

OIL PRODUCTION

The Middle East and North Africa are exceptionally well-endowed with energy resources, holding about 68% of the world's proven conventional oil reserves at the end of 2011. Current oil production is relatively low in comparison to these reserves and further development of them will be critical to meeting global energy needs in the coming decades. Unconventional oil (e.g. oil shale and sands, liquid supplies based on coal and biomass, and liquids arising from the chemical processing of natural gas) is also expected to play an increasing role in meeting world demand.

Definition

Crude oil production refers to the quantities of oil extracted from the ground after the removal of inert matter or impurities. For the purpose of this indicator, it includes crude oil, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and additives. Crude oil is a mineral oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons of natural origin, being yellow to black in colour, of variable density and viscosity. NGLs are the liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons produced in the manufacture, purification and stabilisation of natural gas. Additives are non-hydrocarbon substances added to or blended with a product to modify its properties, for example, to improve its combustion characteristics (e.g. MTBE and tetraethyl lead).

Refinery production refers to the output of secondary oil products from an oil refinery.

Comparability

In general, data on oil production are of high quality. In some instances, information has been based on secondary

sources or estimated by the International Energy Agency (IEA).

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Overview

World crude oil production has increased by 66% over the 41 years from 1971 to 2012. In 2012, production reached 4 142 million tonnes or about 91 million barrels per day. Growth was not constant over the period as production declined in the aftermath of two oil shocks in the early and late 1970s.

In 2012, the Middle East region's share of oil production was 32% of the world total. However, both the level of production and its share in the world total varied significantly over the period, from 38% of the world total in 1974 to 19% in 1985. Increased production in the 1980s and 1990s put the OECD on par with the Middle East during that period, but by 2012, the share of OECD oil production had fallen to 22%.

Refinery production of secondary oil products changed significantly between 1971 and 2011. The share of fuel oil in the refinery mix fell from 34% in 1971 to 13% in 2011, whereas the share of middle distillates increased from 25% to 35%.

Sources

- IEA (2013), *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2013), *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2013), *Oil Information*, IEA, Paris.

Further information

Analytical publications

- IEA (2013), *Energy Policies of IEA Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2013), *Medium-Term Gas Market Report*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2013), *Medium-Term Oil Market Report*, IEA, Paris.

Online databases

- IEA *World Energy Statistics and Balances*.

Websites

- International Energy Agency, www.iea.org.

Production of crude oil

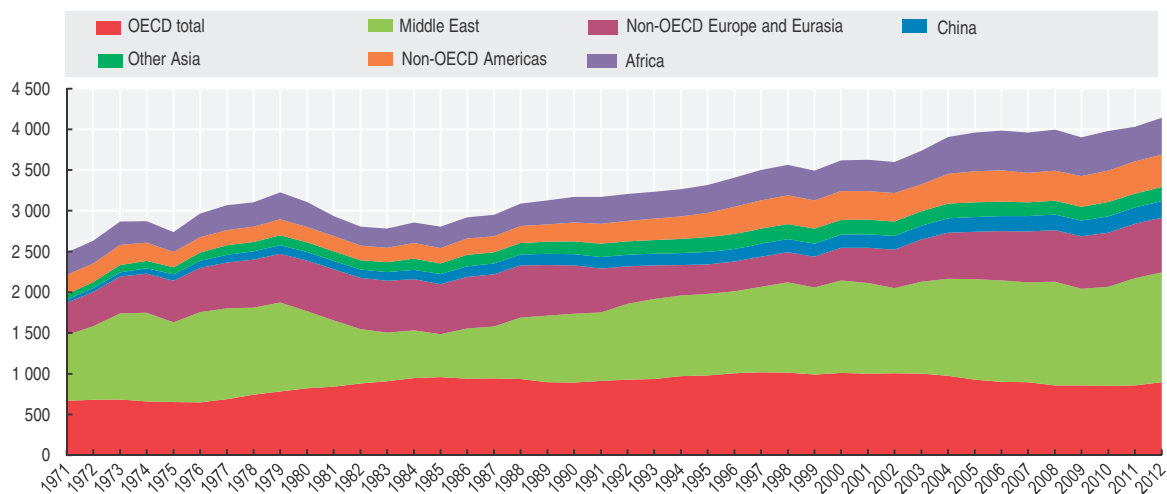

Million tonnes

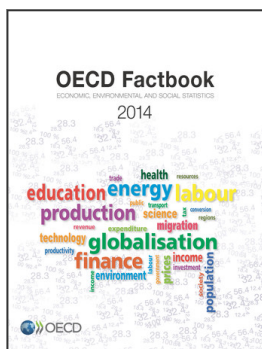
	1971	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	14.3	27.5	31.3	30.5	27.1	24.4	22.0	24.6	22.6	23.3	22.7	21.9	21.8
Austria	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	70.6	91.6	132.9	140.4	145.4	143.5	151.3	158.0	153.8	152.6	159.4	169.4	182.2
Chile	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Czech Republic	-	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Denmark	-	6.0	18.1	18.1	19.3	18.5	16.8	15.2	14.0	12.9	12.2	10.9	10.3
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
France	2.5	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Germany	7.6	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.8
Greece	-	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hungary	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1.3	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.8
Japan	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Korea	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	25.4	151.1	178.3	189.3	191.4	187.6	183.2	172.5	156.9	146.0	144.7	143.4	142.9
Netherlands	1.7	4.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
New Zealand	-	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.0
Norway	0.3	82.1	157.8	153.7	144.0	133.0	123.8	119.5	114.6	110.0	99.6	94.2	87.5
Poland	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3
United Kingdom	0.2	91.6	116.1	106.2	95.5	84.7	76.6	76.6	71.7	68.2	63.0	52.0	44.5
United States	527.7	413.3	348.1	338.4	325.9	310.0	304.4	304.0	299.4	321.7	330.0	343.2	387.0
EU 28	..	129.0	161.5	151.7	140.7	129.0	118.1	116.6	109.1	102.3	95.6	83.0	75.0
OECD	668.6	893.8	1 007.6	1 001.7	973.3	926.1	901.5	896.1	858.3	858.3	854.7	857.4	898.3
Brazil	8.5	32.7	75.4	77.9	77.1	85.1	90.3	92.2	95.5	102.1	107.4	110.6	108.3
China	39.4	138.3	167.1	169.7	175.9	181.4	184.9	186.4	190.6	189.6	203.2	203.0	206.3
India	7.3	34.6	37.4	37.7	38.3	36.3	38.1	37.9	37.5	37.7	41.9	42.2	42.0
Indonesia	44.1	73.2	61.9	56.7	53.5	52.4	49.3	46.7	48.3	47.3	47.5	45.3	43.6
Russian Federation	-	523.7	377.2	418.6	456.3	466.4	475.8	487.7	486.2	491.2	504.1	512.4	519.8
South Africa	-	-	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
World	2 488.7	3 170.4	3 597.9	3 735.0	3 904.8	3 959.1	3 982.0	3 961.9	3 993.4	3 901.7	3 978.7	4 030.3	4 141.8

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028121>

Production of crude oil by region

Million tonnes

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933025556>



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