

Oil

Proved reserves	At end 1982	At end 1992	At end 2001	At end 2002			
	Thousand million barrels	Thousand million barrels	Thousand million barrels	Thousand million barrels	Thousand million tonnes	Share of total	R/P ratio
USA	35.1	32.1	30.0	30.4	3.8	2.9%	10.8
Canada	8.3	7.5	6.5	6.9	0.9	0.7%	9.0
Mexico	48.3	51.3	26.9	12.6	1.8	1.2%	10.1
Total North America	91.6	90.9	63.5	49.9	6.4	4.8%	10.3
Argentina	2.6	1.6	3.0	2.9	0.4	0.3%	10.1
Brazil	1.8	3.0	8.5	8.3	1.1	0.8%	15.4
Colombia	0.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.2%	8.5
Ecuador	1.4	1.6	2.1	4.6	0.7	0.4%	31.2
Peru	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	†	♦	9.2
Trinidad & Tobago	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1%	13.6
Venezuela	21.5	62.7	77.7	77.8	11.2	7.4%	74.0
Other S. & Cent. America	1.0	0.8	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.2%	39.2
Total S. & Cent. America	30.2	72.5	96.0	98.6	14.1	9.4%	42.0
Azerbaijan	n/a	1.3	7.0	7.0	1.0	0.7%	62.5
Denmark	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.1%	10.0
Italy	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1%	16.6
Kazakhstan	n/a	5.2	8.0	9.0	1.2	0.9%	26.1
Norway	6.8	8.8	9.4	10.3	1.4	1.0%	8.7
Romania	n/a	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1%	20.9
Russian Federation	n/a	48.5	48.6	60.0	8.2	5.7%	21.7
Turkmenistan	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1%	8.3
United Kingdom	13.9	4.1	4.9	4.7	0.6	0.5%	5.4
Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1%	11.3
Other Europe & Eurasia	67.0	4.1	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.2%	14.5
Total Europe & Eurasia	88.8	75.0	84.1	97.5	13.3	9.3%	17.0
Iran	55.3	92.9	89.7	89.7	12.3	8.6%	73.8
Iraq	41.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	15.2	10.7%	*
Kuwait	67.2	96.5	96.5	96.5	13.3	9.2%	*
Oman	2.7	4.5	5.5	5.5	0.7	0.5%	16.8
Qatar	3.4	3.7	15.2	15.2	2.0	1.5%	57.6
Saudi Arabia	165.3	260.3	261.8	261.8	36.0	25.0%	86.0
Syria	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.2%	11.9
United Arab Emirates	32.4	98.1	97.8	97.8	13.0	9.3%	*
Yemen	–	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.4%	23.4
Other Middle East	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	†	♦	7.8
Total Middle East	369.0	661.8	685.6	685.6	93.4	65.4%	92.0
Algeria	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	1.2	0.9%	16.5
Angola	1.6	1.5	5.4	5.4	0.7	0.5%	16.4
Cameroon	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	♦	15.2
Rep. of Congo (Brazzaville)	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.1%	16.0
Egypt	3.3	6.2	3.7	3.7	0.5	0.4%	14.1
Gabon	0.5	0.7	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.2%	23.2
Libya	21.5	22.8	29.5	29.5	3.8	2.8%	59.4
Nigeria	16.8	17.9	24.0	24.0	3.2	2.3%	32.8
Sudan	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1%	6.6
Tunisia	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.3	†	♦	11.2
Other Africa	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	†	♦	3.2
Total Africa	57.8	61.9	77.4	77.4	10.3	7.4%	27.3
Australia	1.6	1.8	3.5	3.5	0.4	0.3%	14.1
Brunei	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.1%	18.0
China	19.5	24.0	24.0	18.3	2.5	1.7%	14.8
India	3.4	6.0	4.8	5.4	0.7	0.5%	19.4
Indonesia	9.6	5.8	5.0	5.0	0.7	0.5%	11.1
Malaysia	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.0	0.4	0.3%	10.6
Papua New Guinea	–	0.3	0.2	0.2	†	♦	14.3
Thailand	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1%	9.6
Vietnam	–	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1%	4.7
Other Asia Pacific	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1%	14.7
Total Asia Pacific	39.2	44.6	43.8	38.7	5.2	3.7%	13.7
TOTAL WORLD	676.7	1006.7	1050.3	1047.7	142.7	100.0%	40.6
of which: OECD#	116.7	108.9	84.5	72.0	9.4	6.9%	9.7
OPEC	443.3	769.9	818.8	819.0	111.9	78.2%	82.0
Non-OPEC‡	170.4	179.8	166.1	150.9	20.1	14.4%	11.9
Former Soviet Union	63.0	57.0	65.4	77.8	10.7	7.4%	22.9

*Over 100 years.

†Less than 0.05.

♦Less than 0.05%.

#1982 excludes Central European members.

‡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/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 level.

Source of data – With the exception of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Egypt for 2001, the estimates contained in this table are those published by the Oil & Gas Journal, plus an estimate of natural gas liquids for USA and Canada. Reserves of shale oil and oil sands are not included.