%	1.1%
Denmark	230	238	299	363	348	371	368	390	377	342	312	-8.8%	0.4%
Italy	124	117	104	95	86	115	116	113	127	120	122	1.6%	0.2%
Kazakhstan	536	537	631	744	836	1018	1111	1297	1356	1426	1490	3.9%	1.8%
Norway	3280	3138	3139	3346	3418	3333	3264	3189	2969	2779	2556	-7.7%	3.0%
Romania	141	137	133	131	130	127	123	119	114	105	105	1.0%	0.1%
Russian Federation	6227	6169	6178	6536	7056	7698	8544	9287	9552	9769	9978	2.2%	12.6%
Turkmenistan	108	129	143	144	162	182	202	193	192	186	198	6.5%	0.3%
United Kingdom	2702	2807	2909	2667	2476	2463	2257	2028	1809	1636	1636	0.2%	2.0%
Uzbekistan	182	191	191	177	171	171	166	152	126	125	114	-8.9%	0.1%
Other Europe & Eurasia	524	506	474	465	465	501	509	496	469	459	456	-0.2%	0.6%
Total Europe & Eurasia	14235	14199	14480	14950	15450	16289	16973	17579	17542	17600	17835	1.5%	22.0%
Iran	3776	3855	3603	3818	3794	3543	4183	4308	4359	4388	4401	0.4%	5.4%
Iraq	1166	2121	2610	2614	2523	2116	1344	2030	1833	1999	2145	7.3%	2.7%
Kuwait	2137	2232	2085	2206	2148	1995	2329	2475	2618	2682	2626	-2.1%	3.3%
Oman	909	905	911	959	961	900	824	756	787	752	718	-4.6%	0.9%
Qatar	692	701	723	757	754	764	879	992	1028	1110	1197	5.3%	1.4%
Saudi Arabia	9482	9502	8853	9491	9209	8928	10164	10638	11114	10853	10413	-4.1%	12.6%
Syria	577	576	579	548	581	548	527	495	450	421	394	-6.5%	0.5%
United Arab Emirates	2567	2643	2511	2626	2534	2324	2611	2656	2753	2971	2915	-2.3%	3.5%
Yemen	375	380	405	450	455	457	448	420	416	380	336	-11.6%	0.4%
Other Middle East	50	49	48	48	47	48	48	48	34	32	32	-	*
Total Middle East	21731	22964	22328	23516	23006	21623	23357	24818	25393	25589	25176	-1.8%	30.8%
Algeria	1421	1461	1515	1578	1562	1680	1852	1946	2014	2003	2000	-0.1%	2.2%
Angola	741	731	745	746	742	905	862	976	1246	1421	1723	20.7%	2.2%
Cameroon	124	105	95	88	81	72	67	89	82	87	82	-5.7%	0.1%
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	168	173	153	144	-6.3%	0.2%
Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	225	264	266	254	234	231	215	216	246	262	222	-15.3%	0.3%
Egypt	873	857	827	781	758	751	749	721	696	697	710	1.4%	0.9%
Equatorial Guinea	60	83	100	91	177	204	242	345	373	358	363	1.6%	0.5%
Gabon	364	337	340	327	301	295	240	235	234	235	230	-2.1%	0.3%
Libya	1491	1480	1425	1475	1427	1375	1485	1624	1751	1834	1848	0.5%	2.2%
Nigeria	2316	2167	2066	2155	2274	2103	2263	2502	2580	2474	2356	-4.8%	2.9%
Sudan	9	12	63	174	217	241	265	301	305	331	457	38.1%	0.6%
Tunisia	81	85	84	78	71	74	68	71	73	70	98	40.2%	0.1%
Other Africa	64	63	56	56	53	63	71	75	72	69	85	24.7%	0.1%
Total Africa	7768	7644	7583	7804	7897	7994	8402	9268	9846	9995	10318	3.2%	12.5%
Australia	669	644	625	809	733	730	624	582	580	554	561	1.8%	0.6%
Brunei	163	157	182	193	203	210	214	210	206	221	194	-12.1%	0.2%
China	3211	3212	3213	3252	3306	3346	3401	3481	3627	3684	3743	1.6%	4.8%
India	800	787	788	780	780	801	798	812	776	795	801	0.9%	1.0%
Indonesia	1557	1520	1408	1456	1389	1289	1183	1129	1087	1017	969	-4.9%	1.2%
Malaysia	777	779	737	735	719	757	776	793	744	748	755	1.0%	0.9%
Thailand	126	130	140	176	191	204	236	223	265	286	309	7.4%	0.3%
Vietnam	205	245	296	328	350	354	364	427	398	367	340	-7.6%	0.4%
Other Asia Pacific	229	217	218	200	195	193	195	186	198	206	234	13.1%	0.3%
Total Asia Pacific	7737	7692	7608	7928	7866	7884	7791	7843	7880	7877	7907	0.3%	9.7%
TOTAL WORLD	72231	73588	72377	74916	74847	74478	77031	80326	81255	81659	81533	-0.2%	100.0%
of which: European Union	3454	3553	3684	3493	3285	3339	3128	2902	2659	2422	2394	-0.9%	2.9%
OECD	21669	21500	21103	21521	21303	21430	21165	20766	19861	19458	19170	-1.4%	23.0%
OPEC	30666	31892	30671	32160	31498	29917	31709	34183	35321	35560	35204	-1.2%	43.0%
Non-OPEC‡	34191	34305	34153	34742	34689	35028	34823	34735	34095	33780	33524	-0.7%	41.0%
Former Soviet Union	7374	7391	7552	8014	8660	9533	10499	11407	11839	12318	12804	3.9%	16.0%

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

‡Excludes Former Soviet Union.

*Less than 0.05%.

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

**Production***

Million tonnes	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2007 over 2006	2007 share of total
US	380.0	368.1	352.6	352.6	349.2	346.8	338.4	329.2	313.3	310.2	311.5	0.4%	8.0%
Canada	120.7	125.1	121.0	126.9	126.1	135.0	142.6	147.6	144.9	153.4	158.9	3.6%	4.1%
Mexico	169.7	173.5	165.2	171.2	176.6	178.4	188.8	190.7	187.1	183.1	173.0	-5.5%	4.4%
Total North America	670.4	666.7	638.8	650.8	651.8	660.2	669.8	667.4	645.3	646.7	643.4	-0.5%	16.5%
Argentina	43.4	44.0	41.8	40.4	41.5	40.9	40.2	37.8	36.2	35.8	34.9	-2.5%	0.9%
Brazil	43.0	49.8	56.3	63.2	66.3	74.4	77.0	76.5	84.6	89.2	90.4	1.4%	2.3%
Colombia	33.2	38.5	41.6	35.3	31.0	29.7	27.9	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.6	0.4%	0.7%
Ecuador	20.2	19.6	19.5	20.9	21.2	20.4	21.7	27.3	27.6	27.7	26.5	-4.5%	0.7%
Peru	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	-1.3%	0.1%
Trinidad & Tobago	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.5	7.5	7.9	7.3	8.3	8.3	7.3	-12.5%	0.2%
Venezuela	171.4	179.6	160.9	167.3	161.6	148.8	131.4	150.0	151.0	144.2	133.9	-7.2%	3.4%
Other S. & Cent. America	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	♦	0.2%
Total S. & Cent. America	329.1	350.0	338.4	345.3	339.9	334.2	318.3	337.9	347.1	345.0	332.7	-3.6%	8.5%
Azerbaijan	9.0	11.4	13.9	14.1	15.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	22.4	32.5	42.8	31.7%	1.1%
Denmark	11.2	11.6	14.6	17.7	17.0	18.1	17.9	19.1	18.4	16.7	15.2	-8.8%	0.4%
Italy	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.9	1.6%	0.2%
Kazakhstan	25.8	25.9	30.1	35.3	40.1	48.2	52.4	60.6	62.6	66.1	68.7	3.9%	1.8%
Norway	156.2	149.6	149.7	160.2	162.0	157.3	153.0	149.9	138.2	128.7	118.8	-7.7%	3.0%
Romania	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.0	1.0%	0.1%
Russian Federation	307.4	304.3	304.8	323.3	348.1	379.6	421.4	458.8	470.0	480.5	491.3	2.2%	12.6%
Turkmenistan	5.4	6.4	7.1	7.2	8.0	9.0	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.8	6.5%	0.3%
United Kingdom	127.9	132.6	137.4	126.2	116.7	115.9	106.1	95.4	84.7	76.6	76.8	0.2%	2.0%
Uzbekistan	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.6	5.4	5.4	4.9	-8.9%	0.1%
Other Europe & Eurasia	25.1	24.2	22.7	22.4	22.2	23.6	24.0	23.4	22.0	21.7	21.6	-0.2%	0.6%
Total Europe & Eurasia	688.6	686.5	699.6	724.7	746.6	786.0	818.9	850.1	844.8	848.1	860.8	1.5%	22.0%
Iran	187.0	190.8	178.1	189.4	186.5	172.7	203.7	209.7	210.1	211.3	212.1	0.4%	5.4%
Iraq	57.1	104.2	128.3	128.8	123.9	104.0	66.1	100.0	90.0	98.1	105.3	7.3%	2.7%
Kuwait	105.1	110.0	102.6	109.1	105.8	98.2	114.8	122.3	129.3	132.4	129.6	-2.1%	3.3%
Oman	44.9	44.7	45.0	47.6	47.5	44.5	40.7	37.5	38.9	37.2	35.5	-4.6%	0.9%
Qatar	33.3	33.6	34.3	36.1	35.7	35.2	40.8	46.0	47.3	50.9	53.6	5.3%	1.4%
Saudi Arabia	454.5	455.7	423.6	456.3	440.6	425.3	485.1	506.0	526.8	514.3	493.1	-4.1%	12.6%
Syria	28.7	28.6	28.8	27.3	28.9	27.2	26.2	24.7	22.4	20.9	19.6	-6.5%	0.5%
United Arab Emirates	120.1	123.5	117.4	123.1	118.2	108.4	122.2	124.7	129.0	139.0	135.9	-2.3%	3.5%
Yemen	17.7	18.0	19.2	21.3	21.5	21.5	21.1	19.9	19.6	17.9	15.8	-11.6%	0.4%
Other Middle East	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	-	♦
Total Middle East	1050.7	1111.3	1079.4	1141.2	1110.8	1039.4	1123.0	1193.1	1215.0	1223.5	1201.9	-1.8%	30.8%
Algeria	60.3	61.8	63.9	66.8	65.8	70.9	79.0	83.6	86.4	86.2	86.1	-0.1%	2.2%
Angola	36.5	36.0	36.7	36.9	36.6	44.6	42.5	48.2	61.2	69.7	84.1	20.7%	2.2%
Cameroon	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.2	-5.7%	0.1%
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	8.8	9.1	8.0	7.5	-6.3%	0.2%
Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)	11.6	13.6	13.7	13.1	12.1	11.9	11.1	11.2	12.7	13.5	11.5	-15.3%	0.3%
Egypt	43.8	43.0	41.4	38.8	37.3	37.0	36.8	35.4	33.9	33.7	34.1	1.4%	0.9%
Equatorial Guinea	3.0	4.1	5.0	4.5	8.8	10.1	12.0	17.1	18.5	17.7	18.0	1.6%	0.5%
Gabon	18.2	16.8	17.0	16.4	15.0	14.7	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.5	-2.1%	0.3%
Libya	70.1	69.6	67.0	69.5	67.1	64.6	69.8	76.6	82.1	85.6	86.0	0.5%	2.2%
Nigeria	113.2	106.0	100.8	105.4	110.8	102.3	110.3	121.9	125.4	120.0	114.2	-4.8%	2.9%
Sudan	0.4	0.6	3.1	8.6	10.7	11.9	13.1	14.9	15.0	16.3	22.5	38.1%	0.6%
Tunisia	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	4.6	40.2%	0.1%
Other Africa	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	24.7%	0.1%
Total Africa	370.3	363.9	360.0	370.9	374.1	378.1	397.8	440.9	467.1	473.4	488.5	3.2%	12.5%
Australia	28.8	27.4	26.7	35.3	31.8	31.5	26.6	24.8	24.5	23.4	23.8	1.8%	0.6%
Brunei	7.9	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.8	9.5	-12.1%	0.2%
China	160.1	160.2	160.2	162.6	164.8	166.9	169.6	174.1	180.8	183.7	186.7	1.6%	4.8%
India	37.3	36.5	36.5	36.1	36.0	37.0	36.9	37.8	36.0	37.0	37.3	0.9%	1.0%
Indonesia	75.7	74.2	68.6	71.5	68.0	63.0	57.7	55.2	53.0	49.9	47.4	-4.9%	1.2%
Malaysia	35.5	35.7	33.9	33.7	32.9	34.5	35.6	36.5	33.9	33.8	34.2	1.0%	0.9%
Thailand	4.8	5.0	5.4	7.0	7.5	8.2	9.6	9.1	10.8	11.8	12.7	7.4%	0.3%
Vietnam	10.1	12.1	14.6	16.2	17.1	17.3	17.7	20.8	19.4	17.8	16.5	-7.6%	0.4%
Other Asia Pacific	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.7	9.2	9.5	10.7	13.1%	0.3%
Total Asia Pacific	370.8	368.9	364.9	381.2	377.1	377.5	373.3	377.2	377.7	377.6	378.7	0.3%	9.7%
TOTAL WORLD	3479.9	3547.3	3481.1	3614.1	3600.3	3575.3	3701.1	3866.7	3897.0	3914.3	3905.9	-0.2%	100.0%
of which: European Union	164.1	168.5	174.8	166.3	155.6	158.2	148.2	137.7	125.7	114.6	113.5	-0.9%	2.9%
OECD	1019.4	1011.5	988.9	1011.1	999.5	1005.3	995.6	977.9	931.8	912.0	899.2	-1.4%	23.0%
OPEC	1484.3	1544.9	1482.1	1560.1	1520.4	1438.0	1523.3	1644.3	1691.7	1701.5	1681.3	-1.2%	43.0%
Non-OPEC†	1633.7	1639.9	1629.1	1660.6	1655.3	1671.1	1664.1	1663.9	1628.2	1612.0	1600.2	-0.7%	41.0%
Former Soviet Union	361.9	362.5	370.0	393.4	424.6	466.2	513.6	558.5	577.1	600.8	624.5	3.9%	16.0%

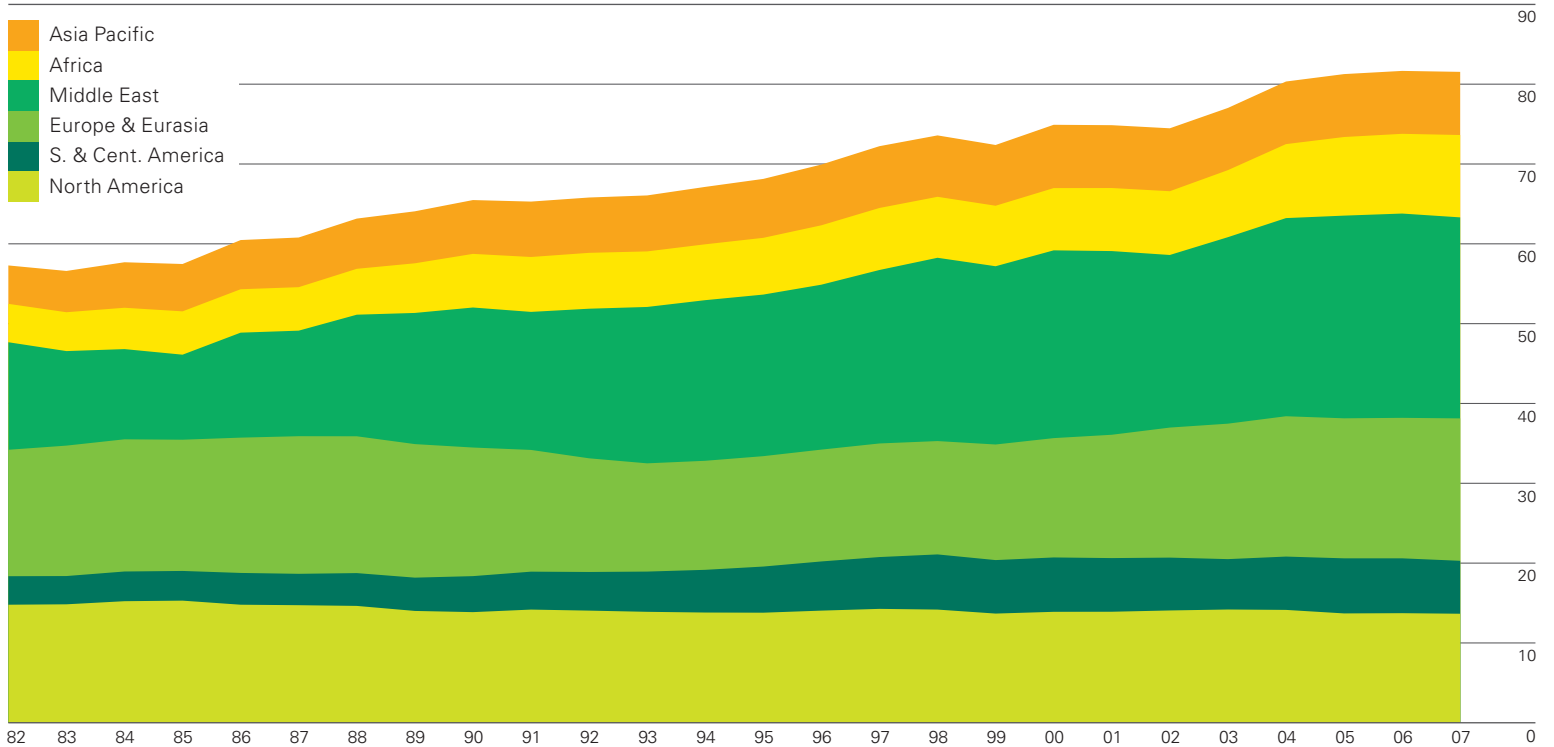
*Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands and NGLs (the liquid content of natural gas where this is recovered separately). Excludes liquid fuels from other sources such as biomass and coal derivatives.

†Excludes Former Soviet Union.

*Less than 0.05%.

Production by region

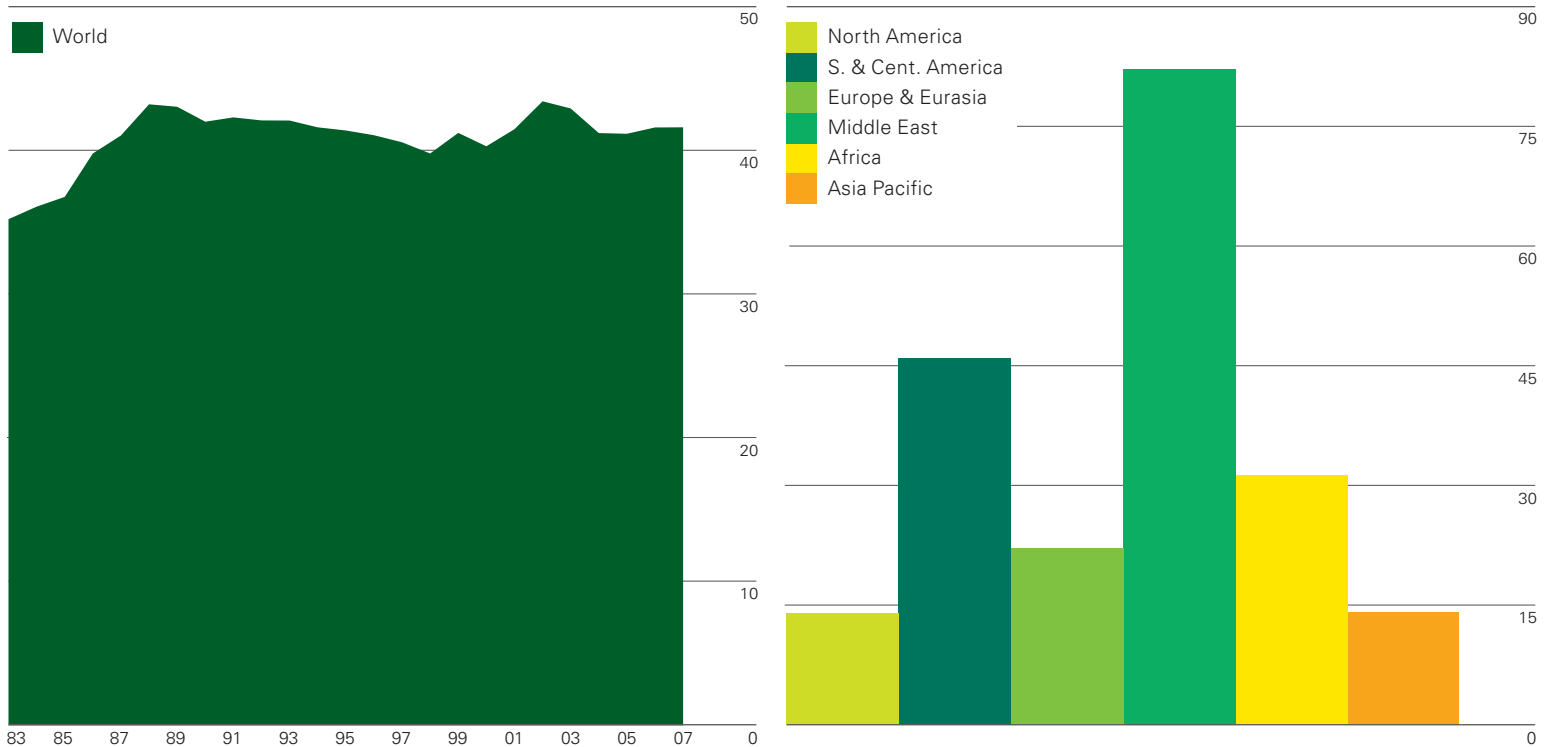
Million barrels daily



World oil production fell by 130,000b/d in 2007. OPEC production cuts led to a decline of 350,000b/d. OECD production dropped again, driven by declines in Mexico and Norway of more than 200,000b/d each. Former Soviet Union production rose by nearly 500,000b/d as both Russian and Azerbaijani output rose by at least 200,000b/d.

Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios

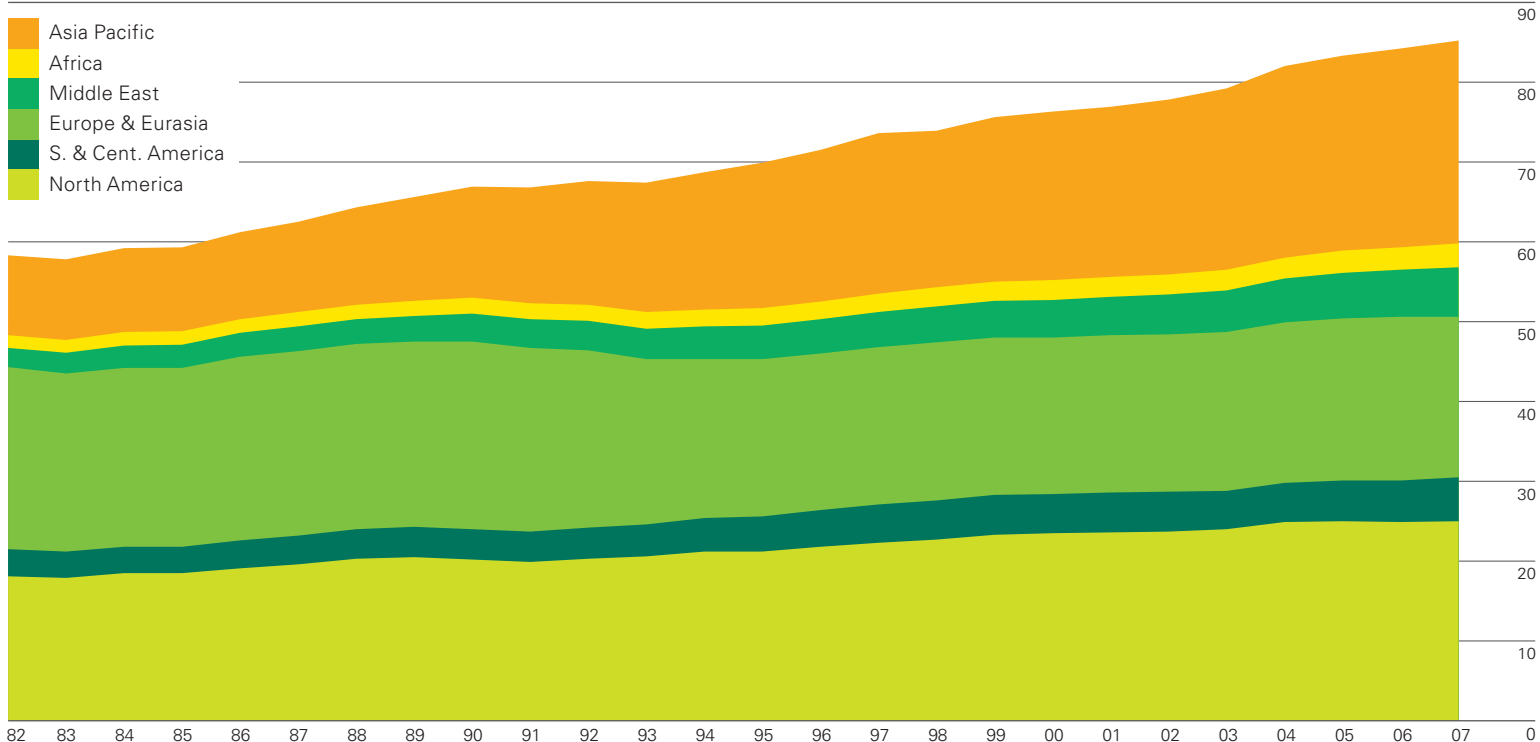
Years



The world's proved oil reserves edged lower in 2007 and the R/P ratio of 41.6 years was unchanged in the face of declining oil production. The level of reserves fell by 1.6 billion barrels in 2007 due to declines in Mexico, Syria, Qatar and Norway, which were partly offset by increases in Brazil, Egypt and Russia.

Consumption by region

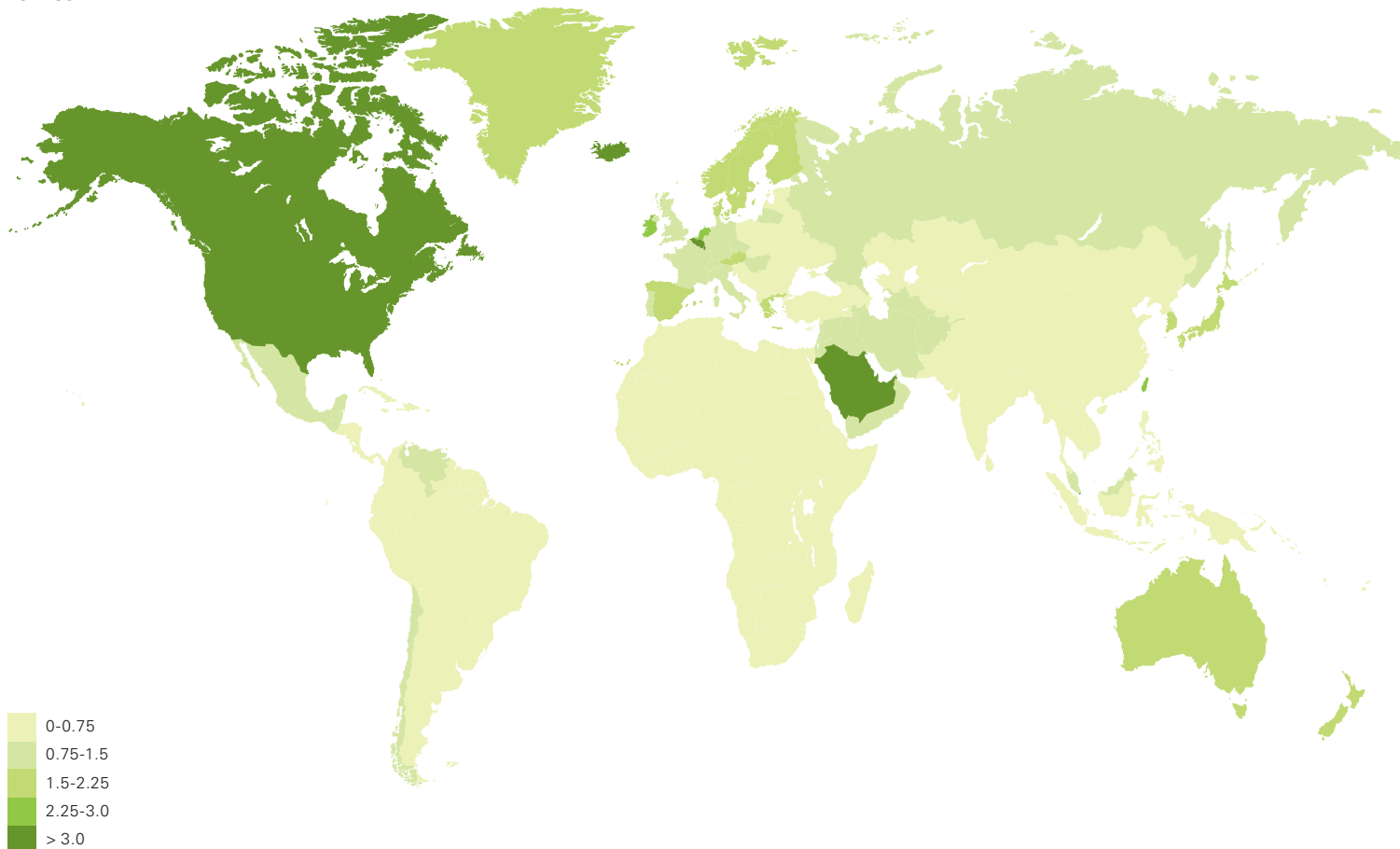
Million barrels daily



World oil consumption rose by about 1mmb/d in 2007, just below the 10-year average. OECD consumption declined nearly 400,000b/d. China accounted for the largest increment to consumption even though the growth rate was below average. Consumption in oil exporting regions was robust.

Consumption per capita 2007

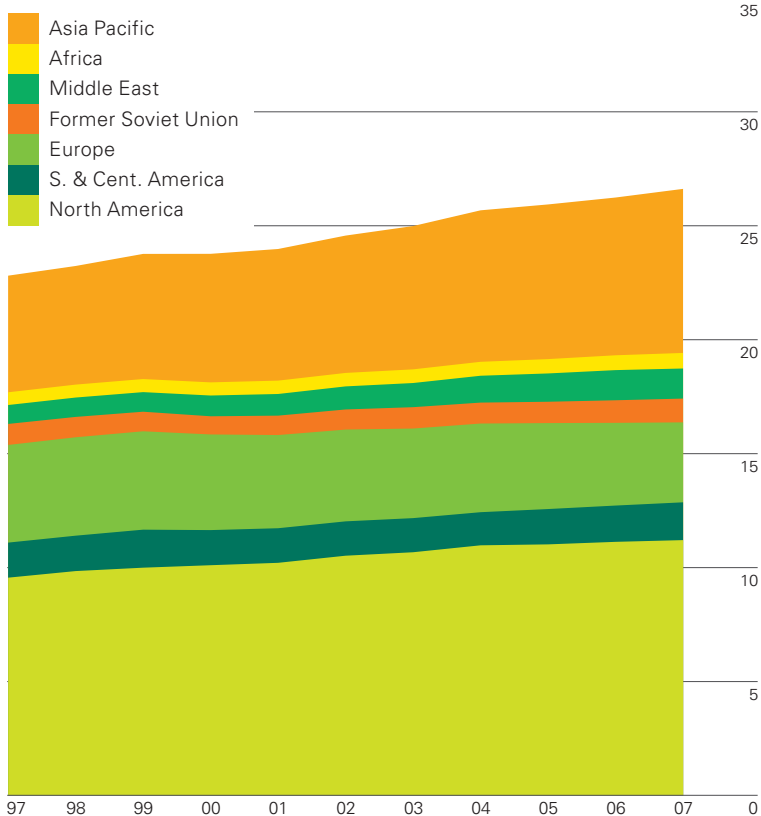
Tonnes



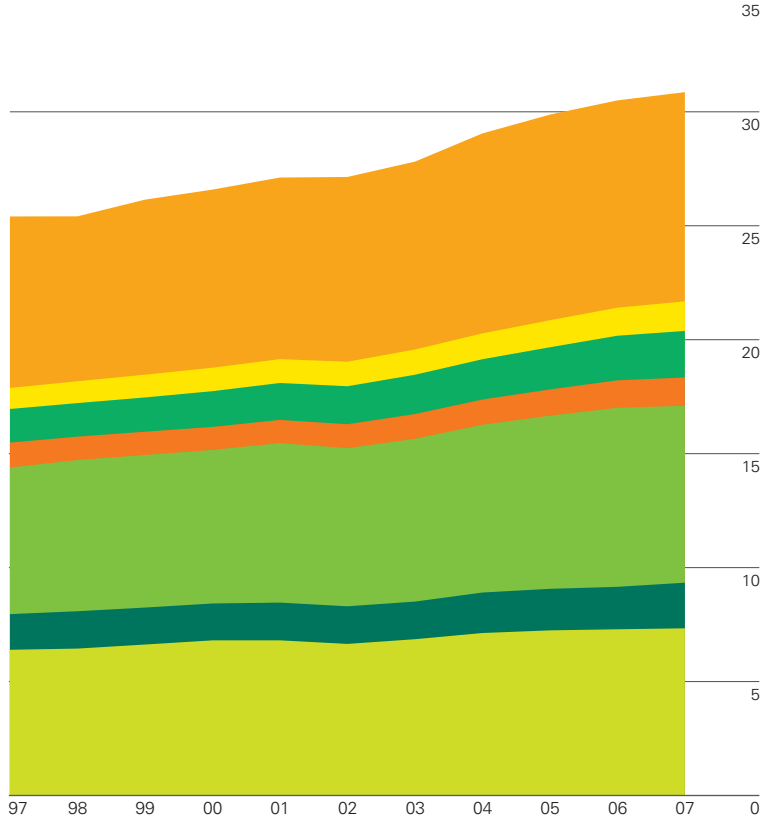
Product consumption by region

Million barrels daily

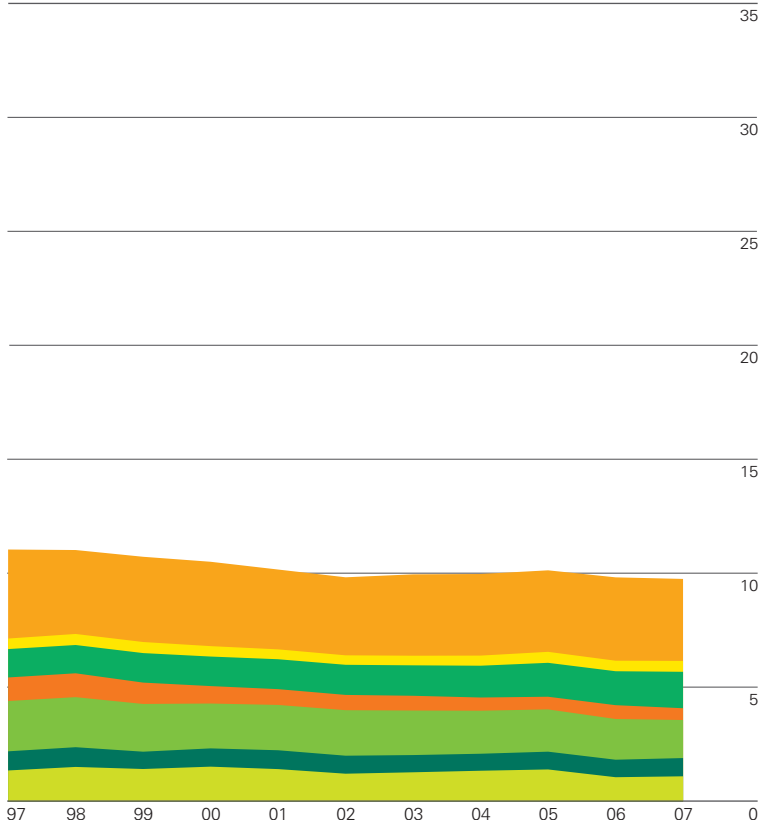
Light distillates



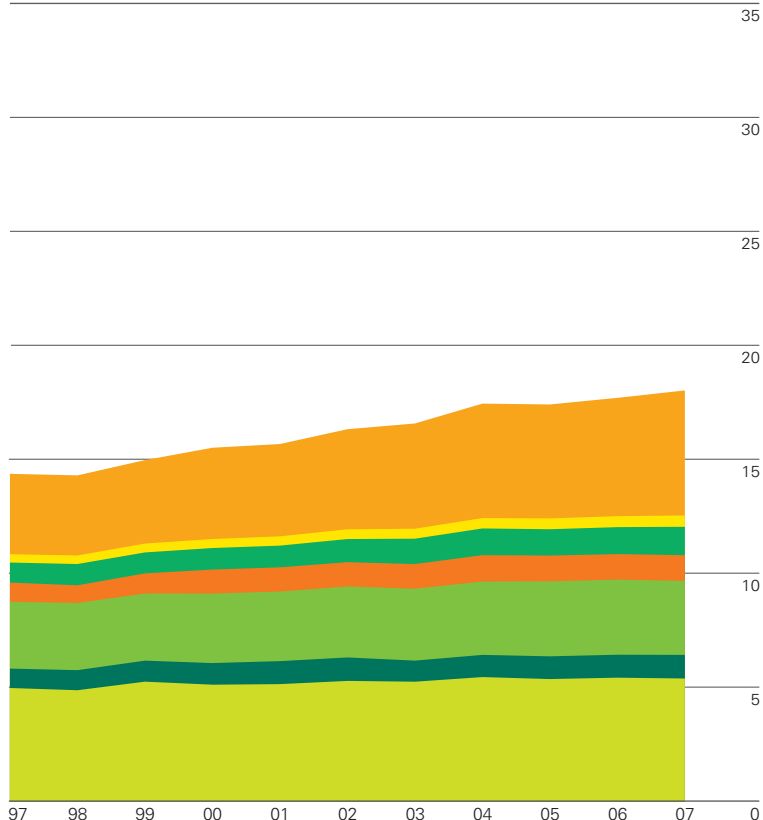
Middle distillates



Fuel oil



Others



Consumption growth was above average for the oil-exporting regions: the Middle East, South and Central America and Africa. Consumption growth was below average for all fuel groups in the EU and, with the exception of fuel oil, the US.



Spot crude prices

US dollars per barrel	Dubai \$/bbl*	Brent \$/bbl†	Nigerian Forcados \$/bbl	West Texas Intermediate \$/bbl‡
1972	1.90	-	-	-
1973	2.83	-	-	-
1974	10.41	-	-	-
1975	10.70	-	-	-
1976	11.63	12.80	12.87	12.23
1977	12.38	13.92	14.21	14.22
1978	13.03	14.02	13.65	14.55
1979	29.75	31.61	29.25	25.08
1980	35.69	36.83	36.98	37.96
1981	34.32	35.93	36.18	36.08
1982	31.80	32.97	33.29	33.65
1983	28.78	29.55	29.54	30.30
1984	28.06	28.78	28.14	29.39
1985	27.53	27.56	27.75	27.98
1986	13.10	14.43	14.46	15.10
1987	16.95	18.44	18.39	19.18
1988	13.27	14.92	15.00	15.97
1989	15.62	18.23	18.30	19.68
1990	20.45	23.73	23.85	24.50
1991	16.63	20.00	20.11	21.54
1992	17.17	19.32	19.61	20.57
1993	14.93	16.97	17.41	18.45
1994	14.74	15.82	16.25	17.21
1995	16.10	17.02	17.26	18.42
1996	18.52	20.67	21.16	22.16
1997	18.23	19.09	19.33	20.61
1998	12.21	12.72	12.62	14.39
1999	17.25	17.97	18.00	19.31
2000	26.20	28.50	28.42	30.37
2001	22.81	24.44	24.23	25.93
2002	23.74	25.02	25.04	26.16
2003	26.78	28.83	28.66	31.07
2004	33.64	38.27	38.13	41.49
2005	49.35	54.52	55.69	56.59
2006	61.50	65.14	67.07	66.02
2007	68.19	72.39	74.48	72.20

*1972-1985 Arabian Light, 1986-2007 Dubai dated.

†1976-1983 Forties, 1984-2007 Brent dated.

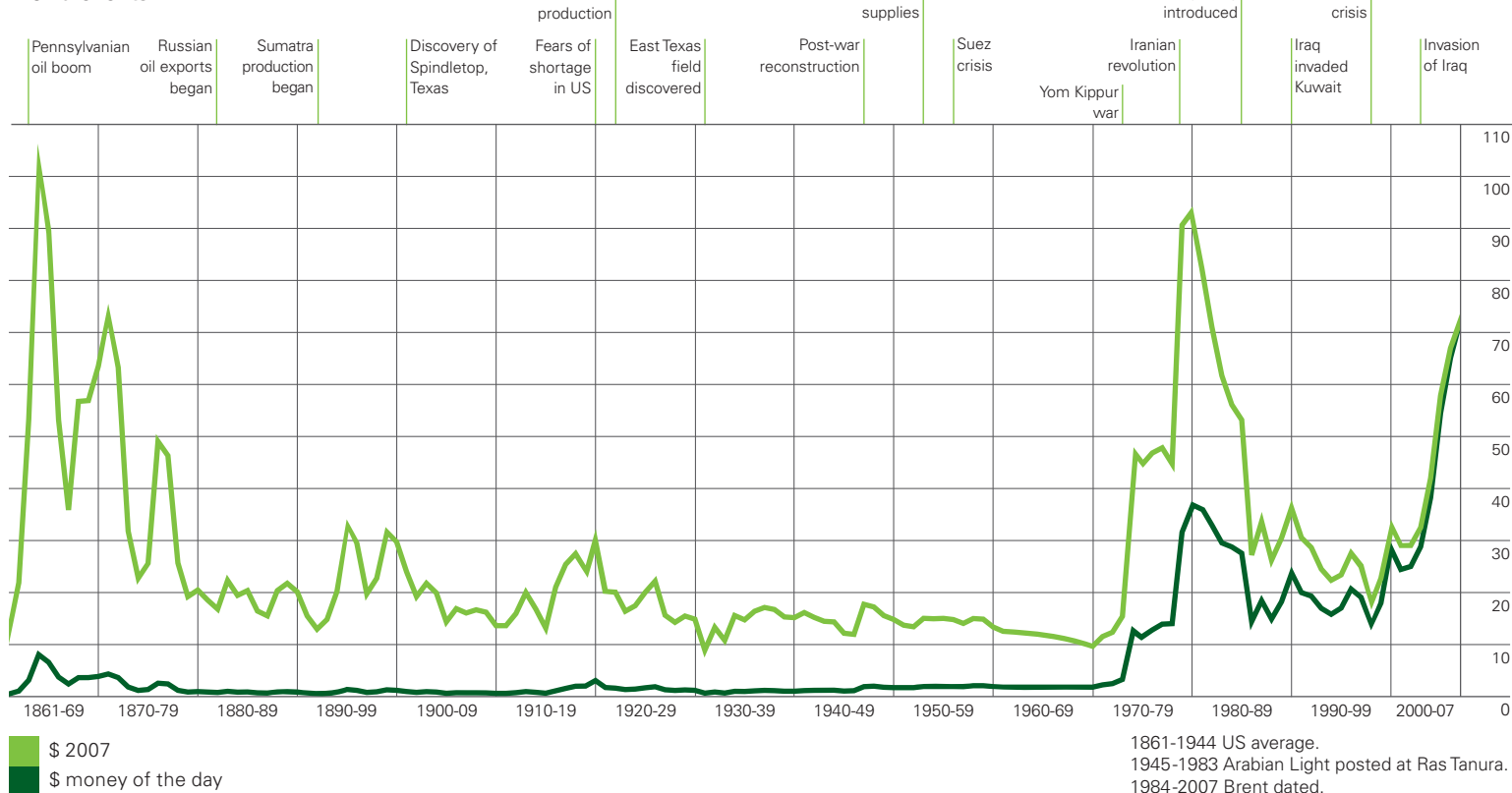
‡1976-1983 Posted WTI prices, 1984-2007 Spot WTI (Cushing) prices.

Source: Platts.

Crude oil prices 1861-2007

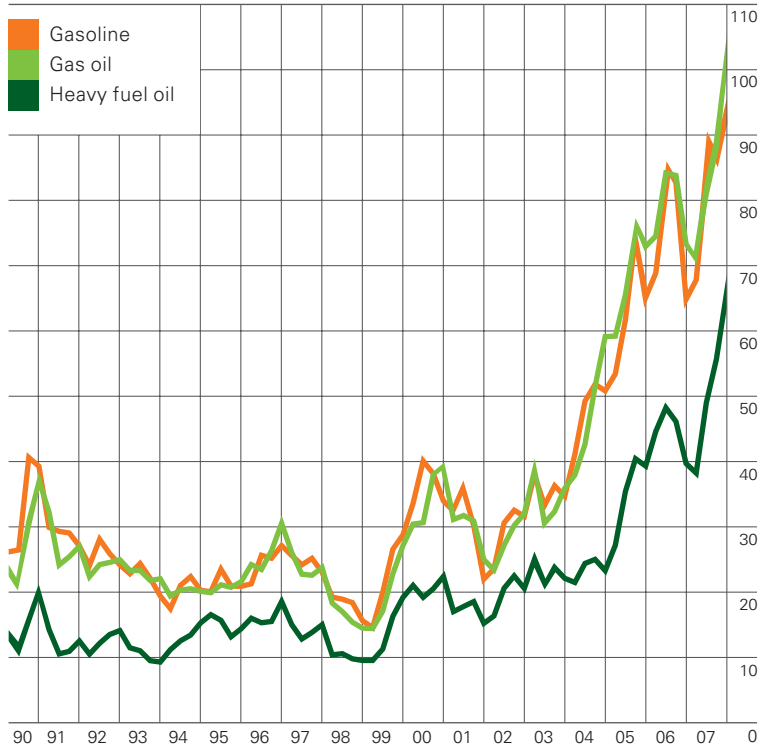
US dollars per barrel

World events



Rotterdam product prices

US dollars per barrel

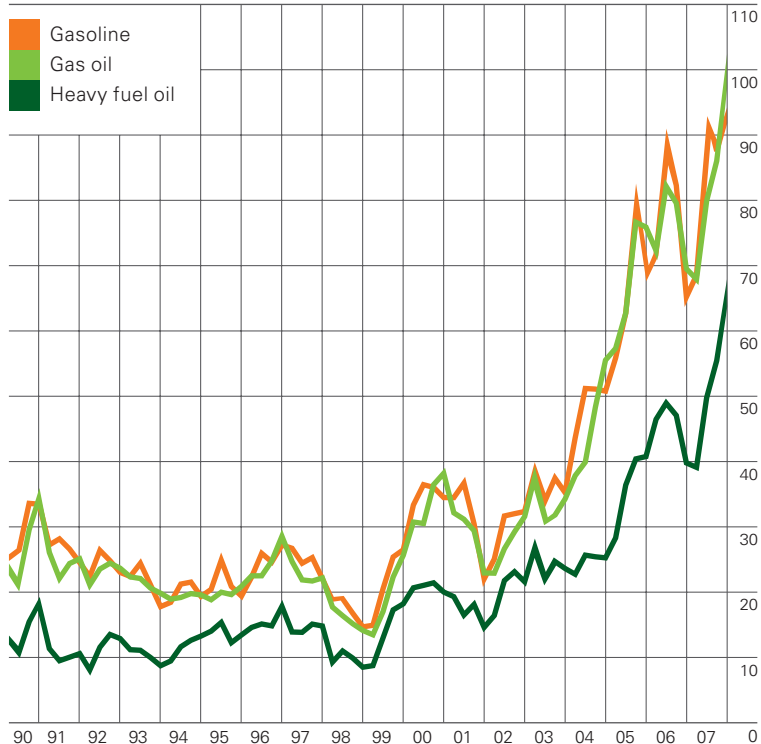


1990 to first quarter 1992: leaded gasoline.
 From second quarter 1992: unleaded gasoline.

Source: Platts.

US Gulf Coast product prices

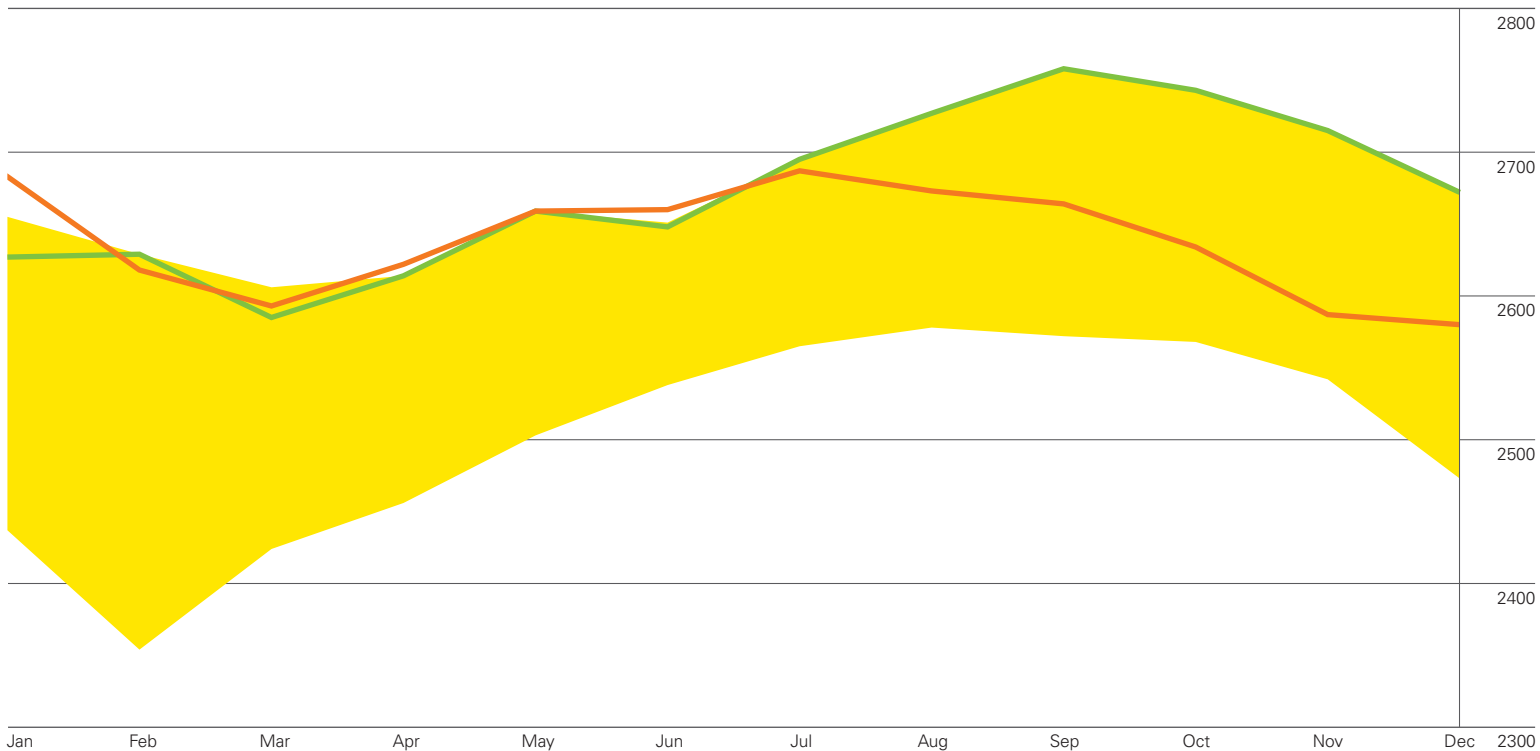
US dollars per barrel



Source: Platts.

OECD total commercial oil stocks

Million barrels



Source: Monthly Oil Data Service © OECD/IEA, 2008.



Refinery capacities

Thousand barrels daily*	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2007 over 2006	2007 share of total
US	15711	16261	16512	16595	16785	16757	16894	17125	17339	17443	17588	0.8%	20.0%
Canada	1811	1844	1861	1861	1917	1923	1959	1915	1896	1914	1919	0.3%	2.2%
Mexico	1449	1449	1449	1481	1481	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	1463	-	1.7%
Total North America	18971	19554	19822	19937	20183	20143	20316	20503	20698	20821	20970	0.7%	23.9%
Argentina	650	648	643	624	612	609	609	610	612	614	624	1.6%	0.7%
Brazil	1750	1768	1796	1849	1849	1854	1915	1915	1916	1916	1928	0.6%	2.2%
Netherlands Antilles & Aruba	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	580	595	2.6%	0.7%
Venezuela	1212	1215	1248	1291	1291	1291	1291	1306	1311	1311	1311	-	1.5%
Other S. & Cent. America	2005	1938	1975	1998	1987	2027	2016	2022	2040	2047	2055	0.4%	2.3%
Total S. & Cent. America	6162	6114	6207	6307	6284	6326	6376	6398	6424	6468	6513	0.7%	7.4%
Belgium	698	732	736	770	785	803	805	782	778	774	749	-3.2%	0.9%
France	1872	1918	1933	1984	1961	1987	1967	1982	1978	1959	1959	-	2.2%
Germany	2170	2206	2240	2262	2274	2286	2304	2320	2322	2390	2390	-	2.7%
Greece	403	403	403	403	412	412	412	412	418	425	425	-	0.5%
Italy	2243	2271	2294	2294	2294	2294	2294	2318	2348	2359	2329	-1.3%	2.6%
Netherlands	1266	1266	1282	1282	1283	1287	1287	1289	1279	1279	1274	-0.4%	1.4%
Norway	308	310	323	318	307	310	310	310	310	310	310	-	0.4%
Russian Federation	5933	5577	5443	5395	5363	5451	5470	5475	5515	5557	5583	0.5%	6.4%
Spain	1265	1247	1247	1247	1247	1333	1333	1358	1377	1377	1377	-	1.6%
Sweden	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	-	0.5%
Turkey	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	693	613	613	613	-	0.7%
United Kingdom	1823	1848	1777	1778	1769	1785	1813	1848	1819	1836	1836	-	2.1%
Other Europe & Eurasia	6352	6327	6073	5969	5978	5892	5889	5925	5863	5720	5756	0.6%	6.5%
Total Europe & Eurasia	25468	25240	24886	24837	24808	24975	25019	25134	25043	25021	25024	*	28.5%
Iran	1350	1500	1602	1602	1602	1602	1612	1647	1647	1732	1857	7.2%	2.1%
Iraq	634	634	634	639	644	644	644	644	649	666	674	1.2%	0.8%
Kuwait	880	895	895	895	745	770	905	905	905	905	905	-	1.0%
Saudi Arabia	1704	1762	1823	1806	1806	1810	1890	2075	2100	2100	2100	-	2.4%
United Arab Emirates	298	235	290	440	674	711	645	620	620	620	620	-	0.7%
Other Middle East	1140	1145	1158	1158	1160	1238	1238	1238	1238	1248	1369	9.7%	1.6%
Total Middle East	6006	6171	6402	6335	6631	6775	6934	7129	7159	7271	7525	3.5%	8.6%
Total Africa	2906	2839	2943	2872	3133	3215	3164	3103	3221	3274	3280	0.2%	3.7%
Australia	793	810	828	828	815	829	756	763	711	694	694	-	0.8%
China	4559	4592	5401	5407	5643	5479	5487	6289	6587	7029	7511	6.9%	8.5%
India	1236	1356	2190	2219	2261	2303	2293	2558	2558	2872	2983	3.9%	3.4%
Indonesia	1016	1096	1119	1127	1127	1092	1057	1057	1057	1130	1163	2.9%	1.3%
Japan	5056	5144	5087	5010	4705	4721	4683	4567	4529	4542	4598	1.2%	5.2%
Singapore	1246	1246	1246	1255	1255	1255	1255	1255	1255	1255	1255	-	1.4%
South Korea	2598	2598	2598	2598	2598	2598	2598	2598	2598	2633	2668	1.3%	3.0%
Taiwan	732	732	732	732	874	1159	1159	1159	1159	1140	1197	5.0%	1.4%
Thailand	824	890	914	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1082	1082	-	1.2%
Other Asia Pacific	1211	1258	1344	1403	1512	1487	1416	1410	1438	1447	1451	0.3%	1.7%
Total Asia Pacific	19271	19722	21459	21641	21852	21984	21766	22718	22954	23824	24601	3.3%	28.0%
TOTAL WORLD	78783	79640	81719	81929	82891	83417	83574	84985	85499	86678	87913	1.4%	100.0%
of which: European Union	15109	15228	15033	15102	15184	15421	15442	15528	15587	15633	15590	-0.3%	17.7%
OECD	42683	43574	43850	44006	43950	44222	44309	44466	44525	44749	44946	0.4%	51.1%
Former Soviet Union	8980	8671	8379	8301	8236	8163	8182	8247	8197	8129	8175	0.6%	9.3%
Other EMEs	27121	27395	29490	29622	30705	31032	31083	32272	32777	33800	34793	2.9%	39.6%

*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 Parpinelli Tecnoc.



Refinery throughputs

Thousand barrels daily*	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2007 over 2006	2007 share of total
US	14662	14889	14804	15067	15128	14947	15304	15475	15220	15242	15148	-0.6%	20.1%
Canada	1694	1709	1714	1765	1812	1862	1880	1957	1882	1843	1869	1.4%	2.5%
Mexico	1436	1446	1378	1363	1398	1390	1436	1436	1415	1407	1395	-0.8%	1.8%
S. & Cent. America	4920	5120	5191	5337	5332	4941	5040	5430	5402	5354	5448	1.8%	7.2%
Europe & Eurasia	19371	19587	19039	19299	19459	19485	19988	20441	20815	20877	20829	-0.2%	27.6%
Middle East	5488	5639	5632	5430	5606	5482	5566	5805	5934	6321	6301	-0.3%	8.3%
Africa	2339	2386	2343	2200	2440	2377	2301	2304	2468	2374	2470	4.0%	3.3%
Australasia	872	866	880	851	847	855	823	820	757	749	767	2.4%	1.0%
China	3084	3060	3686	4218	4215	4395	4823	5382	5916	6155	6563	6.6%	8.7%
Japan	4319	4212	4149	4145	4107	3986	4118	4038	4136	4026	3994	-0.8%	5.3%
Other Asia Pacific	8187	8012	8306	8918	9051	8827	9298	9944	10060	10396	10761	3.5%	14.2%
TOTAL WORLD	66372	66926	67122	68594	69394	68547	70576	73032	74005	74743	75545	1.1%	100.0%
of which: European Union	13571	14087	13562	13762	13698	13474	13730	14088	14161	13996	13748	-1.8%	18.2%
OECD	39393	39881	39388	39750	39763	39080	39887	40455	40262	40083	39783	-0.7%	52.7%
Former Soviet Union	4761	4519	4471	4583	4797	5060	5276	5400	5696	5865	6039	3.0%	8.0%
Other EMEs	22218	22527	23263	24262	24834	24408	25414	27178	28047	28795	29723	3.2%	39.3%

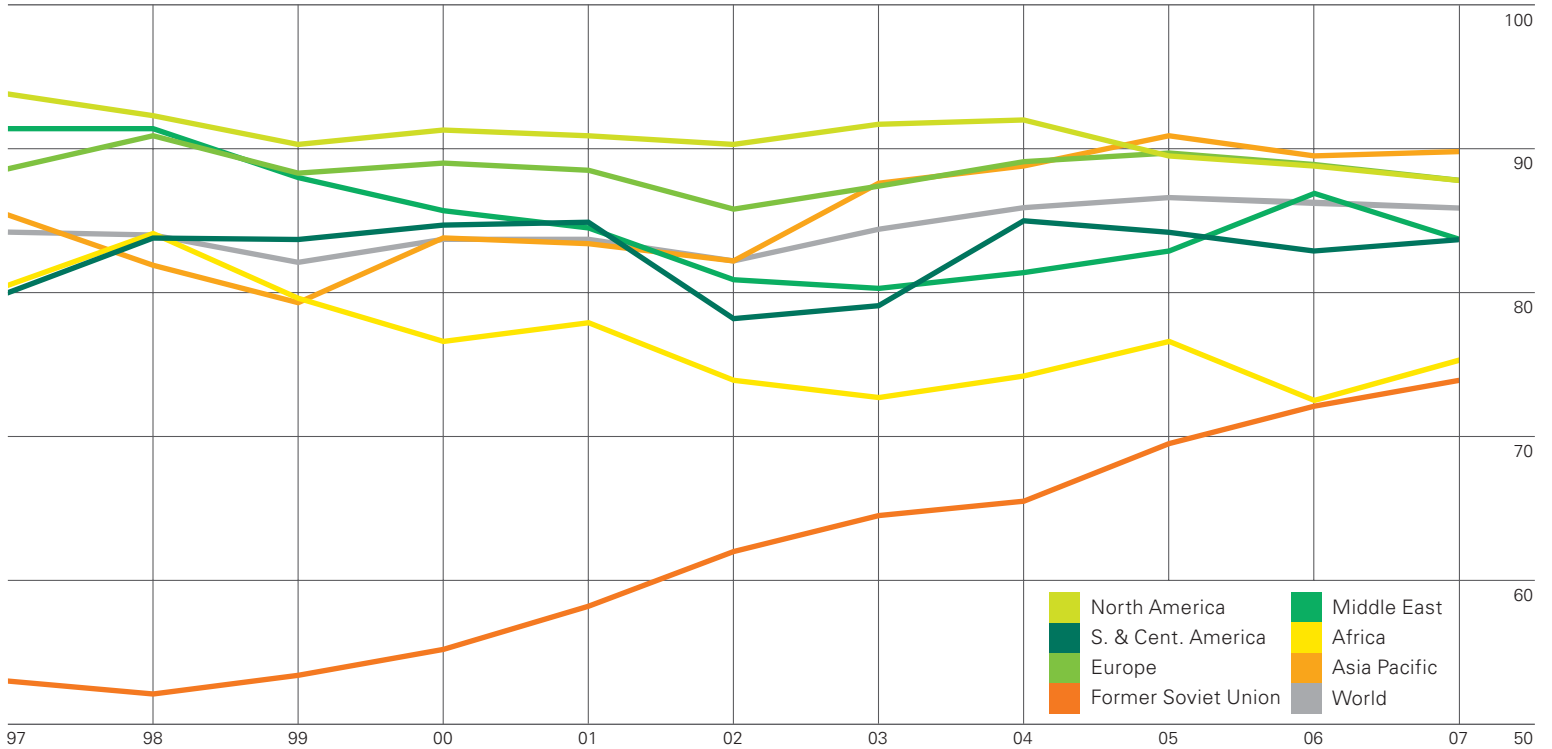
*Input to primary distillation units only.

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

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

Refinery utilization

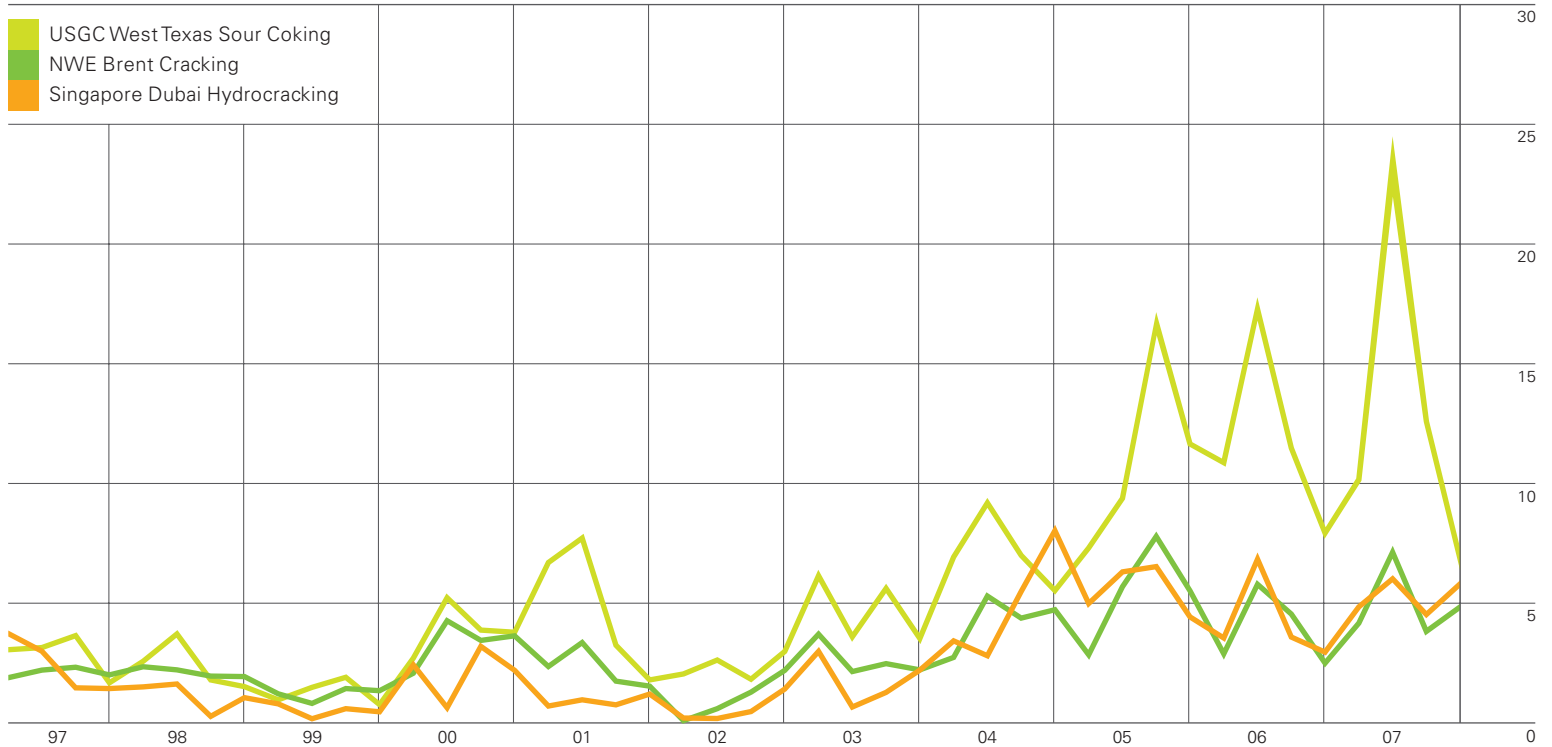
Percentage



Global refining capacity additions exceeded demand growth in 2007 for the second year in a row. As a result, global average refinery utilization fell to 85.9% versus a revised 86.2% in 2006. Even so, crude runs grew rapidly in Asia Pacific in support of strong domestic demand. Throughputs also rose in S. & Cent. America, Africa and the Former Soviet Union regions.

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	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2007 over 2006	2007 share of total
Imports													
US	9907	10382	10550	11092	11618	11357	12254	12898	13525	13612	13632	0.1%	24.9%
Europe	10421	11017	10670	11070	11531	11895	11993	12538	13261	13461	13953	3.6%	25.4%
Japan	5735	5259	5346	5329	5202	5070	5314	5203	5225	5201	5032	-3.2%	9.2%
Rest of World*	14827	14438	15050	15880	16436	16291	17191	18651	19172	20287	22207	9.5%	40.5%
TOTAL WORLD	40890	41096	41616	43371	44787	44613	46752	49290	51182	52561	54824	4.3%	100.0%
Exports													
US	976	1011	956	890	910	904	921	991	1129	1317	1439	9.3%	2.6%
Canada	1492	1603	1520	1703	1804	1959	2096	2148	2201	2330	2457	5.5%	4.5%
Mexico	1767	1770	1739	1814	1882	1966	2115	2070	2065	2102	1975	-6.0%	3.6%
S. & Cent. America	3219	3240	3145	3079	3143	2965	2942	3233	3528	3681	3570	-3.0%	6.5%
Europe	1463	1344	1851	1967	1947	2234	2066	1993	2149	2173	2273	4.6%	4.1%
Former Soviet Union	3413	3569	4019	4273	4679	5370	6003	6440	7076	7155	8334	16.5%	15.2%
Middle East	18184	18702	18341	18944	19098	18062	18943	19630	19821	20204	19680	-2.6%	35.9%
North Africa	2743	2712	2726	2732	2724	2620	2715	2917	3070	3225	3336	3.4%	6.1%
West Africa	3102	3094	2985	3293	3182	3134	3612	4048	4358	4704	4830	2.7%	8.8%
Asia Pacific†	3841	3496	3543	3736	3914	3848	3978	4189	4243	4312	5274	22.3%	9.6%
Rest of World*	690	556	791	940	1506	1551	1361	1631	1542	1359	1656	21.8%	3.0%
TOTAL WORLD	40890	41097	41616	43371	44789	44613	46752	49290	51182	52561	54824	4.3%	100.0%

*Includes unidentified trade.

†Excludes Japan.

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



Inter-area movements 2007

Million tonnes From	To												Total
	US	Canada	Mexico	S. & Cent. America	Europe	Africa	Australasia	China	Japan	Singapore	Other Asia Pacific	Rest of World	
US	-	10.9	11.1	21.6	15.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	4.2	0.7	1.1	1.6	69.1
Canada	119.7	-	0.1	†	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.1	†	-	121.2
Mexico	76.1	1.3	-	9.6	8.8	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.9	0.2	98.1
S. & Cent. America	127.4	5.3	2.9	-	23.0	2.0	†	13.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	175.3
Europe	50.0	20.2	5.1	7.5	-	14.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.6	9.4	109.9
Former Soviet Union	22.6	2.1	-	1.7	332.1	0.2	†	26.3	8.2	0.2	10.9	6.8	411.1
Middle East	110.4	7.0	0.8	4.5	146.6	38.1	7.7	78.8	199.9	42.0	336.6	3.0	975.3
North Africa	39.1	9.1	0.2	5.6	95.2	4.3	-	4.6	0.3	0.1	6.4	-	164.9
West Africa	96.1	4.0	0.1	21.1	38.8	3.8	0.1	35.8	2.2	0.2	37.7	-	240.2
East & Southern Africa	-	-	-	†	0.1	-	-	12.7	5.1	0.9	1.4	-	20.2
Australasia	0.2	-	-	†	†	-	-	1.4	3.3	9.2	12.5	†	26.6
China	0.6	†	0.1	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	-	1.2	3.7	9.7	0.2	19.2
Japan	2.6	0.4	0.7	†	0.9	†	1.5	3.1	-	1.1	1.2	†	11.5
Singapore	0.7	†	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.0	9.2	3.3	1.3	-	51.2	0.5	68.9
Other Asia Pacific	11.4	0.2	0.5	4.8	4.1	0.6	20.3	22.1	21.5	54.4	-	0.3	140.1
Unidentified*	14.9	6.2	-	†	20.8	-	1.2	†	-	-	5.8	†	49.0
TOTAL IMPORTS	671.9	66.7	21.6	79.2	688.8	66.1	40.8	203.1	248.8	113.4	478.3	22.1	2700.6

Thousand barrels daily From

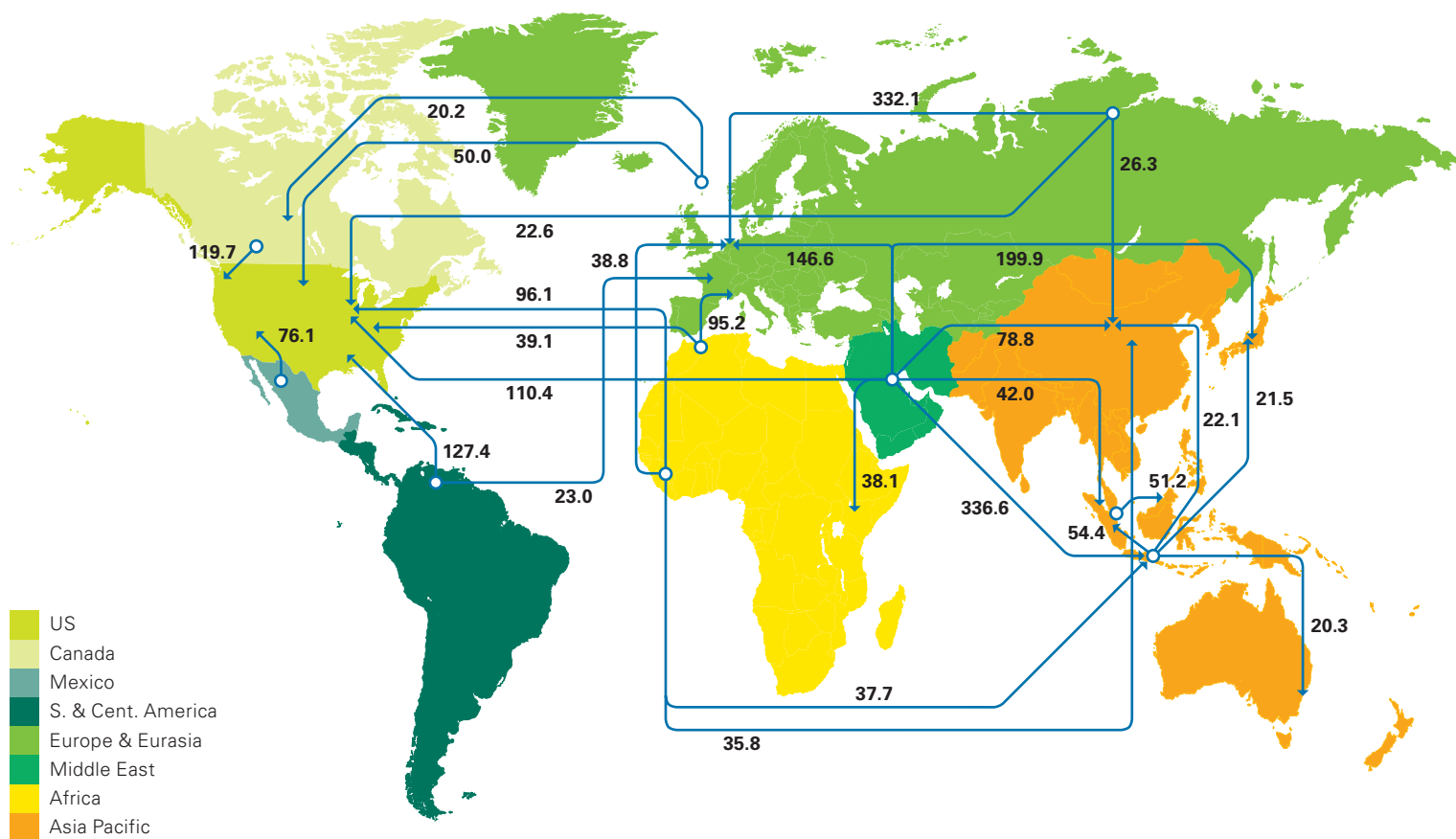
US	-	226	231	450	329	30	9	6	88	15	22	33	1439
Canada	2426	-	1	†	10	-	-	9	7	3	†	-	2457
Mexico	1533	26	-	194	176	-	-	-	-	4	38	4	1975
S. & Cent. America	2592	109	60	-	469	41	†	278	9	3	7	3	3570
Europe	1038	408	106	156	-	300	3	9	14	8	34	195	2273
Former Soviet Union	467	42	-	35	6726	4	†	532	166	4	220	137	8334
Middle East	2218	140	16	91	2957	772	154	1587	4032	844	6806	63	19680
North Africa	795	182	3	113	1923	87	-	93	6	3	129	-	3336
West Africa	1933	81	3	425	781	77	2	719	45	4	758	-	4830
East & Southern Africa	-	-	-	†	3	-	-	255	103	19	27	-	407
Australasia	4	-	-	†	†	-	-	29	67	191	252	†	543
China	13	1	1	50	18	3	3	-	26	77	202	5	399
Japan	54	8	14	†	19	1	32	64	-	22	26	1	241
Singapore	15	†	4	6	25	21	192	69	27	-	1069	11	1440
Other Asia Pacific	235	5	11	99	85	12	408	458	441	1132	-	5	2892
Unidentified*	308	125	-	†	432	-	26	†	-	-	117	†	1008
TOTAL IMPORTS	13632	1354	451	1620	13953	1350	830	4111	5032	2329	9705	457	54824

*Includes changes in the quantity of oil in transit, movements not otherwise shown, unidentified military use, etc.

†Less than 0.05.

Major trade movements 2007

Trade flows worldwide (million tonnes)



Imports and exports 2007

	Million tonnes				Thousand barrels daily			
	Crude imports	Product imports	Crude exports	Product exports	Crude imports	Product imports	Crude exports	Product exports
US	501.6	170.3	6.1	63.0	10073	3560	123	1316
Canada	48.8	17.9	93.6	27.7	979	375	1879	579
Mexico	0.5	21.1	91.0	7.1	10	441	1828	148
S. & Cent. America	42.2	37.0	115.2	60.2	847	773	2313	1258
Europe	542.2	146.5	29.1	80.8	10890	3063	585	1688
Former Soviet Union	0.1	6.3	316.7	94.4	2	132	6360	1974
Middle East	5.8	9.9	859.5	115.7	117	206	17262	2419
North Africa	8.9	8.5	135.5	29.4	179	178	2721	615
West Africa	3.4	11.2	234.3	5.9	68	234	4706	123
East & Southern Africa	25.6	8.4	19.2	1.1	514	176	385	22
Australasia	27.3	13.5	15.4	11.2	548	282	310	233
China	163.2	39.9	3.6	15.6	3277	834	73	326
Japan	205.1	43.7	†	11.5	4118	914	†	240
Singapore	51.2	62.2	0.8	68.1	1028	1301	16	1424
Other Asia Pacific	357.9	120.5	44.1	96.0	7187	2518	885	2007
Unidentified*	–	–	19.5	29.5	–	–	392	616
TOTAL WORLD	1983.6	717.0	1983.6	717.0	39836	14988	39836	14988

*Includes changes in the quantity of oil in transit, movements not otherwise shown, unidentified military use, etc.

†Less than 0.05.

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

Natural gas

Proved reserves

	At end 1987	At end 1997	At end 2006	At end 2007			
	Trillion cubic metres	Trillion cubic metres	Trillion cubic metres	Trillion cubic feet	Trillion cubic metres	Share of total	R/P ratio
US	5.30	4.74	5.98	211.08	5.98	3.4%	10.9
Canada	2.69	1.81	1.62	57.55	1.63	0.9%	8.9
Mexico	2.12	1.80	0.39	13.01	0.37	0.2%	8.0
Total North America	10.11	8.34	7.99	281.65	7.98	4.5%	10.3
Argentina	0.69	0.68	0.45	15.54	0.44	0.2%	9.8
Bolivia	0.14	0.12	0.74	26.13	0.74	0.4%	54.7
Brazil	0.11	0.23	0.35	12.89	0.36	0.2%	32.3
Colombia	0.10	0.20	0.12	4.41	0.13	0.1%	16.2
Peru	0.34	0.20	0.33	12.54	0.36	0.2%	*
Trinidad & Tobago	0.30	0.52	0.48	16.95	0.48	0.3%	12.3
Venezuela	2.84	4.12	5.10	181.87	5.15	2.9%	*
Other S. & Cent. America	0.15	0.15	0.07	2.51	0.07	♦	21.0
Total S. & Cent. America	4.67	6.21	7.64	272.84	7.73	4.4%	51.2
Azerbaijan	n/a	0.84	1.26	45.13	1.28	0.7%	*
Denmark	0.07	0.11	0.12	4.10	0.12	0.1%	12.6
Germany	0.38	0.26	0.16	4.84	0.14	0.1%	9.6
Italy	0.30	0.27	0.09	3.14	0.09	0.1%	10.0
Kazakhstan	n/a	1.87	1.90	67.20	1.90	1.1%	69.8
Netherlands	1.77	1.79	1.32	44.07	1.25	0.7%	19.4
Norway	2.29	3.65	2.89	104.57	2.96	1.7%	33.0
Poland	0.16	0.16	0.11	3.99	0.11	0.1%	26.4
Romania	0.20	0.37	0.63	22.18	0.63	0.4%	54.4
Russian Federation	n/a	45.17	44.60	1576.75	44.65	25.2%	73.5
Turkmenistan	n/a	2.71	2.67	94.22	2.67	1.5%	39.6
Ukraine	n/a	0.98	1.03	36.24	1.03	0.6%	54.0
United Kingdom	0.64	0.77	0.41	14.55	0.41	0.2%	5.7
Uzbekistan	n/a	1.63	1.74	61.60	1.74	1.0%	29.8
Other Europe & Eurasia	39.25	0.45	0.44	15.31	0.43	0.2%	39.4
Total Europe & Eurasia	45.06	61.02	59.37	2097.89	59.41	33.5%	55.2
Bahrain	0.20	0.14	0.09	3.00	0.09	♦	7.4
Iran	13.92	23.00	27.58	981.75	27.80	15.7%	*
Iraq	1.00	3.19	3.17	111.95	3.17	1.8%	*
Kuwait	1.21	1.49	1.78	63.00	1.78	1.0%	*
Oman	0.27	0.54	0.69	24.37	0.69	0.4%	28.6
Qatar	4.44	8.50	25.64	904.06	25.60	14.4%	*
Saudi Arabia	4.19	5.88	7.07	253.03	7.17	4.0%	94.4
Syria	0.13	0.24	0.29	10.17	0.29	0.2%	54.7
United Arab Emirates	5.68	6.06	6.11	215.07	6.09	3.4%	*
Yemen	0.11	0.48	0.49	17.23	0.49	0.3%	*
Other Middle East	†	†	0.05	1.73	0.05	♦	18.5
Total Middle East	31.18	49.53	72.95	2585.35	73.21	41.3%	*
Algeria	3.16	4.08	4.50	159.45	4.52	2.5%	54.4
Egypt	0.31	0.93	2.05	72.85	2.06	1.2%	44.3
Libya	0.73	1.31	1.49	52.80	1.50	0.8%	98.4
Nigeria	2.41	3.48	5.22	186.99	5.30	3.0%	*
Other Africa	0.79	0.82	1.20	42.84	1.21	0.7%	*
Total Africa	7.39	10.62	14.46	514.92	14.58	8.2%	76.6
Australia	1.07	1.48	2.49	88.64	2.51	1.4%	62.8
Bangladesh	0.35	0.30	0.39	13.77	0.39	0.2%	24.0
Brunei	0.33	0.39	0.33	12.11	0.34	0.2%	28.0
China	0.89	1.16	1.68	66.54	1.88	1.1%	27.2
India	0.55	0.69	1.08	37.26	1.06	0.6%	35.0
Indonesia	2.37	2.15	2.63	105.94	3.00	1.7%	45.0
Malaysia	1.49	2.46	2.48	87.40	2.48	1.4%	40.9
Myanmar	0.27	0.28	0.54	21.19	0.60	0.3%	40.8
Pakistan	0.63	0.60	0.85	30.02	0.85	0.5%	27.6
Papua New Guinea	0.09	0.43	0.44	15.36	0.44	0.2%	*
Thailand	0.18	0.21	0.33	11.65	0.33	0.2%	12.7
Vietnam	†	0.17	0.22	7.77	0.22	0.1%	28.5
Other Asia Pacific	0.23	0.41	0.37	13.02	0.37	0.2%	21.9
Total Asia Pacific	8.45	10.73	13.82	510.69	14.46	8.2%	36.9
TOTAL WORLD	106.86	146.46	176.22	6263.34	177.36	100.0%	60.3
of which: European Union	3.75	3.85	2.94	100.26	2.84	1.6%	14.8
OECD	17.19	17.05	15.79	556.89	15.77	8.9%	14.4
Former Soviet Union	38.90	53.44	53.46	1890.24	53.53	30.2%	67.7

*More than 100 years.

†Less than 0.05.

♦Less than 0.05%.

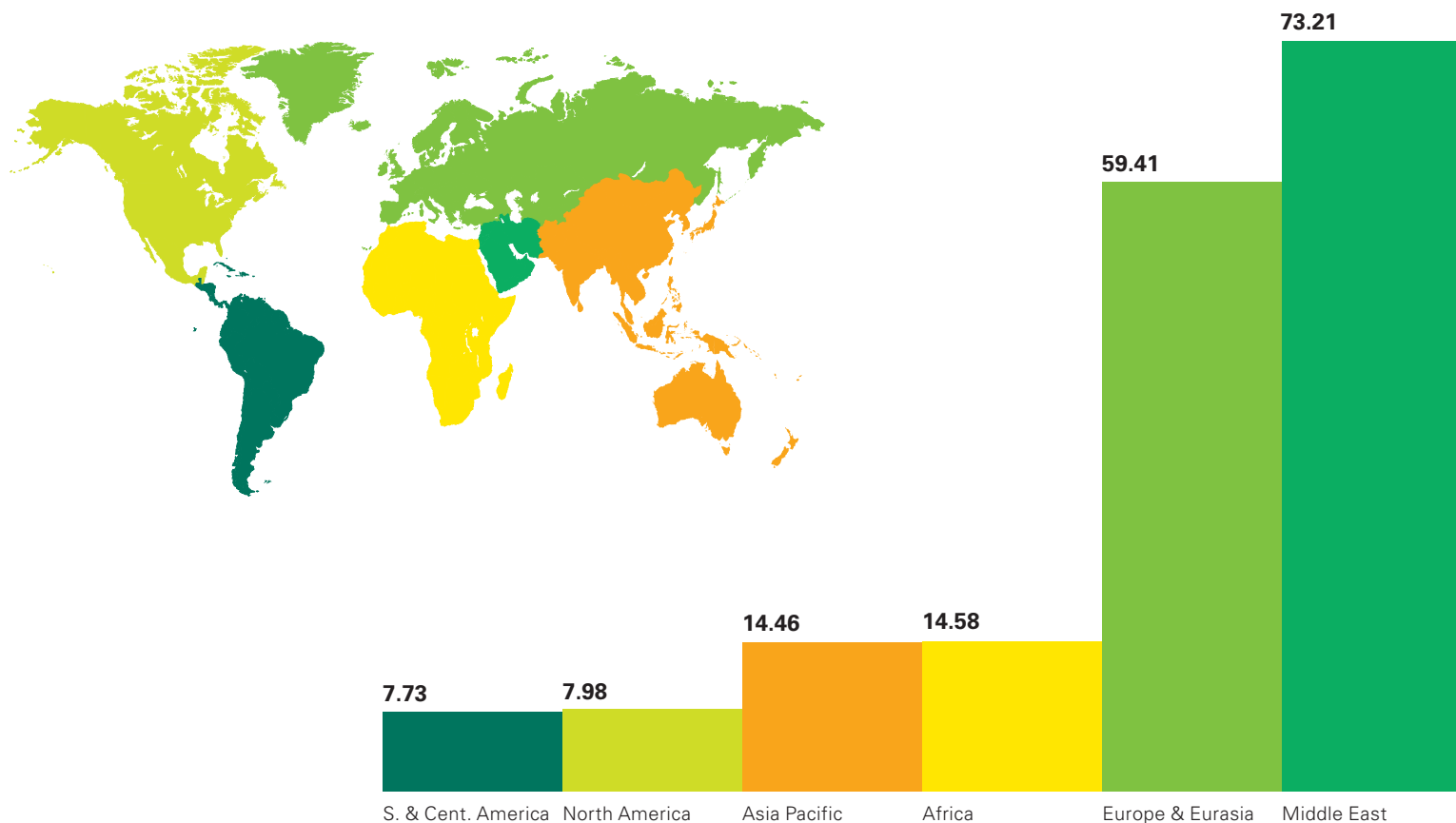
n/a not available.

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

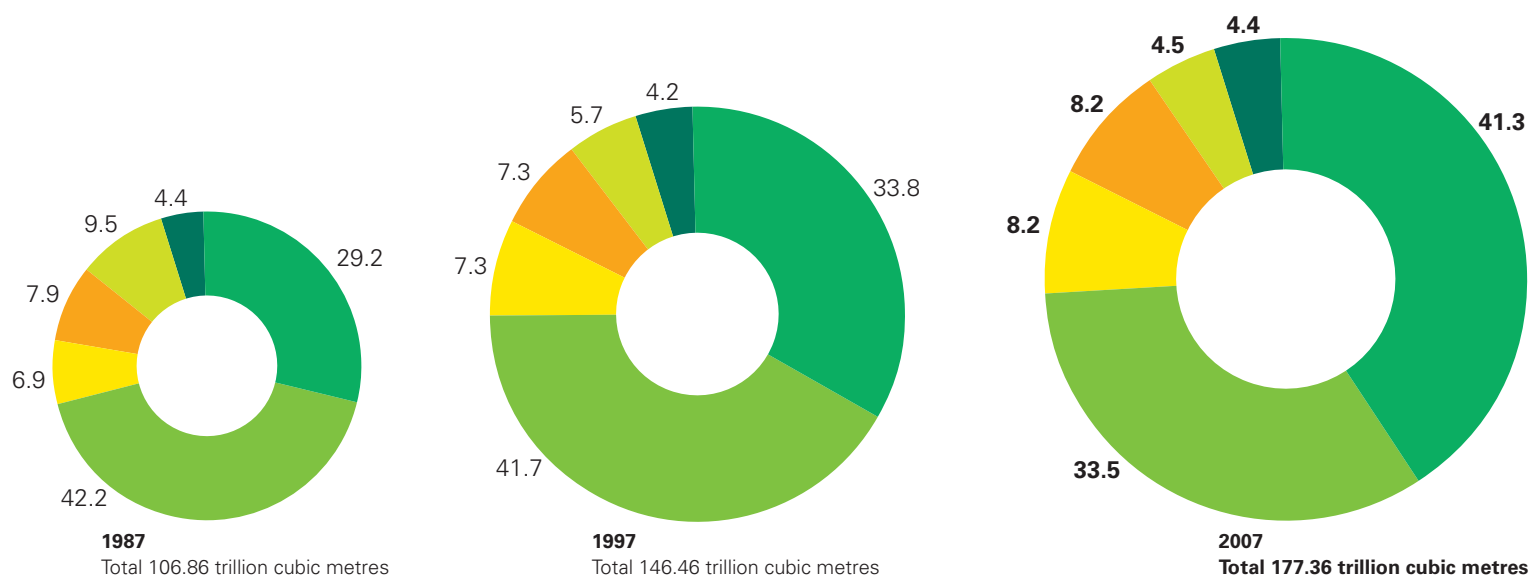
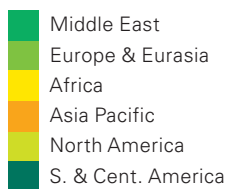
Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratio – If the reserves remaining at the end of any year are divided by the production in that year, the result is the length of time that those remaining reserves would last if production were to continue at that rate.

Source of data – The estimates in this table have been compiled using a combination of primary official sources and third-party data from Cedigaz.

Proved reserves at end 2007
Trillion cubic metres



Distribution of proved reserves in 1987, 1997 and 2007
Percentage



**Production***

Billion cubic metres	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2007 over 2006	2007 share of total
US	535.3	538.7	533.3	543.2	555.5	536.0	540.8	526.4	511.1	523.2	545.9	4.3%	18.8%
Canada	168.6	173.4	176.8	182.2	186.5	187.9	184.7	183.7	187.4	188.4	183.7	-2.5%	6.2%
Mexico	31.7	34.8	36.7	36.1	34.9	35.4	36.2	37.7	38.9	42.8	46.2	8.0%	1.6%
Total North America	735.5	747.0	746.8	761.6	776.8	759.2	761.7	747.9	737.4	754.4	775.8	2.9%	26.6%
Argentina	27.4	29.6	34.6	37.4	37.1	36.1	41.0	44.9	45.6	46.1	44.8	-2.8%	1.5%
Bolivia	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.7	4.9	6.4	9.8	11.9	12.7	13.5	6.5%	0.5%
Brazil	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.6	9.2	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.3	-0.5%	0.4%
Colombia	5.9	6.3	5.2	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.7	5.6%	0.3%
Trinidad & Tobago	7.4	8.6	11.7	14.1	15.2	17.3	24.7	27.3	30.3	36.4	39.0	7.0%	1.3%
Venezuela	30.8	32.3	27.4	27.9	29.6	28.4	25.2	28.4	28.1	27.9	28.5	1.9%	1.0%
Other S. & Cent. America	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.8	5.3	6.1	13.2%	0.2%
Total S. & Cent. America	82.8	88.6	91.1	99.2	104.0	105.8	116.9	131.7	138.6	147.2	150.8	2.5%	5.1%
Azerbaijan	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.3	6.3	10.3	63.2%	0.3%
Denmark	7.9	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.0	9.4	10.4	10.4	9.2	-11.4%	0.3%
Germany	17.1	16.7	17.8	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.7	16.4	15.8	15.6	14.3	-8.4%	0.5%
Italy	17.7	17.4	16.0	15.2	14.0	13.4	12.7	11.9	11.1	10.1	8.9	-11.5%	0.3%
Kazakhstan	7.6	7.4	9.3	10.8	10.8	10.6	12.9	20.6	23.3	24.6	27.3	10.8%	0.9%
Netherlands	67.1	63.6	59.3	57.3	61.9	59.9	58.4	68.8	62.9	65.3	64.5	-1.2%	2.2%
Norway	43.0	44.2	48.5	49.7	53.9	65.5	73.1	78.5	85.0	87.6	89.7	2.4%	3.0%
Poland	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	-0.8%	0.1%
Romania	15.0	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.6	-3.1%	0.4%
Russian Federation	532.6	551.3	551.0	545.0	542.4	555.4	578.6	591.0	598.0	612.1	607.4	-0.8%	20.6%
Turkmenistan	16.1	12.4	21.3	43.8	47.9	49.9	55.1	54.4	58.8	62.2	67.4	8.4%	2.3%
Ukraine	17.4	16.8	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.4	18.0	19.1	19.4	19.1	19.0	-0.3%	0.6%
United Kingdom	85.9	90.2	99.1	108.4	105.8	103.6	102.9	96.4	88.2	80.0	72.4	-9.5%	2.5%
Uzbekistan	47.8	51.1	51.8	52.6	53.6	53.5	53.6	55.8	55.0	55.4	58.5	5.6%	2.0%
Other Europe & Eurasia	13.3	12.3	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.3	10.7	11.2	10.8	11.5	11.0	-4.0%	0.4%
Total Europe & Eurasia	897.5	913.8	933.3	958.5	966.4	987.9	1023.6	1055.2	1060.6	1076.3	1075.7	-0.1%	36.5%
Bahrain	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.7	11.1	11.5	4.0%	0.4%
Iran	47.0	50.0	56.4	60.2	66.0	75.0	81.5	91.8	100.9	108.6	111.9	3.0%	3.8%
Kuwait	9.3	9.5	8.6	9.6	8.5	8.0	9.1	11.0	12.3	12.9	12.6	-2.3%	0.4%
Oman	5.0	5.2	5.5	8.7	14.0	15.0	16.5	18.5	19.8	23.7	24.1	1.7%	0.8%
Qatar	17.4	19.6	22.1	23.7	27.0	29.5	31.4	39.2	45.8	50.7	59.8	17.9%	2.0%
Saudi Arabia	45.3	46.8	46.2	49.8	53.7	56.7	60.1	65.7	71.2	73.5	75.9	3.3%	2.6%
Syria	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	-5.0%	0.2%
United Arab Emirates	36.3	37.1	38.5	38.4	39.4	43.4	44.8	46.3	47.0	47.4	49.2	3.8%	1.7%
Other Middle East	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.8	3.3	4.4	5.6	5.5	-2.8%	0.2%
Total Middle East	175.4	184.0	193.8	206.8	224.8	244.7	259.9	290.7	317.5	339.0	355.8	4.9%	12.1%
Algeria	71.8	76.6	86.0	84.4	78.2	80.4	82.8	82.0	88.2	84.5	83.0	-1.7%	2.8%
Egypt	11.6	12.2	14.7	18.3	21.5	22.7	25.0	26.9	34.6	44.7	46.5	4.2%	1.6%
Libya	6.0	5.8	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.2	11.3	14.8	15.2	2.7%	0.5%
Nigeria	5.1	5.1	6.0	12.5	14.9	14.2	19.2	22.8	22.4	28.4	35.0	23.0%	1.2%
Other Africa	4.9	5.0	5.7	6.2	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.9	9.0	9.2	10.7	15.4%	0.4%
Total Africa	99.4	104.8	117.1	126.8	126.9	130.3	139.9	145.8	165.6	181.6	190.4	4.8%	6.5%
Australia	29.8	30.4	30.8	31.2	32.5	32.6	33.2	35.3	37.1	38.9	40.0	2.8%	1.4%
Bangladesh	7.6	7.8	8.3	10.0	10.7	11.4	12.3	13.2	14.5	15.3	16.3	6.2%	0.6%
Brunei	11.7	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.6	12.3	-2.5%	0.4%
China	22.7	23.3	25.2	27.2	30.3	32.7	35.0	41.5	49.3	58.6	69.3	18.4%	2.4%
India	22.3	24.5	25.1	26.4	26.4	27.6	29.5	29.2	29.6	29.3	30.2	2.8%	1.0%
Indonesia	65.7	64.6	70.0	65.7	64.5	70.6	72.7	72.8	68.7	69.3	66.7	-3.7%	2.3%
Malaysia	38.6	38.5	40.8	45.3	46.9	48.3	51.8	53.9	59.9	60.2	60.5	0.5%	2.1%
Myanmar	1.5	1.8	1.7	3.4	7.2	8.4	9.6	10.2	13.0	13.4	14.7	9.7%	0.5%
New Zealand	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.6	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.0	10.1%	0.1%
Pakistan	19.8	20.1	22.2	22.8	23.4	22.9	25.2	27.4	30.2	30.5	30.8	1.0%	1.0%
Thailand	16.2	17.5	19.2	20.2	19.6	20.5	21.8	22.4	23.7	24.4	25.9	6.4%	0.9%
Vietnam	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	4.2	6.9	7.0	7.7	10.1%	0.3%
Other Asia Pacific	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	5.4	6.6	6.4	7.2	10.7	13.1	23.4%	0.4%
Total Asia Pacific	245.0	248.1	264.7	274.1	284.7	300.0	316.8	332.5	355.8	373.7	391.5	4.8%	13.3%
TOTAL WORLD	2235.7	2286.2	2346.8	2427.0	2483.8	2527.9	2618.8	2703.7	2775.5	2872.2	2940.0	2.4%	100.0%
of which: European Union	224.5	222.2	225.7	231.2	232.4	227.4	223.9	227.8	212.3	204.9	191.9	-6.4%	6.5%
OECD	1025.5	1037.1	1045.9	1068.5	1090.7	1079.9	1086.5	1083.5	1066.4	1080.6	1093.3	1.2%	37.4%
Former Soviet Union	627.4	644.5	656.2	674.5	677.3	691.9	723.5	745.8	760.0	780.0	790.2	1.3%	26.8%
Other EMEs	582.8	604.6	644.8	683.9	715.7	756.1	808.8	874.4	949.1	1011.6	1056.4	4.4%	35.8%

*Excluding gas flared or recycled.

Notes: As far as possible, the data above represents standard cubic metres (measured at 15°C and 1013mbar); because it is derived directly from tonnes of oil equivalent using an average conversion factor, it does 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 www.bp.com/statisticalreview.

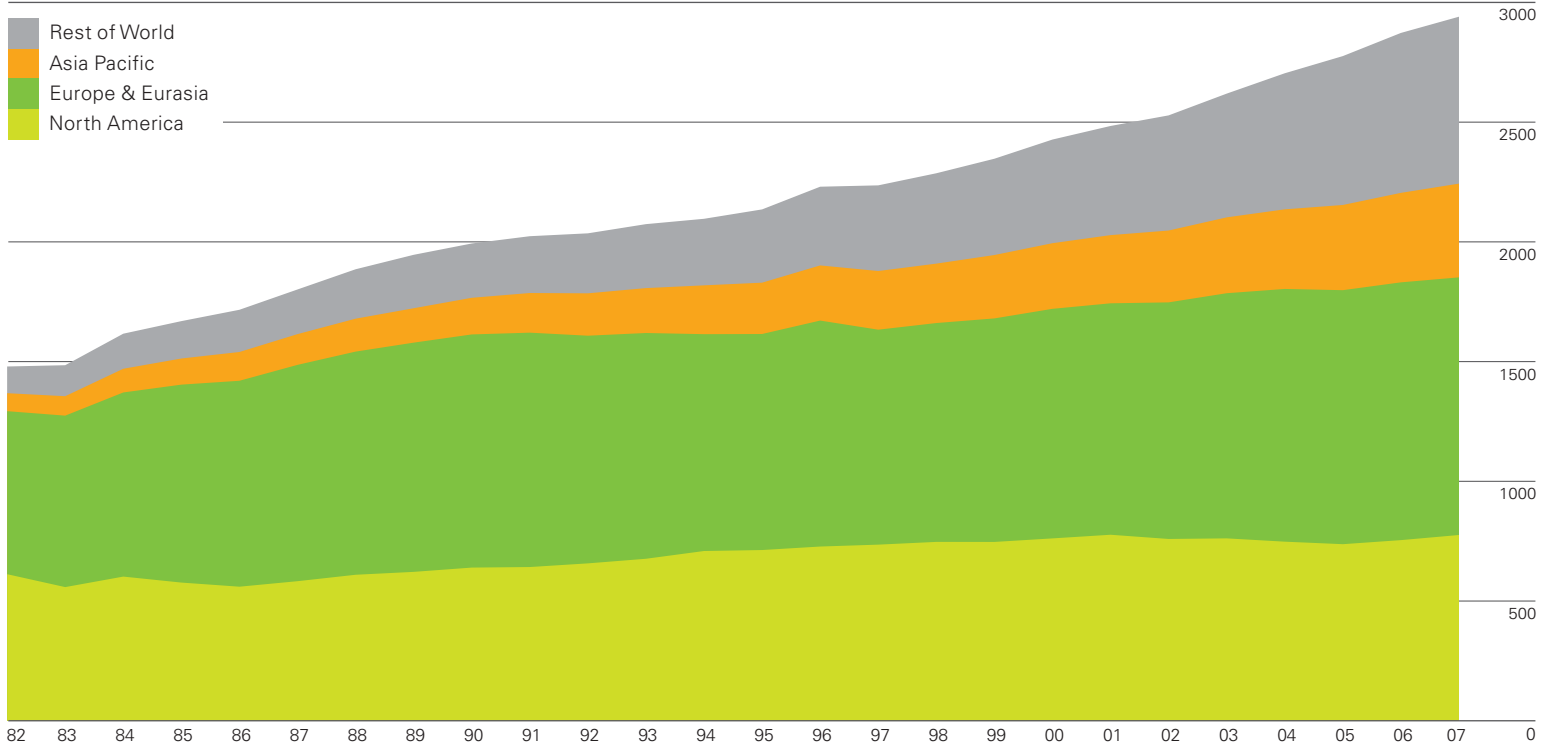
**Production***

Million tonnes oil equivalent	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2007 over 2006	2007 share of total
US	488.7	494.2	487.4	495.5	508.2	489.9	496.2	481.1	468.1	478.6	499.4	4.3%	18.8%
Canada	151.7	156.1	159.1	164.0	167.8	169.1	166.2	165.3	168.7	169.6	165.3	-2.5%	6.2%
Mexico	28.5	31.3	33.0	32.5	31.4	31.8	32.6	33.9	35.0	38.5	41.6	8.0%	1.6%
Total North America	669.0	681.7	679.6	692.0	707.4	690.8	695.0	680.4	671.7	686.7	706.3	2.9%	26.6%
Argentina	24.6	26.6	31.1	33.7	33.4	32.5	36.9	40.4	41.1	41.5	40.3	-2.8%	1.5%
Bolivia	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.9	4.2	4.4	5.7	8.8	10.7	11.4	12.2	6.5%	0.5%
Brazil	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.5	6.8	8.3	9.0	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.2	-0.5%	0.4%
Colombia	5.3	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.6	6.9	5.6%	0.3%
Trinidad & Tobago	6.7	7.8	10.6	12.6	13.7	15.6	22.3	24.6	27.3	32.8	35.1	7.0%	1.3%
Venezuela	27.7	29.1	24.7	25.1	26.6	25.6	22.7	25.6	25.3	25.1	25.6	1.9%	1.0%
Other S. & Cent. America	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.8	5.5	13.2%	0.2%
Total S. & Cent. America	74.5	79.7	82.0	89.3	93.6	95.3	105.2	118.5	124.7	132.4	135.7	2.5%	5.1%
Azerbaijan	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.7	9.3	63.2%	0.3%
Denmark	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.2	8.5	9.4	9.4	8.3	-11.4%	0.3%
Germany	15.4	15.0	16.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.9	14.7	14.2	14.1	12.9	-8.4%	0.5%
Italy	15.9	15.7	14.4	13.7	12.6	12.1	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.1	8.0	-11.5%	0.3%
Kazakhstan	6.8	6.7	8.4	9.7	9.7	9.5	11.7	18.6	21.0	22.1	24.5	10.8%	0.9%
Netherlands	60.4	57.2	53.3	51.6	55.7	53.9	52.5	61.9	56.6	58.7	58.0	-1.2%	2.2%
Norway	38.7	39.8	43.6	44.8	48.5	59.0	65.8	70.6	76.5	78.9	80.7	2.4%	3.0%
Poland	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	-0.8%	0.1%
Romania	13.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.7	10.4	-3.1%	0.4%
Russian Federation	479.3	496.2	495.9	490.5	488.2	499.9	520.8	531.9	538.2	550.9	546.7	-0.8%	20.6%
Turkmenistan	14.5	11.2	19.1	39.5	43.1	44.9	49.6	48.9	52.9	56.0	60.7	8.4%	2.3%
Ukraine	15.7	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.2	17.2	17.4	17.2	17.1	-0.3%	0.6%
United Kingdom	77.3	81.1	89.2	97.5	95.2	93.2	92.6	86.7	79.4	72.0	65.2	-9.5%	2.5%
Uzbekistan	43.0	46.0	46.7	47.4	48.2	48.2	48.3	50.3	49.5	49.9	52.6	5.6%	2.0%
Other Europe & Eurasia	12.0	11.1	10.3	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.7	10.3	9.9	-4.0%	0.4%
Total Europe & Eurasia	807.7	822.4	840.0	862.6	869.8	889.1	921.3	949.7	954.5	968.7	968.2	-0.1%	36.5%
Bahrain	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.6	10.0	10.4	4.0%	0.4%
Iran	42.3	45.0	50.7	54.2	59.4	67.5	73.4	82.6	90.8	97.7	100.7	3.0%	3.8%
Kuwait	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.6	7.7	7.2	8.2	9.9	11.1	11.6	11.3	-2.3%	0.4%
Oman	4.5	4.7	4.9	7.8	12.6	13.5	14.9	16.7	17.8	21.3	21.7	1.7%	0.8%
Qatar	15.7	17.6	19.8	21.3	24.3	26.6	28.3	35.3	41.2	45.6	53.8	17.9%	2.0%
Saudi Arabia	40.8	42.1	41.6	44.8	48.3	51.0	54.1	59.1	64.1	66.2	68.3	3.3%	2.6%
Syria	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.7	-5.0%	0.2%
United Arab Emirates	32.7	33.4	34.6	34.5	35.4	39.1	40.3	41.7	42.3	42.7	44.3	3.8%	1.7%
Other Middle East	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.6	3.0	4.0	5.1	4.9	-2.8%	0.2%
Total Middle East	157.9	165.6	174.4	186.1	202.3	220.2	233.9	261.7	285.8	305.1	320.2	4.9%	12.1%
Algeria	64.6	68.9	77.4	76.0	70.4	72.3	74.5	73.8	79.4	76.0	74.7	-1.7%	2.8%
Egypt	10.5	11.0	13.2	16.5	19.3	20.4	22.5	24.2	31.2	40.2	41.9	4.2%	1.6%
Libya	5.4	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.6	10.2	13.3	13.7	2.7%	0.5%
Nigeria	4.6	4.6	5.4	11.3	13.4	12.8	17.3	20.5	20.2	25.6	31.5	23.0%	1.2%
Other Africa	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.7	6.4	7.1	8.1	8.3	9.6	15.4%	0.4%
Total Africa	89.5	94.3	105.4	114.1	114.2	117.3	125.9	131.2	149.0	163.4	171.3	4.8%	6.5%
Australia	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.0	29.2	29.3	29.9	31.7	33.4	35.0	36.0	2.8%	1.4%
Bangladesh	6.8	7.0	7.5	9.0	9.7	10.3	11.1	11.9	13.1	13.8	14.6	6.2%	0.6%
Brunei	10.5	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	11.1	11.0	10.8	11.3	11.0	-2.5%	0.4%
China	20.4	21.0	22.7	24.5	27.3	29.4	31.5	37.3	44.4	52.7	62.4	18.4%	2.4%
India	20.1	22.0	22.6	23.7	23.8	24.8	26.6	26.3	26.7	26.4	27.2	2.8%	1.0%
Indonesia	59.1	58.1	63.0	59.1	58.1	63.6	65.5	65.5	61.8	62.4	60.1	-3.7%	2.3%
Malaysia	34.8	34.6	36.8	40.7	42.2	43.5	46.6	48.5	54.0	54.2	54.5	0.5%	2.1%
Myanmar	1.4	1.6	1.5	3.1	6.5	7.6	8.6	9.2	11.7	12.1	13.2	9.7%	0.5%
New Zealand	4.7	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.1	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.6	10.1%	0.1%
Pakistan	17.8	18.1	20.0	20.5	21.1	20.6	22.7	24.7	27.2	27.5	27.7	1.0%	1.0%
Thailand	14.5	15.8	17.3	18.2	17.7	18.5	19.6	20.1	21.3	21.9	23.3	6.4%	0.9%
Vietnam	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.1	3.7	6.2	6.3	6.9	10.1%	0.3%
Other Asia Pacific	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	4.9	6.0	5.8	6.5	9.6	11.8	23.4%	0.4%
Total Asia Pacific	220.5	223.3	238.2	246.7	256.3	270.0	285.1	299.2	320.2	336.4	352.3	4.8%	13.3%
TOTAL WORLD	2019.1	2067.0	2119.6	2190.9	2243.6	2282.6	2366.4	2440.7	2506.0	2592.8	2654.1	2.4%	100.0%
of which: European Union	202.0	200.0	203.1	208.0	209.2	204.6	201.5	205.0	191.0	184.4	172.7	-6.4%	6.5%
OECD	929.9	942.8	948.7	968.3	989.9	979.4	987.3	982.5	967.8	980.3	992.1	1.2%	37.4%
Former Soviet Union	564.6	580.1	590.6	607.1	609.6	622.7	651.1	671.2	684.0	702.0	711.2	1.3%	26.8%
Other EMEs	524.6	544.1	580.3	615.5	644.2	680.5	727.9	787.0	854.2	910.4	950.8	4.4%	35.8%

*Excluding gas flared or recycled.

Production by region

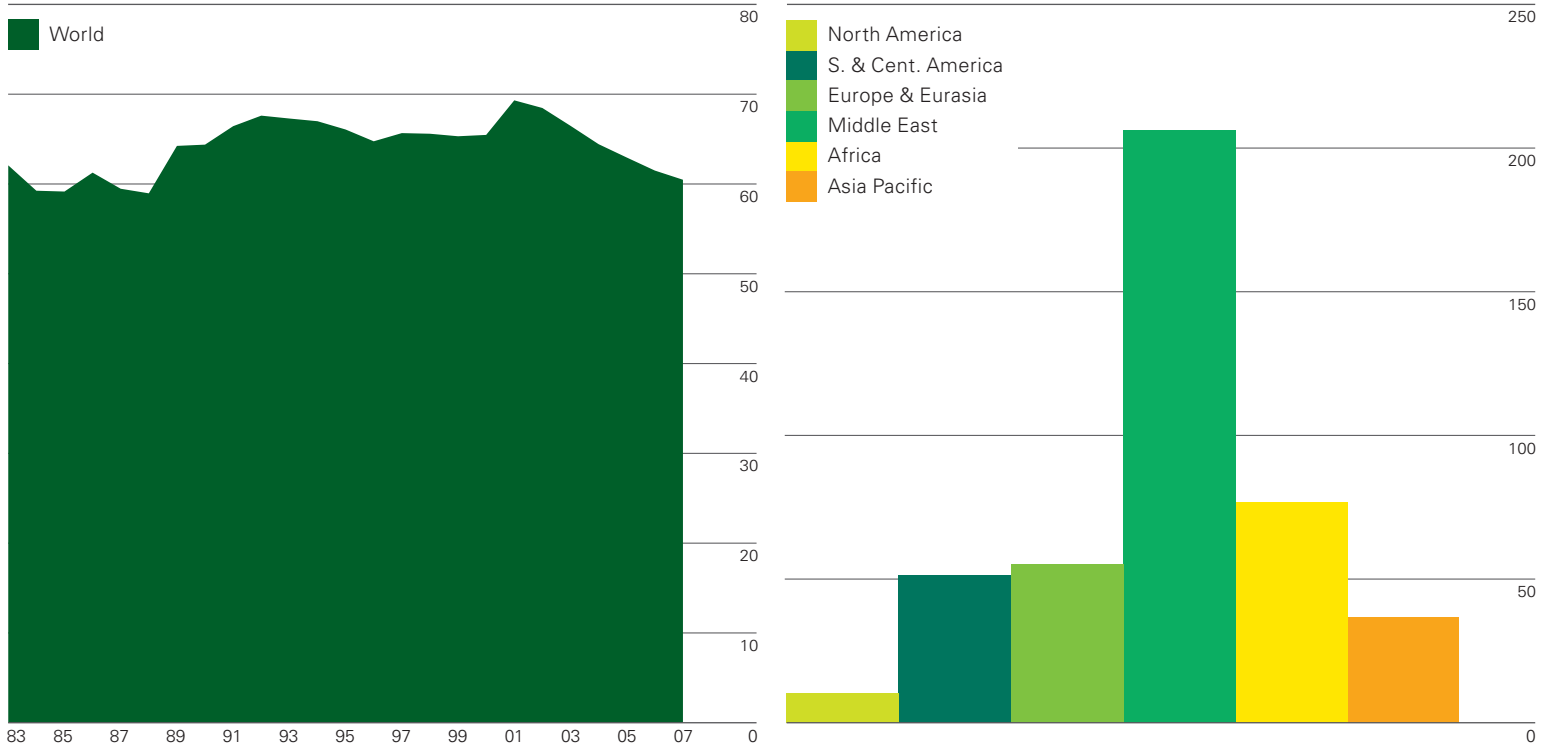
Billion cubic metres



World natural gas production grew by 2.4% in 2007, slightly below the 10-year average. North American production was very strong, especially in the US (+4.3%, the strongest since 1984). All other regions except Asia saw below-average growth. EU output declined by 6.4%.

Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios

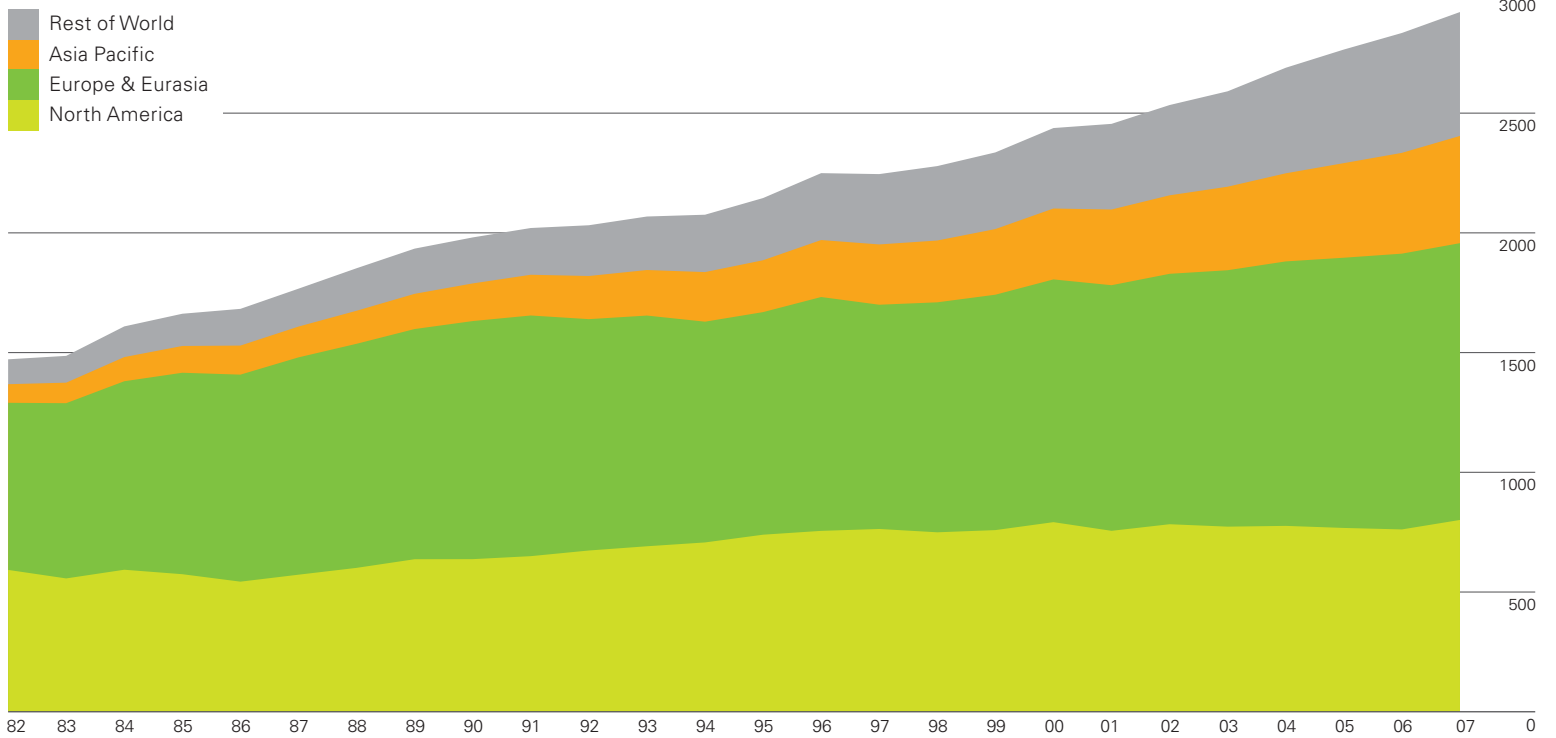
Years



The world's natural gas R/P ratio declined to 60.3 years in 2007, even though reserves increased by more than 1 trillion cubic metres. Increases in Indonesia, Iran and China accounted for most of the growth.

Consumption by region

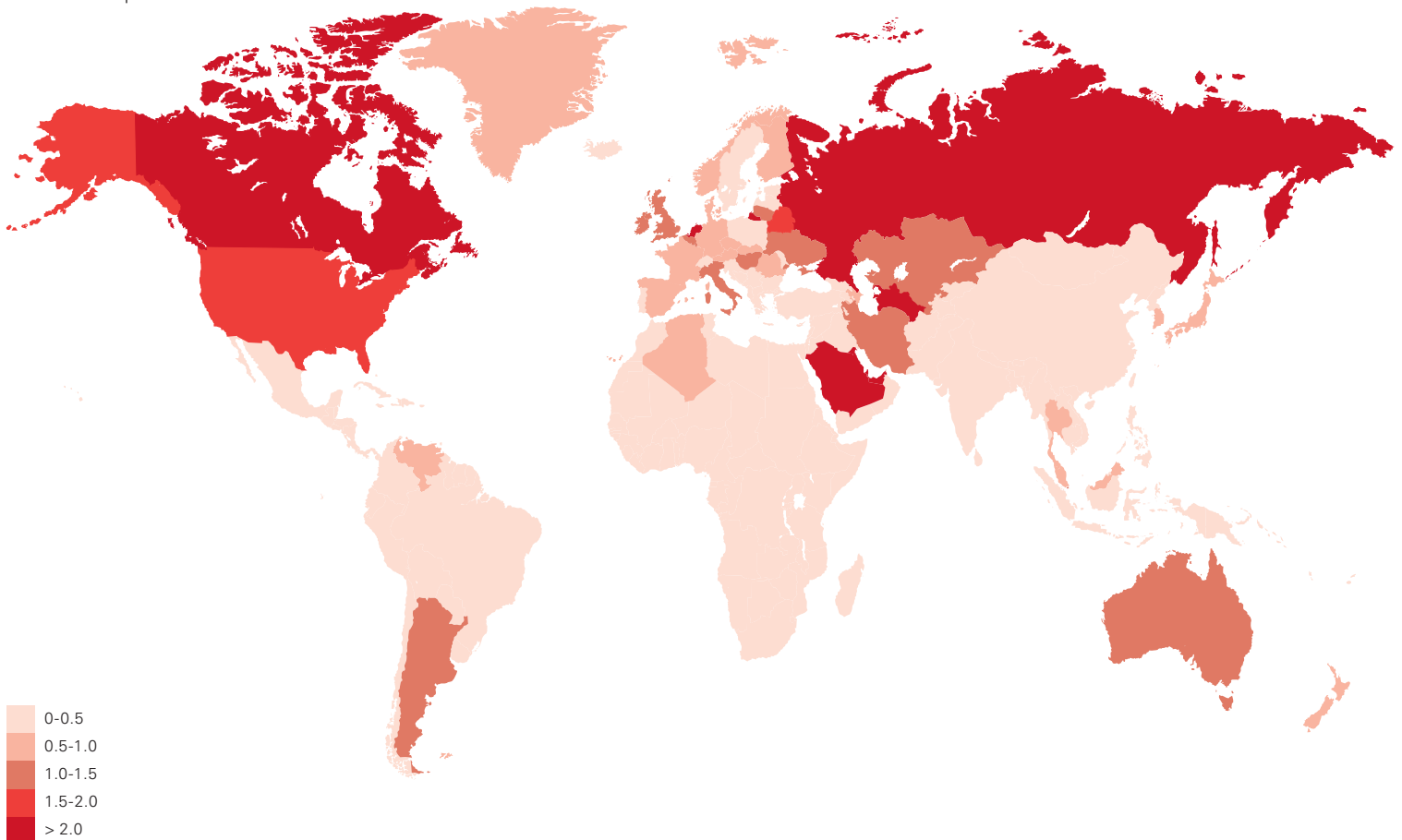
Billion cubic metres



World natural gas consumption rose by 3.1% in 2007, slightly above the 10-year average. The US accounted for the largest increment to growth, rising by 6.5%. In addition to North America, only Africa and Asia Pacific recorded above-average regional growth. Chinese consumption rose by 19.9%, while EU consumption fell by 1.6%.

Consumption per capita 2007

Tonnes oil equivalent





Trade movements 2007 by pipeline

Billion cubic metres

To	From																	Total imports					
	US	Canada	Mexico	Bolivia	Other Latin America	Belgium	Germany	Netherlands	Norway	United Kingdom	Russian Fed.	Turkmenistan	Other Europe & Eurasia	Iran	Oman	Qatar	Algeria		Egypt	Libya	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar
North America																							
US	-	107.30	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	13.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	8.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. & Cent. America																							
Argentina	-	-	-	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	9.88	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe																							
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	-	0.78	-	5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	7.10	9.50	0.64	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	6.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	1.90	0.10	8.92	15.11	0.10	7.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.13	23.74	2.90	35.55	-	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	-	-	-	7.85	-	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	6.11	8.99	0.75	23.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.10	-	9.20	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	5.50	-	7.00	1.82	2.30	-	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	6.20	-	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	1.30	-	-	-	2.50	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	0.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	0.60	0.18	-	0.35	-	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.15	-	1.28	6.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	1.60	8.20	16.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East																							
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa																							
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Pacific																							
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.39	1.78	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.89	-
TOTAL EXPORTS	22.01	107.30	1.60	11.73	2.69	4.50	16.38	50.06	86.05	10.36	147.53	6.10	12.82	6.16	0.95	0.80	34.03	2.35	9.20	5.39	1.78	9.89	549.67

Notes: Flows are on a contractual basis and may not correspond to physical gas flows in all cases. Data excludes trade within the Former Soviet Union and United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Source: Cedigaz (provisional).



Trade movements 2007 - liquefied natural gas

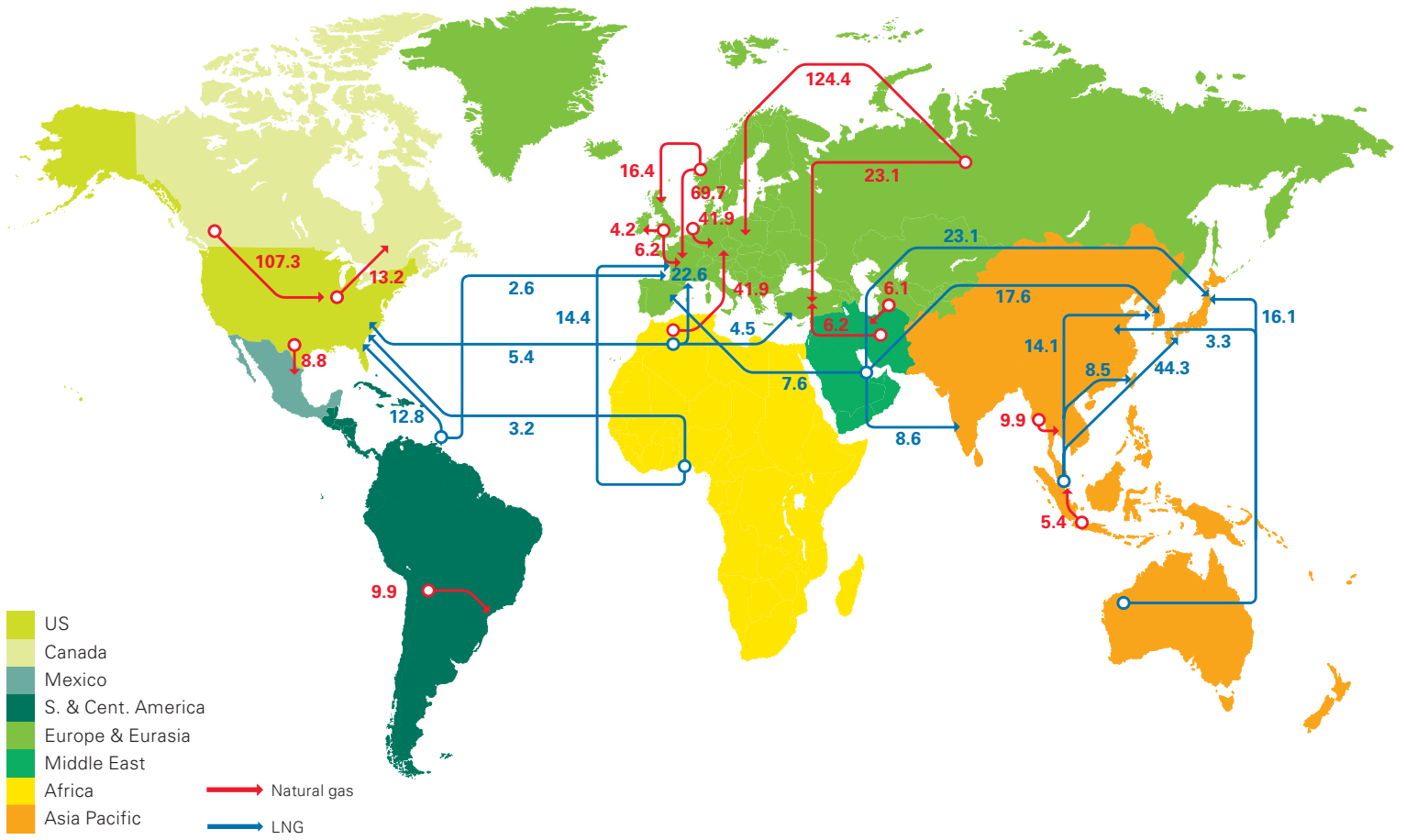
Billion cubic metres

To	From													Total imports		
	US	Trinidad & Tobago	Norway	Oman	Qatar	UAE	Algeria	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea	Libya	Nigeria	Australia	Brunei		Indonesia	Malaysia
North America																
US	-	12.76	-	-	0.52	-	2.11	3.24	0.50	-	2.69	-	-	-	-	
Mexico	-	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	0.99	-	-	0.56	-	-	-	-	
S. & Cent. America																
Dominican Republic	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerto Rico	-	0.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Europe																
Belgium	-	0.07	-	-	2.75	-	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
France	-	0.06	0.07	-	-	-	7.85	1.21	-	-	3.78	-	-	-	-	
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.31	-	-	-	-	
Spain	-	2.09	0.07	0.12	4.45	-	4.32	4.04	-	0.76	8.33	-	-	-	-	
Turkey	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	4.45	0.08	-	-	1.42	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom	-	0.39	-	-	0.27	-	0.64	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asia Pacific																
China	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	0.42	-	-	-	0.08	3.30	-	-	-	
India	-	0.21	-	0.21	8.27	0.07	0.44	0.07	-	-	0.64	-	-	-	-	
Japan	1.18	0.57	-	4.81	10.87	7.41	0.78	1.62	0.36	-	0.88	16.05	8.57	18.07	17.65	
South Korea	-	0.22	-	6.74	10.79	0.07	0.24	1.48	-	-	0.24	0.56	0.78	5.12	8.15	
Taiwan	-	-	-	0.21	0.57	-	0.14	0.41	0.56	-	0.23	0.33	-	4.55	3.92	
TOTAL EXPORTS	1.18	18.15	0.14	12.17	38.48	7.55	24.67	13.61	1.42	0.76	21.16	20.24	9.35	27.74	29.79	226.41

Source: Cedigaz (provisional).

Major trade movements

Trade flows worldwide (billion cubic metres)



Prices

US dollars per million Btu

	LNG Japan cif	European Union cif	Natural gas UK Heren NBP Index†	US Henry Hub‡	Canada Alberta‡	Crude oil OECD countries cif
1985	5.23	3.83	–	–	–	4.75
1986	4.10	3.65	–	–	–	2.57
1987	3.35	2.59	–	–	–	3.09
1988	3.34	2.36	–	–	–	2.56
1989	3.28	2.09	–	1.70	–	3.01
1990	3.64	2.82	–	1.64	1.05	3.82
1991	3.99	3.18	–	1.49	0.89	3.33
1992	3.62	2.76	–	1.77	0.98	3.19
1993	3.52	2.53	–	2.12	1.69	2.82
1994	3.18	2.24	–	1.92	1.45	2.70
1995	3.46	2.37	–	1.69	0.89	2.96
1996	3.66	2.43	1.87	2.76	1.12	3.54
1997	3.91	2.65	1.96	2.53	1.36	3.29
1998	3.05	2.26	1.86	2.08	1.42	2.16
1999	3.14	1.80	1.58	2.27	2.00	2.98
2000	4.72	3.25	2.71	4.23	3.75	4.83
2001	4.64	4.15	3.17	4.07	3.61	4.08
2002	4.27	3.46	2.37	3.33	2.57	4.17
2003	4.77	4.40	3.33	5.63	4.83	4.89
2004	5.18	4.56	4.46	5.85	5.03	6.27
2005	6.05	5.95	7.38	8.79	7.25	8.74
2006	7.14	8.69	7.87	6.76	5.83	10.66
2007	7.73	8.93	6.01	6.95	6.17	11.95

†Price is for NBP Day-Ahead Index. Source: Heren Energy Ltd.

‡Source: *Natural Gas Week*.

Note: Btu = British thermal units; cif = cost+insurance+freight (average prices).

Coal

Proved reserves at end 2007

Million tonnes	Anthracite and bituminous	Sub-bituminous and lignite	Total	Share of total	R/P ratio
US	112261	130460	242721	28.6%	234
Canada	3471	3107	6578	0.8%	95
Mexico	860	351	1211	0.1%	99
Total North America	116592	133918	250510	29.6%	224
Brazil	–	7068	7068	0.8%	*
Colombia	6578	381	6959	0.8%	97
Venezuela	479	–	479	0.1%	60
Other S. & Cent. America	172	1598	1770	0.2%	*
Total S. & Cent. America	7229	9047	16276	1.9%	188
Bulgaria	5	1991	1996	0.2%	66
Czech Republic	1673	2828	4501	0.5%	72
Germany	152	6556	6708	0.8%	33
Greece	–	3900	3900	0.5%	62
Hungary	199	3103	3302	0.4%	336
Kazakhstan	28170	3130	31300	3.7%	332
Poland	6012	1490	7502	0.9%	51
Romania	12	410	422	♦	12
Russian Federation	49088	107922	157010	18.5%	500
Spain	200	330	530	0.1%	29
Turkey	–	1814	1814	0.2%	24
Ukraine	15351	18522	33873	4.0%	444
United Kingdom	155	–	155	♦	9
Other Europe & Eurasia	1025	18208	19233	2.3%	278
Total Europe & Eurasia	102042	170204	272246	32.1%	224
South Africa	48000	–	48000	5.7%	178
Zimbabwe	502	–	502	0.1%	237
Other Africa	929	174	1103	0.1%	*
Middle East	1386	–	1386	0.2%	*
Total Middle East & Africa	50817	174	50991	6.0%	186
Australia	37100	39500	76600	9.0%	194
China	62200	52300	114500	13.5%	45
India	52240	4258	56498	6.7%	118
Indonesia	1721	2607	4328	0.5%	25
Japan	355	–	355	♦	249
New Zealand	33	538	571	0.1%	124
North Korea	300	300	600	0.1%	20
Pakistan	1	1981	1982	0.2%	*
South Korea	–	135	135	♦	47
Thailand	–	1354	1354	0.2%	74
Vietnam	150	–	150	♦	4
Other Asia Pacific	115	276	391	♦	29
Total Asia Pacific	154216	103249	257465	30.4%	70
TOTAL WORLD	430896	416592	847488	100.0%	133
of which: European Union	8427	21143	29570	3.5%	50
OECD	162490	194420	356910	42.1%	168
Former Soviet Union	93609	132386	225995	26.7%	463
Other EMEs	174797	89786	264583	31.2%	70

*More than 500 years.

♦Less than 0.05%.

Source of reserves data: *Survey of Energy Resources 2007*, World Energy Council.

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

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

Prices

US dollars per tonne	Northwest Europe marker price†	US Central Appalachian coal spot price index‡	Japan coking coal import cif price	Japan steam coal import cif price
1991	42.80	29.01	60.45	50.30
1992	38.53	28.53	57.82	48.45
1993	33.68	29.85	55.26	45.71
1994	37.18	31.72	51.77	43.66
1995	44.50	27.01	54.47	47.58
1996	41.25	29.86	56.68	49.54
1997	38.92	29.76	55.51	45.53
1998	32.00	31.00	50.76	40.51
1999	28.79	31.29	42.83	35.74
2000	35.99	29.90	39.69	34.58
2001	39.29	49.74	41.33	37.96
2002	31.65	32.95	42.01	36.90
2003	42.52	38.48	41.57	34.74
2004	71.90	64.33	60.96	51.34
2005	61.07	70.14	89.33	62.91
2006	63.67	62.98	93.46	63.04
2007	86.60	51.12	88.24	69.86

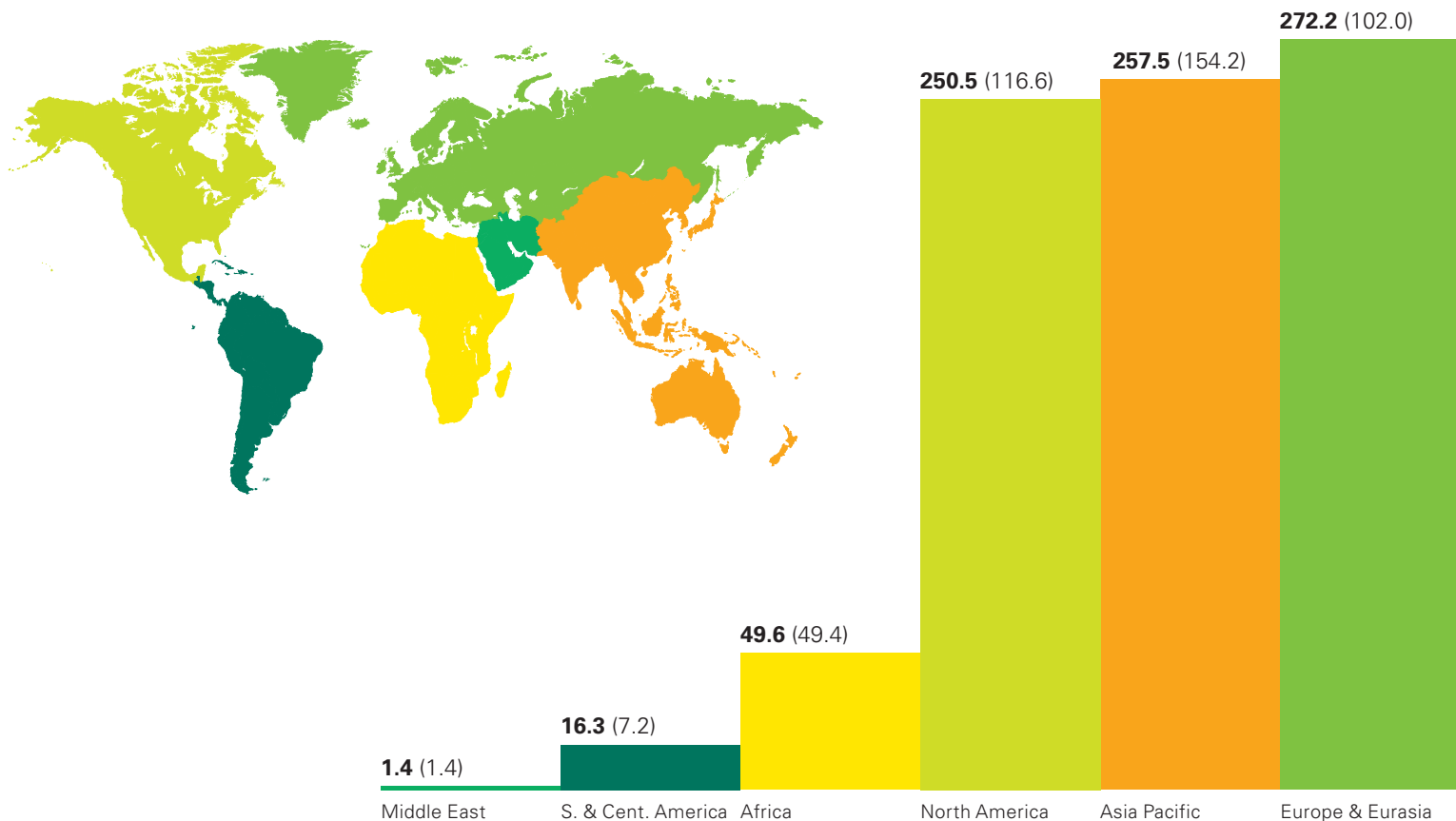
†Source: McCloskey Coal Information Service.

‡Price is for CAPP 12,500Btu, 1.2 SO₂ coal, fob. Source: Platts.

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

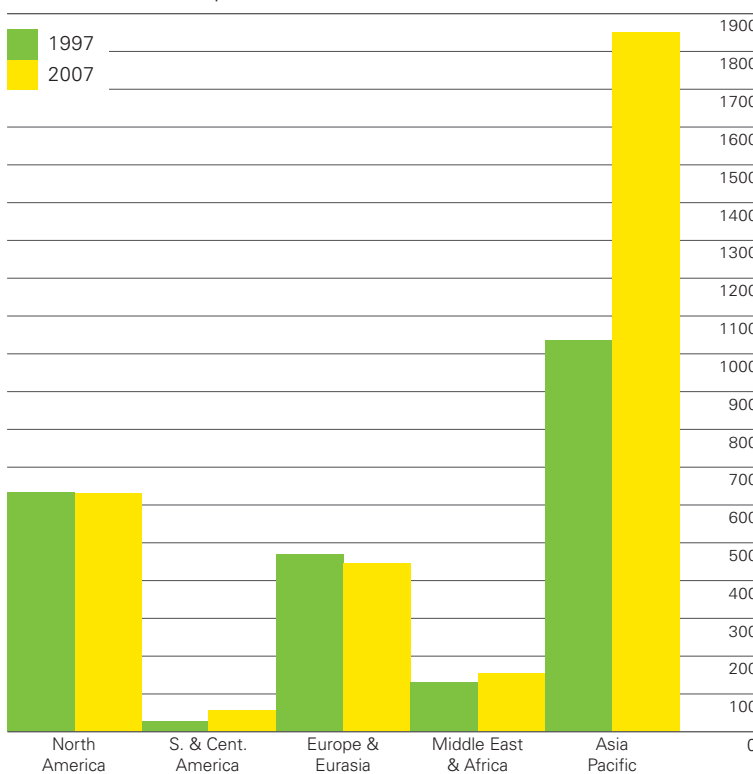
Proved reserves at end 2007

Thousand million tonnes (anthracite and bituminous coal shown in brackets)



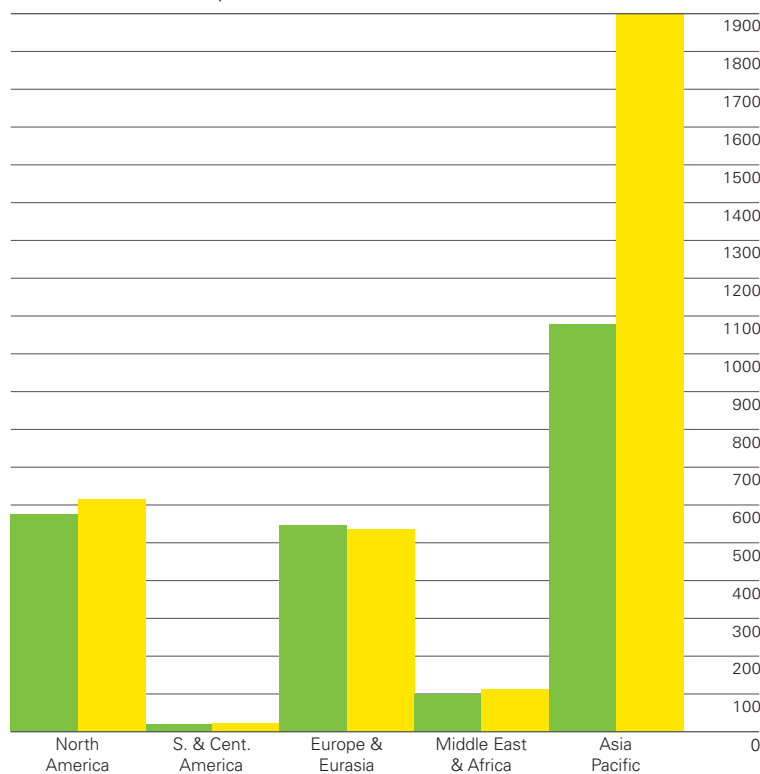
Production

Million tonnes oil equivalent



Consumption

Million tonnes oil equivalent



World coal consumption grew by 4.5%, well above the 10-year average. Coal was the world's fastest-growing fuel for the fifth consecutive year. Growth was above average in all regions except the Middle East. Chinese consumption growth accounted for more than two-thirds of global growth.

**Production***

Million tonnes oil equivalent	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2007 over 2006	2007 share of total
US	584.9	603.2	584.3	570.1	590.3	570.1	553.6	572.4	580.2	595.1	587.2	-1.3%	18.7%
Canada	43.0	40.8	39.2	37.1	37.6	34.9	32.2	34.7	35.6	34.5	36.9	6.7%	1.2%
Mexico	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.5%	0.2%
Total North America	632.5	648.8	628.3	612.6	633.2	610.2	590.4	611.8	620.9	635.2	629.9	-0.8%	20.1%
Brazil	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	0.3%	0.1%
Colombia	21.0	21.9	21.3	24.9	28.5	25.7	32.5	34.9	39.4	43.7	46.6	6.6%	1.5%
Venezuela	3.9	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.9	7.7%	0.2%
Other S. & Cent. America	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	-20.1%	♦
Total S. & Cent. America	27.9	29.5	28.7	33.9	36.8	33.9	39.9	43.0	47.3	52.2	55.3	6.0%	1.8%
Bulgaria	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.1	10.0%	0.2%
Czech Republic	27.9	26.0	23.1	25.0	25.4	24.3	24.2	23.5	23.5	23.7	23.6	-0.5%	0.8%
France	4.3	3.6	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	-40.0%	♦
Germany	66.9	61.3	59.4	56.5	54.1	55.0	54.1	54.7	53.2	50.3	51.5	2.5%	1.6%
Greece	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.4	8.6	8.2	-3.6%	0.3%
Hungary	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	-1.4%	0.1%
Kazakhstan	37.3	36.0	30.0	38.5	40.7	37.8	43.3	44.4	44.2	49.1	48.3	-1.7%	1.5%
Poland	92.1	79.6	77.0	71.3	71.7	71.3	71.4	70.5	68.7	67.0	62.3	-7.0%	2.0%
Romania	7.4	5.7	5.1	6.4	7.1	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.4	1.3%	0.2%
Russian Federation	109.3	103.9	112.1	116.0	122.6	117.3	127.1	131.7	139.2	145.1	148.2	2.1%	4.7%
Spain	9.8	9.3	8.6	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.0	-4.0%	0.2%
Turkey	13.1	13.9	13.3	13.9	14.2	11.5	10.5	10.5	12.8	13.4	15.8	17.7%	0.5%
Ukraine	39.8	39.9	42.3	42.0	43.5	42.8	41.7	42.2	40.9	41.7	39.6	-4.9%	1.3%
United Kingdom	29.4	25.0	22.5	19.0	19.4	18.2	17.2	15.3	12.5	11.3	10.4	-8.1%	0.3%
Other Europe & Eurasia	15.9	16.7	13.4	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.8	15.6	14.7	15.6	16.9	8.3%	0.5%
Total Europe & Eurasia	469.2	437.0	425.3	428.6	438.2	424.6	437.2	438.7	438.7	446.1	445.4	-0.2%	14.2%
Total Middle East	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	-	♦
South Africa	124.6	127.1	125.6	126.6	126.1	124.1	134.1	137.2	137.7	144.7	151.8	4.9%	4.8%
Zimbabwe	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.5%	♦
Other Africa	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	♦
Total Africa	129.2	132.0	130.1	130.7	130.2	128.0	137.1	140.9	140.7	147.1	154.2	4.8%	4.9%
Australia	148.3	149.8	160.8	166.3	179.9	184.5	190.1	198.8	206.5	211.0	215.4	2.1%	6.9%
China	690.0	628.7	645.9	656.7	697.6	733.7	868.4	1012.1	1119.8	1205.1	1289.6	7.0%	41.1%
India	126.3	126.5	124.4	132.2	133.6	138.5	144.4	155.7	162.1	170.2	181.0	6.3%	5.8%
Indonesia	33.7	38.3	45.3	47.4	56.5	63.6	69.5	79.4	93.9	111.4	107.5	-3.4%	3.4%
Japan	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	4.7%	♦
New Zealand	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.8	-20.9%	0.1%
Pakistan	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	-7.2%	0.1%
South Korea	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3%	♦
Thailand	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.1	-3.9%	0.2%
Vietnam	6.4	6.4	4.9	6.5	7.5	9.2	10.8	14.7	18.3	21.8	23.1	5.9%	0.7%
Other Asia Pacific	17.2	15.7	18.0	19.3	19.7	19.0	19.6	20.8	22.1	21.4	22.1	3.3%	0.7%
Total Asia Pacific	1036.5	978.9	1012.8	1040.8	1107.8	1160.7	1315.0	1494.0	1635.2	1753.4	1850.2	5.5%	59.0%
TOTAL WORLD	2295.8	2226.8	2225.9	2247.1	2346.7	2357.8	2520.2	2729.0	2883.5	3034.5	3135.6	3.3%	100.0%
of which: European Union	256.4	229.2	216.7	206.6	205.1	202.5	201.2	196.3	188.7	182.9	178.3	-2.5%	5.7%
OECD	1043.5	1036.0	1015.2	993.7	1026.9	1003.1	986.9	1012.4	1022.9	1036.6	1033.4	-0.3%	33.0%
Former Soviet Union	187.5	180.8	185.5	197.4	207.8	198.9	212.8	219.4	225.5	237.0	237.2	0.1%	7.6%
Other EMEs	1064.8	1010.0	1025.3	1056.0	1112.1	1155.9	1320.5	1497.2	1635.1	1760.9	1864.9	5.9%	59.5%

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

♦Less than 0.05%.

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

Nuclear energy

Consumption*

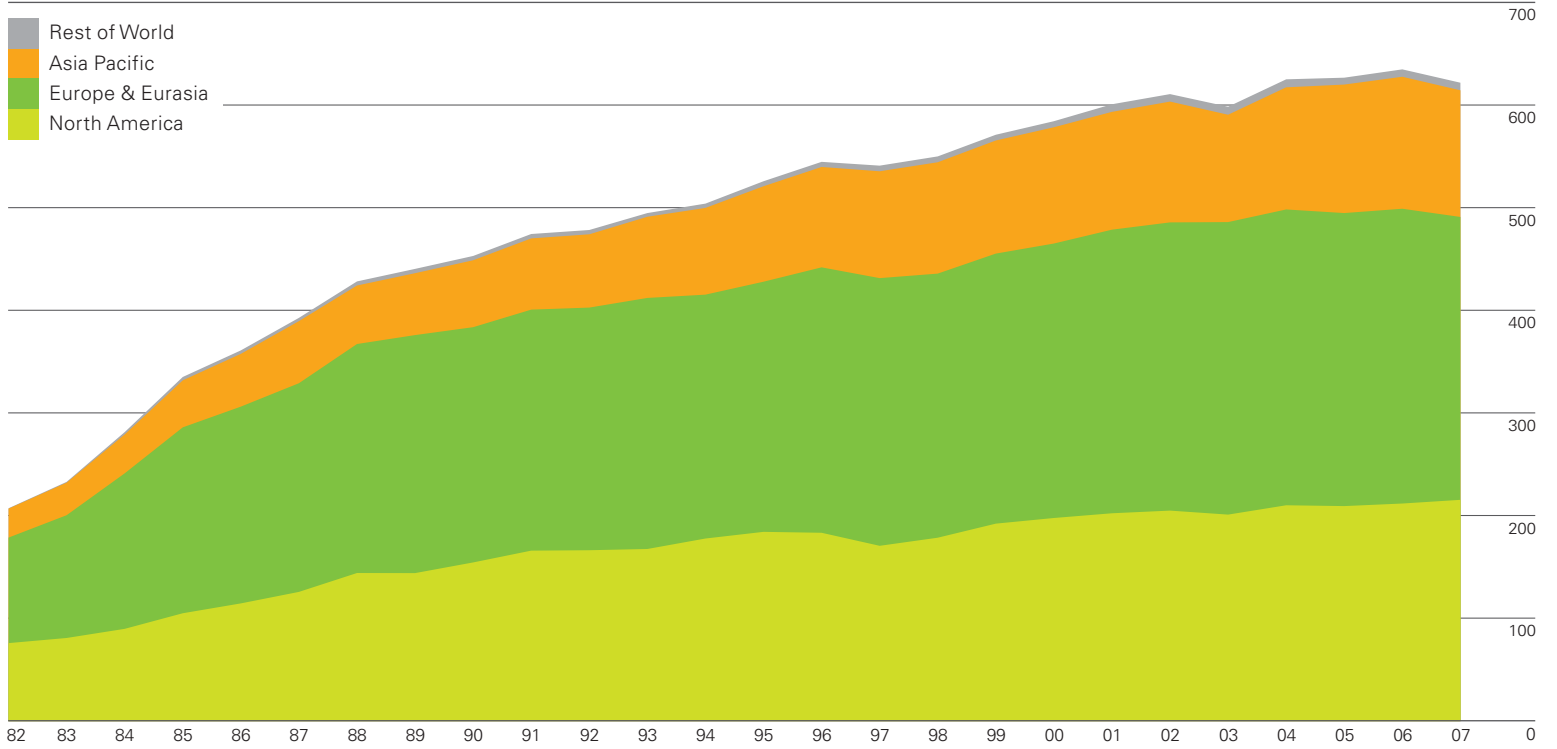
Million tonnes oil equivalent	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2007 over 2006	2007 share of total
US	149.7	160.5	173.5	179.6	183.1	185.8	181.9	187.8	186.3	187.5	192.1	2.4%	30.9%
Canada	18.7	16.2	16.6	16.5	17.4	17.1	16.9	20.5	20.8	22.0	21.1	-4.1%	3.4%
Mexico	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	-4.4%	0.4%
Total North America	170.8	178.7	192.4	197.9	202.5	205.1	201.2	210.3	209.5	212.0	215.6	1.7%	34.7%
Argentina	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	-6.0%	0.3%
Brazil	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.8	-10.1%	0.4%
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other S. & Cent. America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total S. & Cent. America	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.4	-8.7%	0.7%
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium & Luxembourg	10.7	10.4	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.9	3.4%	1.8%
Bulgaria	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.3	-24.9%	0.5%
Czech Republic	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	4.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	0.3%	1.0%
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	0.2%	0.9%
France	89.5	87.8	89.2	94.0	95.3	98.8	99.8	101.7	102.4	102.1	99.7	-2.4%	16.0%
Germany	38.5	36.6	38.5	38.4	38.8	37.3	37.4	37.8	36.9	37.9	31.8	-16.1%	5.1%
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.3	9.0%	0.5%
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	0.1	†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2.7	3.1	2.2	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	13.7%	0.4%
Netherlands	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	21.1%	0.2%
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	23.7%	0.3%
Russian Federation	24.5	23.6	27.1	29.5	31.0	32.1	33.6	32.7	33.4	35.4	36.2	2.1%	5.8%
Slovakia	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.5	-14.9%	0.6%
Spain	12.5	13.4	13.3	14.1	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.4	13.0	13.6	12.5	-8.6%	2.0%
Sweden	15.8	15.9	16.6	13.0	16.3	15.4	15.3	17.3	16.4	15.2	15.3	0.7%	2.5%
Switzerland	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.2	6.3	6.3	0.4%	1.0%
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	18.0	17.0	16.3	17.5	17.2	17.7	18.4	19.7	20.1	20.4	20.9	2.6%	3.4%
United Kingdom	22.2	22.5	21.5	19.3	20.4	19.9	20.1	18.1	18.5	17.1	14.1	-17.3%	2.3%
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Europe & Eurasia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.7%	0.3%
Total Europe & Eurasia	260.8	257.3	263.1	267.4	276.3	280.8	285.0	288.2	285.5	287.2	275.6	-4.0%	44.3%
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.0	24.6%	0.5%
Other Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Africa	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.0	24.6%	0.5%
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.0	5.7	9.8	11.4	12.0	12.4	14.2	14.6%	2.3%
China Hong Kong SAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.1%	0.6%
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	72.8	74.0	71.9	72.3	72.7	71.3	52.1	64.7	66.3	68.9	63.1	-8.3%	10.1%
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	†	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	-13.8%	0.1%
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	17.4	20.3	23.3	24.7	25.4	27.0	29.3	29.6	33.2	33.7	32.3	-3.9%	5.2%
Taiwan	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.2	1.7%	1.5%
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Asia Pacific	104.1	108.5	110.2	113.3	114.8	117.7	104.6	119.0	125.2	128.6	123.4	-4.0%	19.8%
TOTAL WORLD	541.3	550.2	571.2	584.5	600.9	610.9	598.7	625.4	627.0	634.9	622.0	-2.0%	100.0%
of which: European Union	212.2	210.5	213.6	213.9	221.6	224.5	226.3	229.2	226.1	224.5	211.7	-5.7%	34.0%
OECD	469.9	480.2	498.7	506.5	518.7	523.6	504.9	529.6	531.4	536.3	520.6	-2.9%	83.7%
Former Soviet Union	45.6	44.0	46.2	49.4	51.2	53.4	56.0	56.4	56.4	58.4	59.9	2.6%	9.6%
Other EMEs	25.8	26.0	26.4	28.6	31.0	33.9	37.7	39.4	39.1	40.2	41.5	3.3%	6.7%

*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.

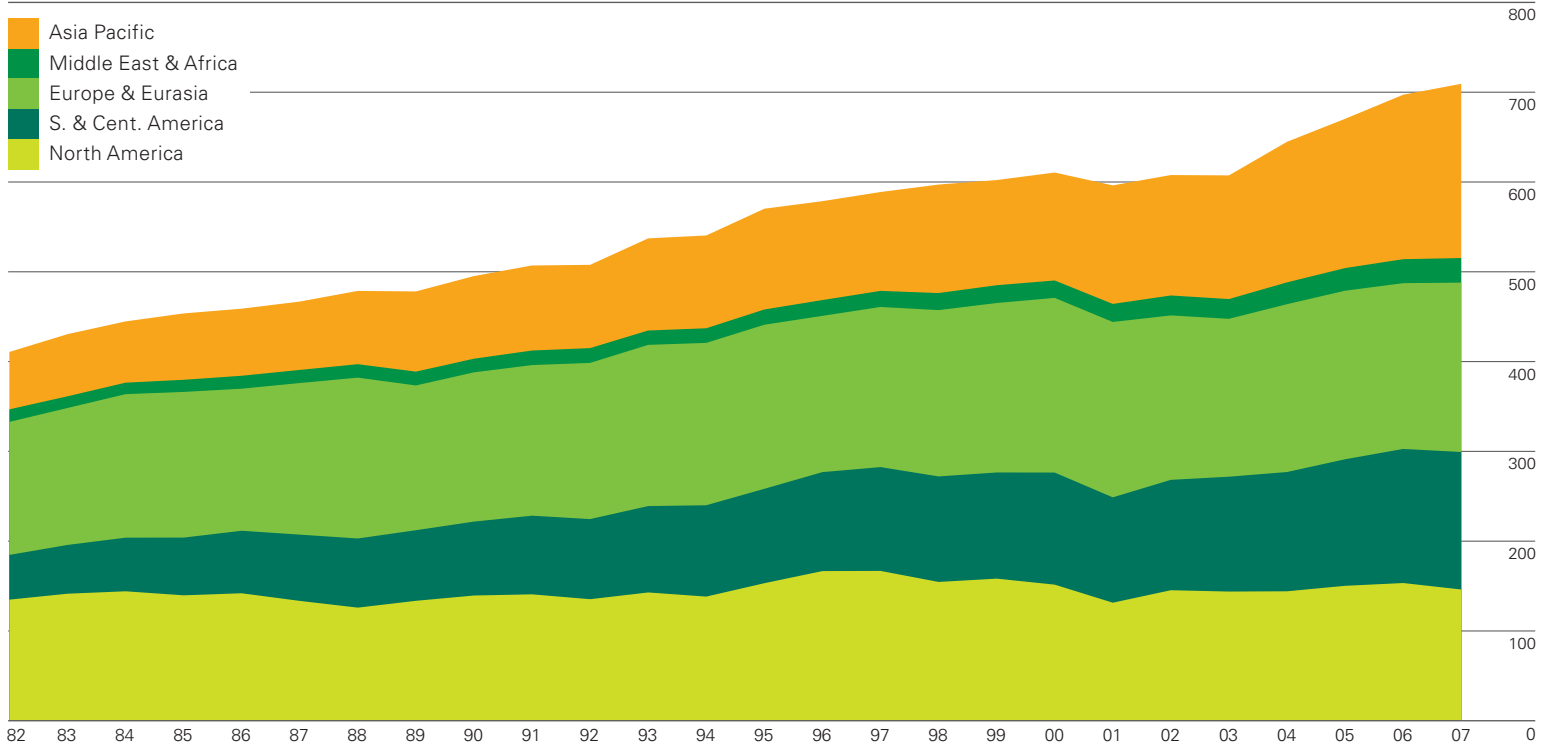
Note: Nuclear energy data expressed in terawatt-hours is available at www.bp.com/statisticalreview.

Consumption by region
 Million tonnes oil equivalent



Global nuclear power generation experienced the largest decline on record, falling by 2%. More than 90% of the net decline was concentrated in Germany and Japan.

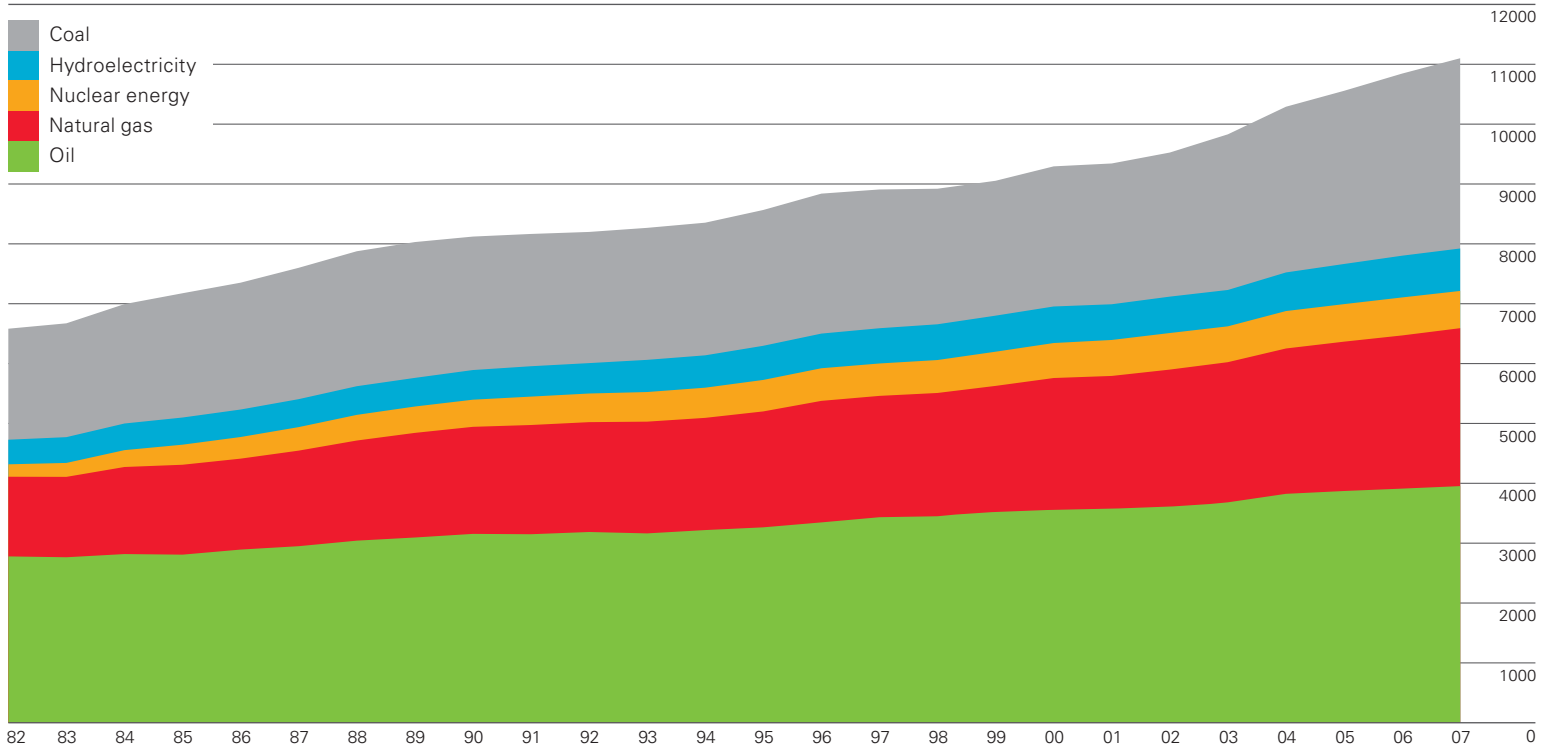
Consumption by region
 Million tonnes oil equivalent



Growth in global hydroelectric power generation was 1.7%, slightly below the historical average. New capacity in China and Brazil and improved rainfall in Canada and northern Europe offset drought conditions in the US and southern Europe.

World consumption

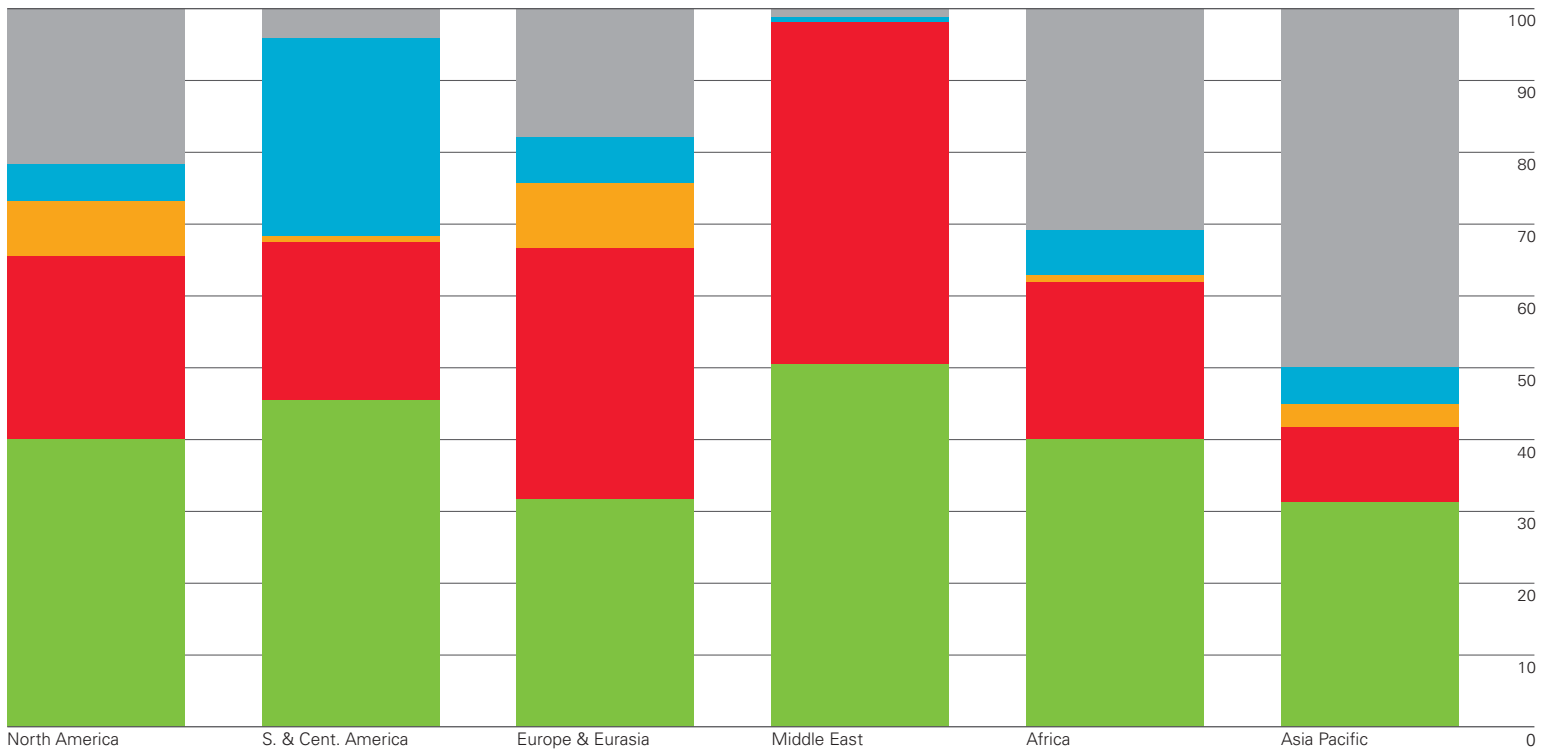
Million tonnes oil equivalent



World primary energy consumption slowed in 2007, but growth of 2.4% was still above the 10-year average. Coal remained the fastest-growing fuel, but oil consumption grew slowly. Oil is still the world's leading fuel, but has lost global market share for six consecutive years, while coal has gained market share for six years.

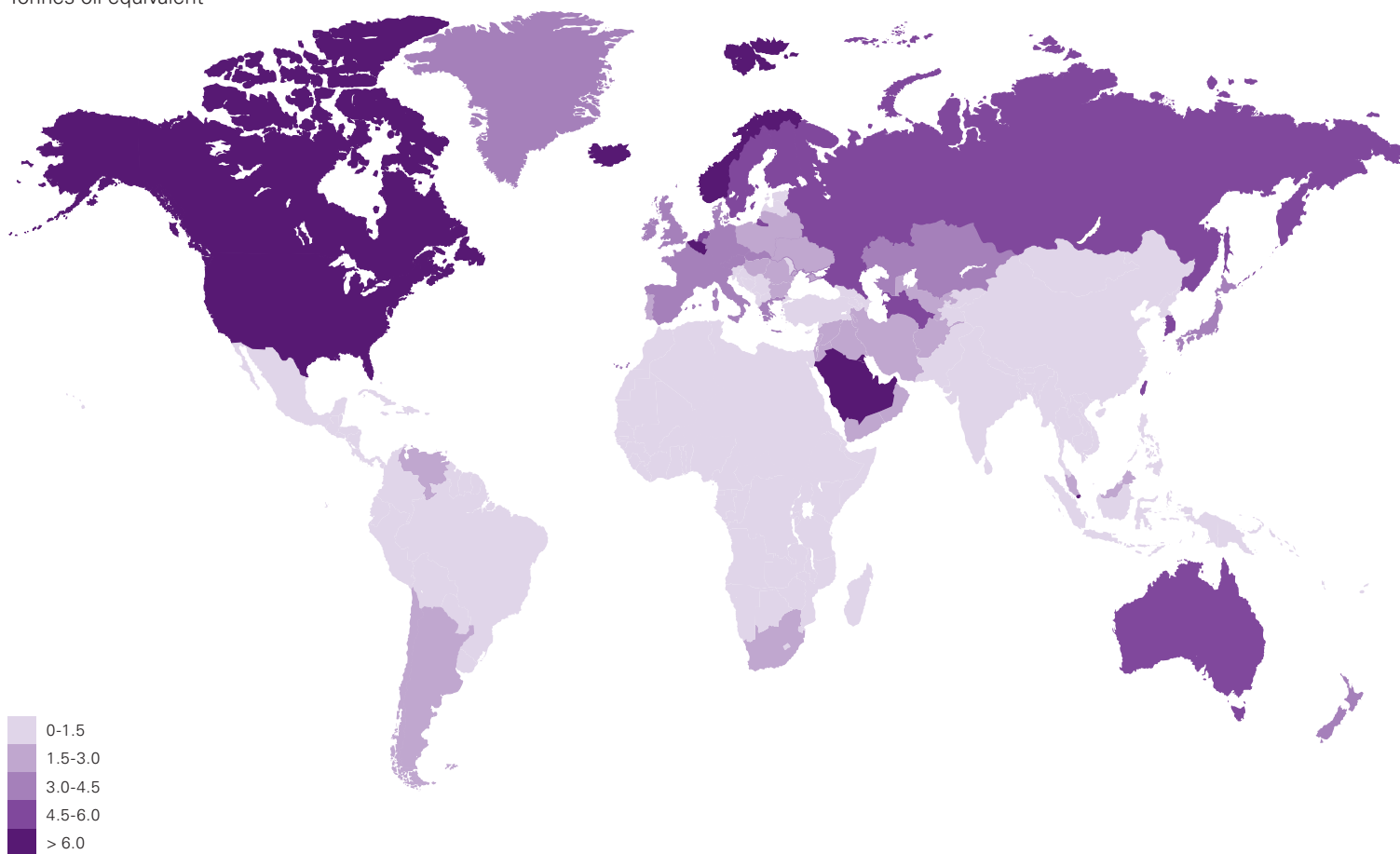
Regional consumption pattern 2007

Percentage

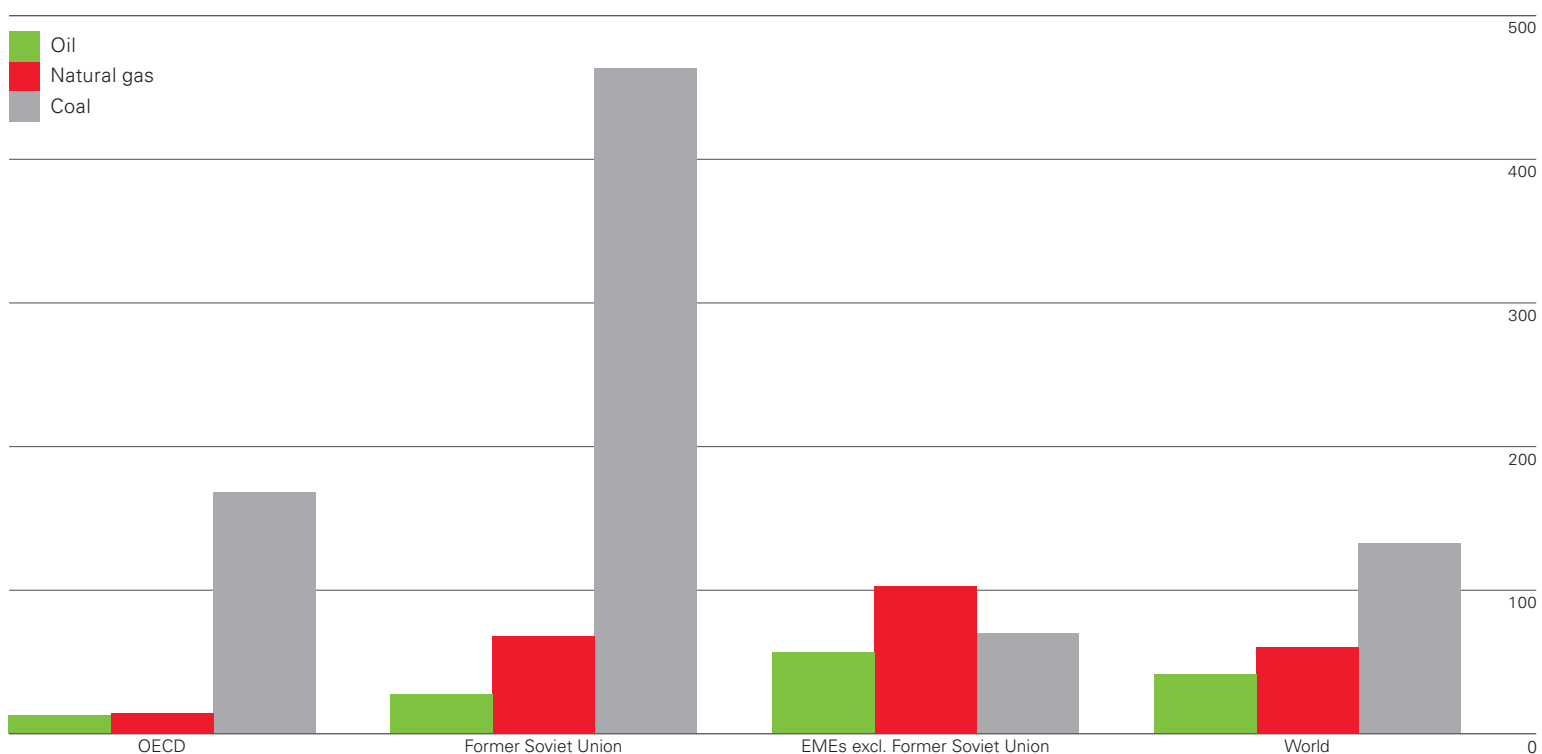


Oil remains the dominant fuel in all regions except Europe and Eurasia and Asia Pacific. Coal dominates in Asia Pacific, primarily because it meets 70% of China's energy needs. Gas remains the dominant fuel in Europe and Eurasia even though gas consumption in the region was weak in 2007.

Consumption per capita 2007
Tonnes oil equivalent



Fossil fuel reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios at end 2007
Years



Coal remains the world's most abundant fossil fuel, with an R/P ratio of more than 130 years. In addition to being cost-competitive, coal has emerged as the world's fastest-growing fuel in part because reserves are located in key consuming countries.

Appendices

Approximate conversion factors

Crude oil*	To				
	tonnes (metric)	kilolitres	barrels	US gallons	tonnes per year
From	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	
From	Multiply by				
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	0.086	11.6	0.542	1.844	
Gasoline	0.118	8.5	0.740	1.351	
Kerosene	0.128	7.8	0.806	1.240	
Gas oil/diesel	0.133	7.5	0.839	1.192	
Fuel oil	0.149	6.7	0.939	1.065	

Natural gas (NG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG)	To					
	billion cubic metres NG	billion cubic feet NG	million tonnes oil equivalent	million tonnes LNG	trillion British thermal units	million barrels oil equivalent
From	Multiply by					
1 billion cubic metres NG	1	35.3	0.90	0.73	36	6.29
1 billion cubic feet NG	0.028	1	0.026	0.021	1.03	0.18
1 million tonnes oil equivalent	1.111	39.2	1	0.805	40.4	7.33
1 million tonnes LNG	1.38	48.7	1.23	1	52.0	8.68
1 trillion British thermal units	0.028	0.98	0.025	0.02	1	0.17
1 million barrels oil equivalent	0.16	5.61	0.14	0.12	5.8	1

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.

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 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 and Mexico.

South and 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, Slovenia.

Former Soviet Union

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

Europe and 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, 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, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK.

Other member countries: Australia, Canada, 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. **Asia Pacific:** Indonesia.

South America: Venezuela.

European Union members

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

Other EMEs (Emerging Market Economies)

South and Central America, Africa, Middle East, non-OECD Asia, non-OECD Europe.

Methodology

The primary energy values of both nuclear and hydroelectric power generation 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).

Percentages

Calculated before rounding of actuals. All annual changes and shares of totals are on a weight basis except on pages 6, 14, 18, 20 and 22.

Rounding differences

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

Tonnes

Metric equivalent of tons.

Further information

Questions on data

BP regrets it is unable to deal with enquiries about the data in *BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2008*.

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