

OIL PRODUCTION

The Middle East and North Africa are exceptionally well-endowed with energy resources, holding about 70% of the world's proven conventional oil reserves at the end of 2008. 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 for 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. 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.

Overview

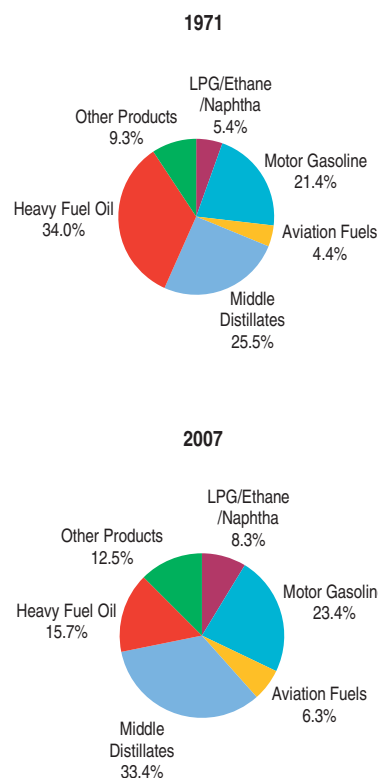
World crude oil production increased by 57% over the 36 years from 1971 to 2007. In 2007, production reached 3 916 million tonnes or about 82 million barrels per day. Growth was not constant over the period as production declined in the aftermath of two oil shocks in the early and late 1970s.

In 2007, the Middle East region's share of oil production was 31% of the world total. However, both the level of production and its share in the world total varied significantly over the period, from 33% of the world total in 1971 to less than 19% in 1985. Increased production in the 1980s and 1990s put the OECD on par with the Middle East during that period, but by 2007, the share of OECD oil production had fallen to 23%.

Refinery production of secondary oil products changed significantly between 1971 and 2007. The share of heavy fuel oil in the refinery mix fell from 34% in 1971 to 16% in 2007 whereas the share of middle distillates increased from 25% to 33%.

Share of refinery production by product

As a percentage of refinery production



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Sources

- IEA (2009), *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2009), *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2009), *Oil Information*, IEA, Paris.

Further information

Analytical publications

- IEA (2008), *Oil Supply Security: Emergency Response of IEA Countries 2007*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2009), *Energy Policies of IEA Countries*, series, IEA, Paris.

Online databases

- World Energy Statistics and Balances.

Web sites

- International Energy Agency, www.iea.org.



Production of crude oil

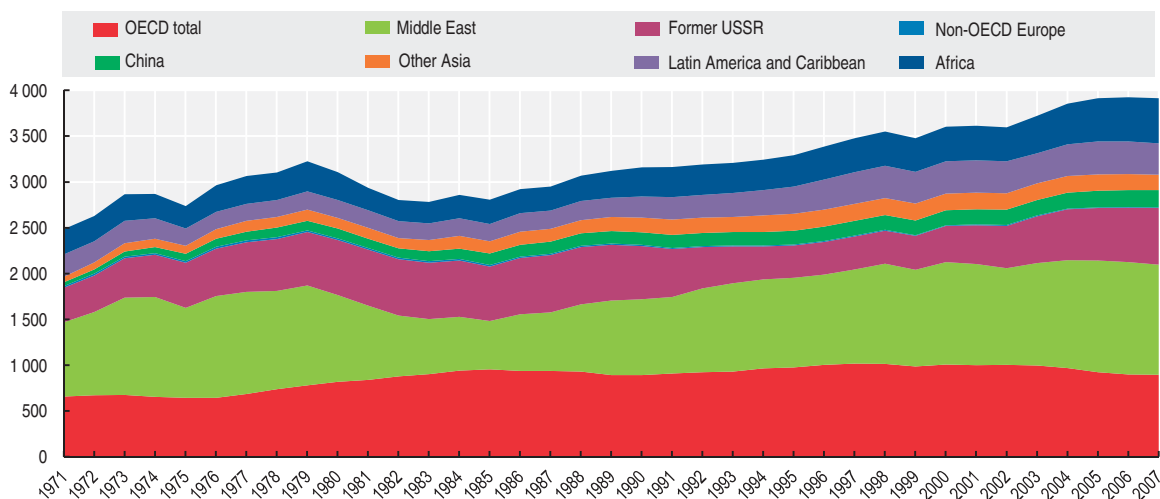
Million tonnes

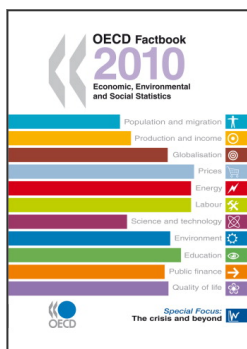
	1971	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Australia	14.3	27.5	26.7	29.4	23.7	32.1	33.1	31.3	29.1	26.2	22.9	21.9	24.0	22.2
Austria	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Canada	70.6	91.6	119.0	124.7	119.9	124.8	126.6	132.9	140.4	145.4	143.5	151.3	156.8	154.6
Czech Republic	..	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark	..	6.0	11.1	11.4	14.5	17.8	16.9	18.1	18.1	19.3	18.5	16.8	15.2	14.0
Finland	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
France	2.5	3.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Germany	7.6	5.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9
Greece	..	0.8	0.5	0.3	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hungary	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Italy	1.3	4.7	6.1	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.2	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.3
Japan	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Korea	..	..	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Mexico	25.4	151.1	169.0	171.9	166.9	169.3	175.5	178.3	189.3	191.4	187.6	183.2	175.4	159.5
Netherlands	1.7	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.5
New Zealand	..	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.8
Norway	0.3	82.1	156.5	149.8	149.4	161.0	162.5	157.7	153.6	143.9	132.8	123.6	119.4	107.2
Poland	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Slovak Republic	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turkey	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
United Kingdom	0.2	91.6	128.4	132.5	137.2	126.4	116.8	116.1	106.2	95.5	84.7	76.6	76.8	72.2
United States	527.7	413.3	380.9	369.8	354.2	353.0	349.9	348.1	338.4	325.9	310.0	304.4	304.0	300.5
EU27 total	..	129.0	166.4	170.1	176.2	168.7	157.3	161.5	151.7	140.7	129.0	118.0	116.8	..
OECD total	661.1	892.7	1 018.8	1 015.2	989.4	1 008.0	1 003.6	1 007.1	999.8	971.9	924.1	900.8	896.7	854.9
Brazil	8.4	32.4	43.7	50.6	57.2	64.3	67.4	75.6	77.9	77.6	85.7	90.8	92.4	..
Chile	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	..
China	39.4	138.3	160.7	161.2	160.2	163.1	164.1	167.1	169.7	175.9	181.4	184.9	186.4	..
India	7.3	34.6	37.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.2	37.4	37.7	38.3	36.3	38.1	38.2	..
Indonesia	44.1	73.2	78.9	75.5	74.7	69.9	68.3	62.8	59.4	54.9	51.4	48.2	45.3	..
Israel	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	523.7	303.9	301.4	303.2	321.7	345.8	377.2	418.6	456.3	466.4	475.8	487.7	..
South Africa	..	..	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	..
World	2 487.1	3 159.4	3 479.1	3 552.1	3 478.9	3 605.1	3 616.7	3 599.2	3 723.4	3 857.7	3 914.3	3 926.0	3 915.4	..

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Production of crude oil by region

Million tonnes

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/820237786452>



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