

BRIEFING

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**BASIC STATISTICS AND
ENERGY INDICATORS FOR RUSSIA**
including comparative figures for the EU and US



This document is only available in English

Summary

The following tables provide figures and graphs for Russia on energy including comparison with the European Union and USA.

International Energy Agency (IEA)/OECD, EUROSTAT, UN and IMF were used as sources.

The collection of data and analysis were finished in February 2007.

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Table of contents

	Page
Comments on tables	5
Table 1: International comparison of energy indicators	6
Table 2: International comparison of energy indicators, relatively evolution	7
Table 3: Russia: Summary Energy Balance 1995-2003	8
Table 4: World Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves, ultimo 2005	9
Figure 1: World Crude Oil reserves	9
Figure 2: World Natural Gas Reserves	9
Table 5: World Crude Oil Reserves, Production of Oil and NGL, 2005; World Oil Demand, 2004. By countries and country groups	10
Figure 3: World Oil Reserves and production, 2005; Demand of Oil, 2004 By countries and country groups	10
Table 6: Consumption of Oil, 1991-2005	11
Figure 4: Consumption of Oil, 1991-2005	11
Table 7: Russia exports, total and by energy products, 1996-2005	12
Figure 5: Exports of Russia: total and energy	12
Figure 6: Russian exports of energy by products	12
Figure 7: Real GDP and exports of mineral fuels, 1996-2005	13
Table 8a: Net imports of EU15 of: Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (SITC 33), 1995-2004	14
Table 8b: Net imports of EU25 of: Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (SITC 33), 2000-2005	14
Table 9: Socio-economic indicators for Russia and European Union	15
Links and references	16

COMMENTS ON TABLES

The tables are easy to read and understand. Comments are restricted, only a short introduction is given.
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Table 1 shows that in 2003 primary energy production in USA was 1.632,7 Mtoe - 47.5% more than Russia (1.106,9 Mtoe). The production in the European Union (25) was 886,5 Mtoe only. Gross inland consumption was in 2003 639,7 Mtoe in Russia, i.e. a little more than a quarter of the US consumption (2.280,9 Mtoe). The Russian consumption was also much lower than in the European Union (1.727,1 Mtoe).

Thus, Russia is one of the biggest net exporting countries of energy in the World (net 456,2Mtoe in 2003) whereas the US and the EU are the big net importers (874,8 Mtoe for EU and 662,4 Mtoe for the US).

Table 1 shows also that the most efficient user of energy is the EU (EU-consumption: 160,3 toe (tons of oil equivalent) per million USD of GDP (at 2000-prices, PPP)), whereas the respective figures for the US and Russia are 222,1 and 511,5. Thus, Russia is consuming more than 3 times as much energy per unit of GDP compared to the EU.

Further, Table 1 shows - despite big differences in GDP/capita - that Russia was consuming more energy per capita than the EU (4.461 in Russia contra 3.771 in EU).

The consumption per capita in the USA was about twice as much.

CO₂-emissions per capita are lowest in the EU 8.480 kg of CO₂/capita. In Russia the emission is 10.662 kg of CO₂ per capita and in USA the emission is 19.681 kg of CO₂ per capita or about two and a half times the level in the European Union.

The import dependency for energy is very high in the EU (50,6% in 2003), whereas the dependency in US is 27,5% only. For Russia as net exporter the dependency is -71,3%.

In **Table 2** the relatively evolution of the data in table 1 are analysed.

Table 3: Russia: Summary energy balance 1995-2003 gives - for Russia only - similar figures to those in table 1.

Table 4 and figure 1 and figure 2 shows that the major part of world oil reserves (around 62%) are located in the Near East and only 6,2% in Russia, whilst 26,6% of world natural gas reserves are located in Russia.

Table 5 and figure 3 shows reserves of crude oil ultimo 2005, production (2005) and demand (2004) of oil and NGL by countries and country groups. World oil production in 2005 was concentrated in OPEC countries (41,7%), USA (7,8%) and Russia (12,0%), whereas world oil demand in 2004 was dominated by the US (24,7%), EU-25 (17,6%) and Russia (3,3%).

Table 6/Figure 4 gives the development in oil consumption from 1991-2005. Russia has almost halved its consumption. The growth in the European Union has been modest (8,5%). The biggest increase relatively has been in China, India and South Korea, which have more than doubled the consumption.

Table 7 gives the development in the Russian exports of fuel products for the period 1996-2005. The data for the various type of energy products are analysed in relation to total exports.

Figure 7 illustrates the close correlation between real GDP and exports of fuel products.

Tables 8a/8b analyze the net imports of petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (SITC 33) by partners.

In **Table 9** various socio-economic indicators are given for Russia and the European Union.

Table 1: International comparison of energy indicators

Mtoe	EU25					Russia				USA				
	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	1995	2000	2002	2003	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004
Primary Production	897,2	892,0	894,0	886,5	882,7	949,7	966,5	1 034,5	1106,9	1 662,3	1 674,8	1 666,6	1 632,7	1 641,0
Solids	262,0	201,8	199,5	196,6	190,5	109,5	117,0	117,8	127,26	531,5	542,9	555,1	526,1	546,6
Oil	161,8	163,0	156,3	146,6	136,4	306,6	323,3	379,1	420,68	397,9	366,1	358,8	350,8	339,1
Natural gas	174,5	196,6	193,7	189,4	192,2	476,1	470,6	479,4	499,69	435,7	444,1	443,6	448,1	438,4
Nuclear	218,6	237,7	248,8	251,2	254,4	26,3	34,4	37,3	39,546	186,0	208,5	209,7	205,3	212,0
Hydro, geothermal, solar, wind ect.	80,2	93,0	95,8	102,7	109,2	15,2	14,2	14,1	19,8	40,6	36,5	30,6	34,9	34,8
Net Imports	702,1	802,1	829,8	874,8	907,3	-314,3	-347,8	-410,4	-456,2	436,0	608,9	629,8	662,4	714,5
Solids	73,9	94,3	100,5	110,1	119,2	-2,9	-7,7	-14,9	-18,8	-49,5	-27,0	-11,6	-9,0	-7,3
Oil	491,0	518,1	525,9	547,3	560,2	-157,9	-192,9	-250,4	-290,4	420,0	551,1	558,2	594,7	641,1
Crude oil	449,5	484,8	476,8	507,3	533,7	-114,4	-139,2	-183,1	-223,2		519,0	525,5	556,6	590,1
Oil products	41,6	33,2	49,1	40,0	26,5	-43,5	-53,7	-67,4	-67,2		32,1	32,7	38,1	51,0
Natural gas	135,9	187,1	201,2	216,5	227,5	-151,8	-146,0	-144,0	-145,9	62,2	82,2	81,2	76,1	79,5
Electricity	1,4	2,1	1,9	0,4	0,0	-1,7	-1,2	-1,1	-1,2	3,3	2,9	1,9	0,6	1,0
Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)	1 579,3	1 654,5	1 686,7	1 727,1	1 747,1	623,4	614,0	618,0	639,7	2 088,5	2 302,6	2 290,4	2 280,9	2 325,9
Solids	345,2	305,5	304,8	313,0	311,9	109,1	109,3	106,7	107,4	478,1	541,7	542,1	531,2	545,0
Oil	621,9	636,3	642,8	648,1	650,5	147,0	130,0	128,4	131,6	801,5	891,5	900,1	921,4	947,0
Natural gas	309,4	376,8	389,0	408,3	417,6	311,5	313,3	325,6	342,5	508,5	548,7	537,2	520,0	922,0
Other (1)	302,8	335,8	350,0	357,6	367,1	55,8	61,5	57,3	58,2	300,5	320,9	311,1	308,3	-88,1
Electricity Generation in TWh	2 631,3	2 928,5	3 019,6	3 117,2	3 179,1	859,0	877,8	891,3	914,33	3 558,4	4 025,7	4 017,5	4 054,4	4 174,5
Nuclear	864,6	921,4	964,5	973,7	986,1	99,5	130,7	141,6	150,34	713,8	797,7	804,5	787,8	813,3
Hydro	327,0	364,2	329,3	321,8	337,2	176,3	165,4	164,2	155,76	314,2	253,2	258,4	278,6	271,1
Thermal (Fossil Fuels)	1 432,2	1 615,9	1 685,4	1 772,0	1 791,8	583,2	579,1	582,5	608,2	2 212,0	2 882,3	2 858,2	2 890,5	2 961,1
of which:														
Solids	640,7	615,6	619,3	666,2	647,9	160,5	175,9	170,3	172,2	1 832,6	2 129,6	2 047,3	2 083,3	2 090,5
Oil	217,1	176,7	183,9	157,9	142,8	67,9	30,5	27,4	27,1	87,2	118,4	98,6	137,0	139,1
Natural gas	248,4	469,9	512,5	552,4	602,3	354,1	371,0	384,7	406,8	528,8	634,5	712,4	670,2	731,6
Biomass (Russia and USA: Other)	24,2	39,5	47,8	57,1	67,9			2,8	2,1	81,8	92,6	96,4	97,4	128,9
Energy efficiency (TFC/TPES) in %	65,0	65,7	65,2	65,4	65,3	73,2	68,5	66,7	65,4	62,4	68,0	68,0	68,8	68,8
Total Final Energy Consumption (TFC)	1 026,5	1 086,5	1 100,2	1 129,2	1 140,9	456,5	420,4	412,2	418,4	1 304,0	1 566,5	1 557,4	1 570,1	1 600,8
Solids	80,4	57,1	52,9	51,7	52,3	39,4	20,7	19,9	18,2	29,1	31,3	28,5	31,7	34,2
Oil	447,1	469,1	475,2	483,4	488,1	75,5	92,9	90,2	87,5	740,3	816,5	833,3	837,2	866,4
Gas	233,9	259,9	261,3	216,5	276,9	100,5	114,7	115,7	123,7	326,4	359,9	344,9	342,2	335,0
Electricity	187,8	211,3	218,4	224,0	227,9	53,2	52,3	53,2	54,4	261,6	300,9	302,1	308,0	302,1
Heat	36,6	44,4	45,8	46,7	45,9	171,9	136,8	130,7	132,0		19,7	5,7	4,8	3,1
Renewable energy sources	39,7	44,0	45,9	47,2	49,0	16,0	3,1	2,6	2,6		16,2	42,9	46,2	49,1
CO2 Emissions in Mt of CO2 (2)	3 647	3 692	3 770	3 884	3863	1 589	1 513	1 503	1 529	5 109	5 701	5 654	5 729	5 800
Indicators														
Population (Million)	446,3	452,6	455,9	458,0	460,3	148,1	145,6	144,1	143,4	266,6	282,4	288,2	291,1	294,0
GDP (bill 2000 USD PPP)*	8 941	10 334	10 661	10 777	11 026	956	1 054	1 152	1 251	7 973	9 765	9 998	10 269	10 704
Gross Int Cons./GDP (toe/mio 2000 USD PPP)	176,6	160,1	158,2	160,3	158,5	652,2	582,4	536,7	511,5	262,0	235,8	229,1	222,1	217,3
Gross Int Cons./Capita (Kgoe/inhabitant)	3 538	3 655	3 700	3 771	3 796	4 208	4 217	4 288	4 461	7 834	8 153	7 946	7 836	7 913
Electricity Generated/Capita (kWh/inhabitant)	5 895	6 470	6 624	6 806	6 907	5 799	6 029	6 185	6 376	13 348	14 254	13 938	13 928	14 201
CO2 Emissions/Capita (kg of CO2/inhabitant)	8 171	8 157	8 270	8 480	8 392	10 726	10 391	10 431	10 662	19 164	20 186	19 616	19 681	19 731
Import Dependency %	44,5	48,5	49,2	50,6	51,9	-50,4	-56,6	-66,4	-71,3	20,9	26,4	27,5	27,5	30,7

Sources: Energy balances of OECD countries, IEA

Energy balances of non-OECD countries, IEA

Cronos/Eurostat

Production: Jens Dalsgaard

*estimated (EU15 plus 10%)

(1) Includes nuclear, hydro and wind, net imports of electricity, and other energy sources.

(2) sectoral approach

Table 2: International comparison of energy indicators, relatively evolution

- % -	EU15					Russia				USA				
	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	1995	2000	2002	2003	1990	2000	2002	2003	2004
Primary Production	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Solids	29,2	22,6	22,3	22,2	21,6	11,5	12,1	11,4	11,5	32,0	32,4	33,3	32,2	33,3
Oil	18,0	18,3	17,5	16,5	15,5	32,3	33,5	36,6	38,0	23,9	21,9	21,5	21,5	20,7
Natural gas	19,4	22,0	21,7	21,4	21,8	50,1	48,7	46,3	45,1	26,2	26,5	26,6	27,4	26,7
Nuclear	24,4	26,6	27,8	28,3	28,8	2,8	3,6	3,6	3,6	11,2	12,4	12,6	12,6	12,9
Hydro, geothermal, solar, wind ect.	8,9	10,4	10,7	11,6	12,4	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,8	2,4	2,2	1,8	2,1	2,1
Net Imports	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Solids	10,5	11,8	12,1	12,6	13,1	0,9	2,2	3,6	4,1	-11,4	-4,4	-1,8	-1,4	-1,0
Oil	69,9	64,6	63,4	62,6	61,8	50,3	55,5	61,0	63,7	96,3	90,5	88,6	89,8	89,7
<i>Crude oil</i>	64,0	60,5	57,5	58,0	58,8	36,4	40,0	44,6	48,9		85,2	83,5	84,0	82,6
<i>Oil products</i>	5,9	4,1	5,9	4,6	2,9	13,8	15,4	16,4	14,7		5,3	5,2	5,8	7,1
Natural gas	19,4	23,3	24,2	24,8	25,1	48,3	42,0	35,1	32,0	14,3	13,5	12,9	11,5	11,1
Electricity	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,8	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,1
Gross Inland Consumption	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Solids	21,9	18,5	18,1	18,1	17,9	17,5	17,8	17,3	16,8	22,9	23,5	23,7	23,3	23,4
Oil	39,4	38,5	38,1	37,5	37,2	23,6	21,2	20,8	20,6	38,4	38,7	39,3	40,4	40,7
Natural gas	19,6	22,8	23,1	23,6	23,9	50,0	51,0	52,7	53,5	24,3	23,8	23,5	22,8	39,6
Other (1)	19,2	20,3	20,8	20,7	21,0	9,0	10,0	9,3	9,1	14,4	13,9	13,6	13,5	-3,8
Electricity Generation in TWh	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Nuclear	32,9	31,5	31,9	31,2	31,0	11,6	14,9	15,9	16,4	20,1	19,8	20,0	19,4	19,5
Hydro & wind (including pumping)	12,4	12,4	10,9	10,3	10,6	20,5	18,8	18,4	17,0	8,8	6,3	6,4	6,9	6,5
Thermal	54,4	55,2	55,8	56,8	56,4	67,9	66,0	65,4	66,5	62,2	71,6	71,1	71,3	70,9
Total Final Energy Demand	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Solids	7,8	5,3	4,8	4,6	4,6	8,6	4,9	4,8	4,4	2,2	2,0	1,8	2,0	2,1
Oil	43,6	43,2	43,2	42,8	42,8	16,5	22,1	21,9	20,9	56,8	52,1	53,5	53,3	54,1
Gas	22,8	23,9	23,8	19,2	24,3	22,0	27,3	28,1	29,6	25,0	23,0	22,1	21,8	20,9
Electricity	18,3	19,5	19,9	19,8	20,0	11,6	12,4	12,9	13,0	20,1	19,2	19,4	19,6	18,9
Heat	3,6	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,0	37,7	32,5	31,7	31,5		1,3	0,4	0,3	0,2
Renewable energy sources (Russia/USA: Other)	3,9	4,0	4,2	4,2	4,3	3,5	0,7	0,6	0,6		1,0	2,8	2,9	3,1

Sources: Energy balances of OECD countries, IEA

Energy balances of non-OECD countries, IEA

Cronos/Euroatst

Production: Jens Dalsgaard

(1) Includes nuclear, hydro and wind, net imports of electricity, and other energy sources.

Table 3: RUSSIA : Summary Energy Balance 1995-2003

Mtoe	1995	2000	2002	2003	00/95	03/00
Primary Production	949,7	966,5	1 034,5	1106,9	1,8%	14,5%
Solids	109,5	117,0	117,8	127,3	6,9%	8,8%
Oil	306,6	323,3	379,1	420,7	5,4%	30,1%
Natural gas	476,1	470,6	479,4	499,7	-1,1%	6,2%
Nuclear	26,3	34,4	37,3	39,5	30,7%	15,0%
Hydro, geothermal, solar, wind ect.	15,2	14,2	14,1	19,8	-6,3%	39,1%
Net Imports	-314,3	-347,8	-410,4	-456,2	10,7%	31,2%
Solids	-2,9	-7,7	-14,9	-18,8	168,4%	143,8%
Oil	-157,9	-192,9	-250,4	-290,4	22,1%	50,5%
Crude oil	-114,4	-139,2	-183,1	-223,2	21,7%	60,3%
Oil products	-43,5	-53,7	-67,4	-67,2	23,3%	25,1%
Natural gas	-151,8	-146,0	-144,0	-145,9	-3,8%	-0,1%
Electricity	-1,7	-1,2	-1,1	-1,2	-28,3%	-4,9%
Gross Inland Consumption (TPES)	623,4	618,7	617,8	639,7	-0,8%	3,4%
Solids	109,1	109,3	106,7	107,4	0,2%	-1,7%
Oil	147,0	130,0	128,4	131,6	-11,6%	1,2%
Natural gas	311,5	313,3	325,6	342,5	0,6%	9,3%
Other (1)	55,8	66,1	57,2	58,2	18,5%	-12,0%
Electricity Generation in TWh	859,0	877,8	891,3	914,3	2,2%	4,2%
Nuclear	99,5	130,7	141,6	150,3	31,3%	15,0%
Hydro & wind	176,3	165,4	164,2	156,1	-6,2%	-5,6%
Thermal (Fossil Fuels)	583,2	579,1	582,5	606,1	-0,7%	4,7%
Total Final Energy Demand (TFC)	456,5	420,4	412,2	418,4	-7,9%	-0,5%
Solids	39,4	20,7	19,9	18,2	-47,5%	-11,9%
Oil	75,5	92,9	90,2	87,5	23,0%	-5,8%
Gas	100,5	114,7	115,7	123,7	14,1%	7,9%
Electricity	53,2	52,3	53,2	54,4	-1,6%	3,9%
Heat	171,9	136,8	130,7	132,0	-20,4%	-3,5%
Renewable energy sources	16,0	3,1	2,6	2,6	-80,9%	-13,6%
CO2 Emissions in Mt of CO2	1 589	1 514	1 509	1 527,0	-4,7%	0,9%
Indicators						
Population (Million)	148,1	145,6	144,1	143,4	-1,7%	-1,5%
GDP (bill 2000 USD PPP)	955,9	1 054,2	1 151,5	1 250,6	10,3%	18,6%
Gross Inl Cons./GDP (toe/mio 2000 USD PPP)	652	587	537	512	-10,0%	-12,8%
Gross Inl Cons./Capita (toe/inhabitant)	4,2	4,2	4,3	4,5	1,0%	5,0%
Electricity Generated/Capita (kWh/inhabitant)	5 799	6 029	6 185	6 376	4,0%	5,8%
CO2 Emissions/Capita (kg of CO2/inhabitant)	10 726	10 395	10 473	10 649	-3,1%	2,4%
Import Dependency %	-50,4	-56,2	-66,4	-71,3	11,5%	26,8%

Sources: Energy balances of OECD countries, IEA

Energy balances of non-OECD countries, IEA

Production: Jens Dalsgaard

(1) Includes nuclear, hydro and wind, net imports of electricity, and other energy sources.

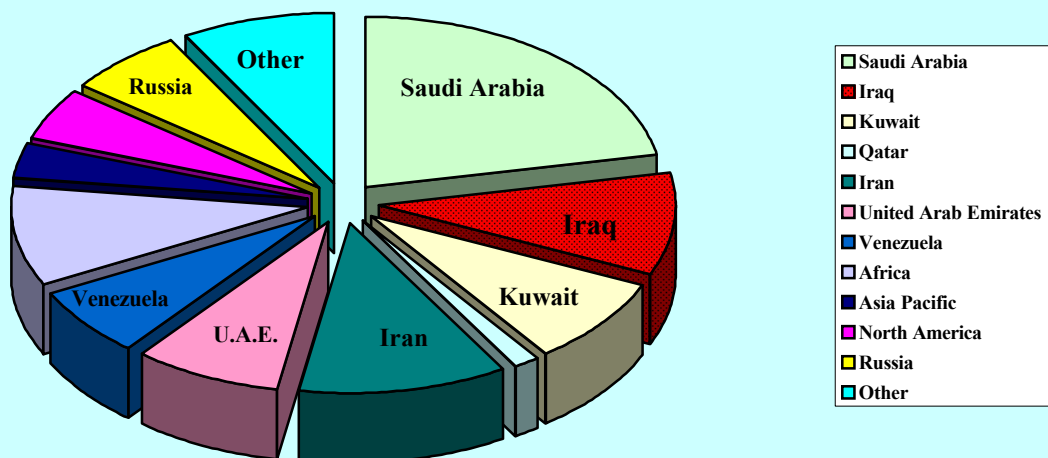
Table 4 World Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserve by selected countries
Ultimo 2005

Region/Country	Crude Oil		Natural Gas	
	Billion Barrels	- % -	Trillion Cubic metres	- % -
Saudi Arabia	264,2	22,0	6,90	3,8
Iraq	115,0	9,6	3,17	1,8
Kuwait	101,5	8,5	1,57	0,9
Qatar	15,2	1,3	25,78	14,3
Iran	137,5	11,5	26,74	14,9
United Arab Emirates	97,8	8,1	6,04	3,4
Venezuela	79,7	6,6	4,32	2,4
Africa	114,3	9,5	14,39	8,0
Asia Pacific	40,2	3,3	14,84	8,3
North America	59,5	5,0	7,46	4,1
Russia	74,4	6,2	47,82	26,6
Other	101,4	8,4	20,80	11,6
World Total	1 200,7	100,0	179,83	100,0

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2006

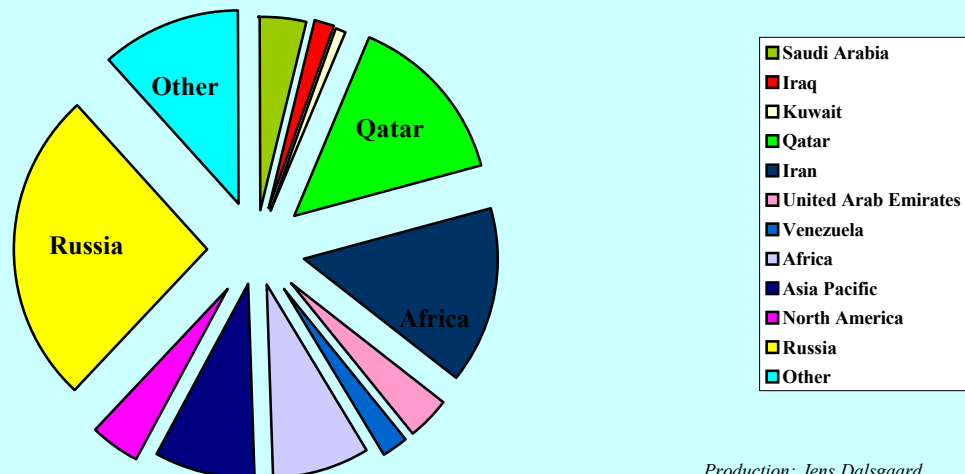
Production: Jens Dalsgaard

Figure1: World Crude Oil Reserves
Billion Barrels (1.200,7)



Production: Jens Dalsgaard

Figure 2: World Natural Gas Reserves
Trillion Cubic metres (179,83)



Production: Jens Dalsgaard

Table 5: World Crude Oil Reserves, Production of Oil and NGL, 2005; World Oil Demand, 2004

By selected countries and country groups

	Crude oil reserves, ultimo 2005	Natural Gas reserves, ultimo 2005	World oil and NGL* production 2005	World oil demand** 2004	Crude oil reserves, ultimo 2005	Natural Gas reserves, ultimo 2005	World oil and NGL* production 2005	World oil demand** 2004
	Billions barrels	Trillion cubic metres	Thousand metric tons		As % of World			
EU-25	6,0	4,06	121 633	672 684	0,5	2,3	3,1	17,6
USA	29,3	5,45	306 637	943 956	2,4	3,0	7,8	24,7
Japan	0,0	0,00	701	244 672	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4
Russia	74,4	47,82	469 857	124 482	6,2	26,6	12,0	3,3
China, P.R.	16,0	2,35	183 336	308 207	1,3	1,3	4,7	8,1
India	5,9	1,10	36 936	120 707	0,5	0,6	0,9	3,2
OPEC	902,4	88,58	1 635 408	339 240	75,2	49,3	41,7	8,9
Rest	166,7	30,47	1 168 823,0	1 062 610,0	13,9	16,9	29,8	27,8
World	1 200,7	179,83	3 923 331	3 816 558	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Sources: BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2006

Oil Information (2006 edition), IEA

Production: Jens Dalsgaard

* NGL: Natural Gas Liquids

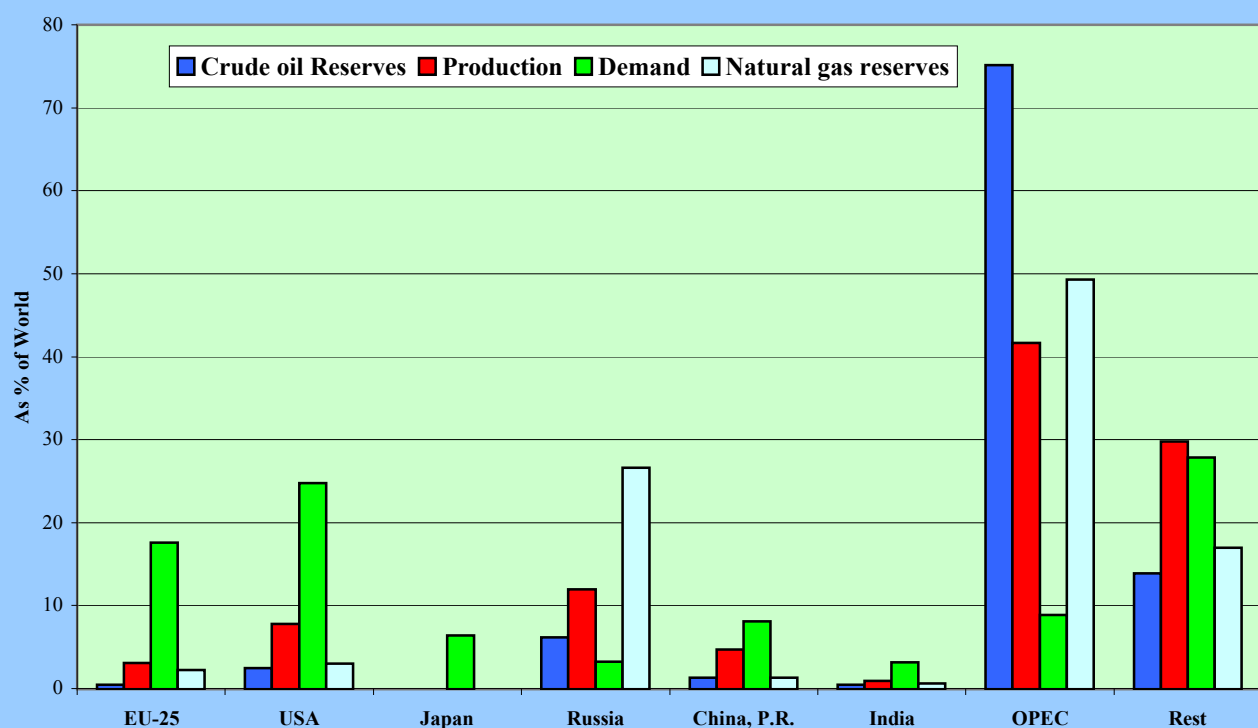
** Net inland deliveries

OPEC: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Qatar, Indonesia, Libya, U.A.E., Algeria and Nigeria

OAPEC: Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and U.A.E.

Figure 3: World Oil Reserves and Production, 2005; Demand of Oil, 2004

By countries and country groups



Production: Jens Dalsgaard

Table 6: Consumption* of Oil, 1991-2005

Million tonnes

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change 1991-2005
USA	765,6	782,2	789,3	809,8	807,7	836,5	848,0	863,8	888,9	897,6	896,1	897,4	912,3	948,8	944,6	23,4
S. & Cent. America	168,3	175,6	178,5	186,4	193,7	201,8	212,7	219,6	218,9	218,1	221,5	219,0	212,0	217,9	223,3	32,7
European Union 25	645,4	649,1	642,9	644,0	651,5	667,1	672,0	686,5	686,3	682,6	688,4	684,6	688,2	697,3	700,4	8,5
Russian Federation	243,4	224,4	188,6	162,7	146,1	130,1	129,1	123,7	126,2	123,5	122,3	123,5	124,7	128,5	130,0	-46,6
Total Middle East	174,0	177,5	183,5	197,0	203,5	210,4	213,5	216,0	220,2	226,9	231,4	239,9	248,3	260,7	271,3	55,9
Total Africa	94,5	97,0	98,0	100,5	103,7	106,1	108,9	112,7	115,6	116,2	116,2	117,5	120,1	124,2	129,3	36,8
China/India/S.Korea	240,6	266,8	287,8	302,5	330,2	356,3	393,9	383,4	410,5	432,9	438,0	463,4	490,4	544,0	548,0	127,8
Japan	252,1	257,5	251,9	267,4	267,6	268,8	265,0	253,6	257,3	255,5	247,5	243,6	248,9	241,4	244,2	-3,1
Total World	3 131,5	3 168,6	3 141,5	3 204,4	3 252,4	3 335,4	3 420,7	3 436,9	3 499,3	3 537,2	3 554,9	3 589,0	3 655,6	3 798,6	3 836,8	22,5

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2006

Production: Jens Dalsgaard

* Inland demand plus international aviation and marine bunkers and refinery fuel and loss

Note: Differences between these world consumption figures and world production statistics are accounted for by stock changes, consumption of non-petroleum additives and substitute fuels, and unavoidable disparities in the definition, measurement or conversion of oil supply and demand data.

Figure 4: Consumption of Oil, 1991-2005

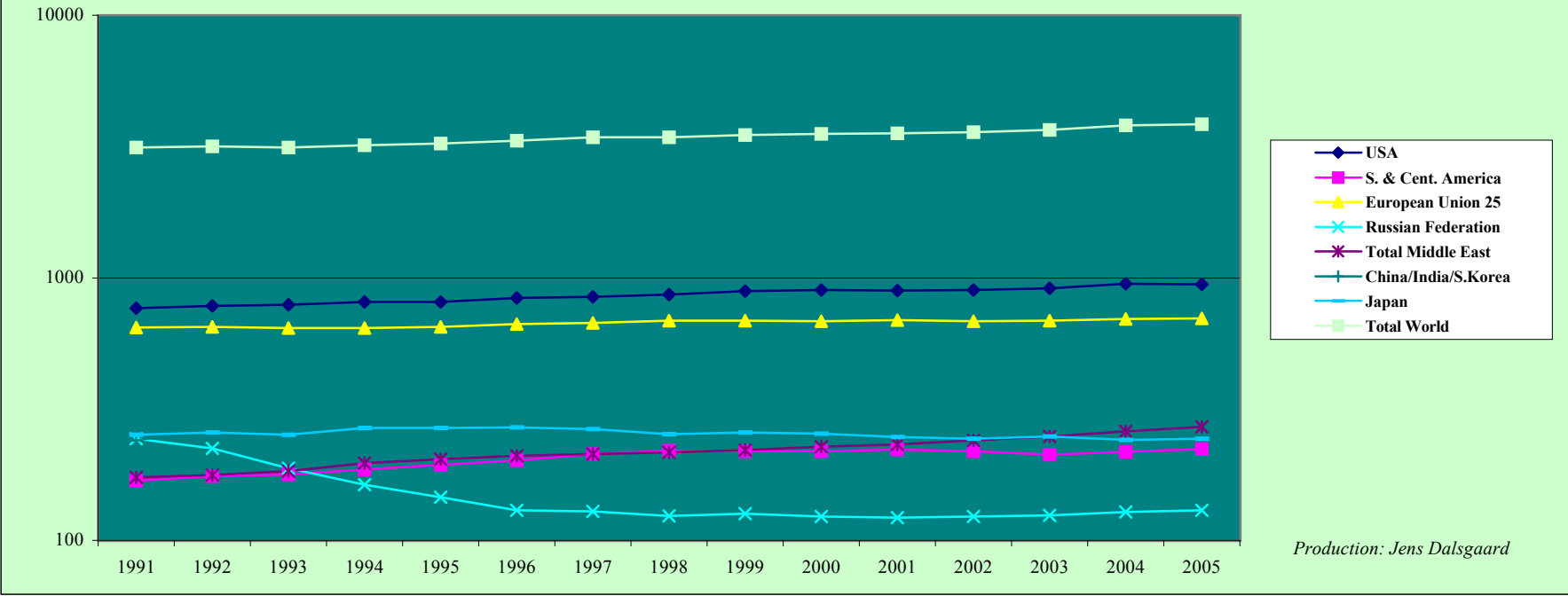


Table 7: Russian exports, total and by energy products, 1996-2005

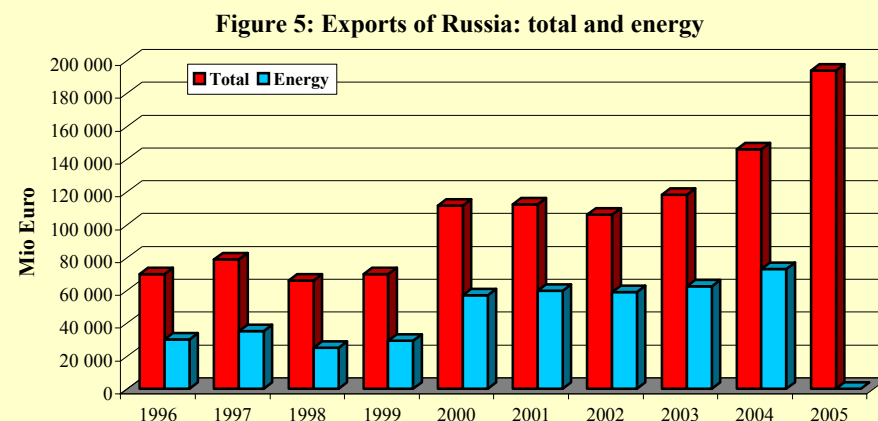
MIO EUR

	Total	of which:					
		Mineral fuels etc (SITC 3)	of which:				
			Crude oil (SITC 333)	Gas, natural and manuf. (SITC 34)	Oil products (SITC 334+335)	Coal, coke and briquettes SITC (32)	Electric current (SITC 35)
WORLD							
1996	69 859	30 125	11 823	11 157	5 902	900	341
1997	78 766	35 271	13 058	13 971	6 955	815	471
1998	66 150	25 135	8 435	11 959	3 759	629	354
1999	70 055	29 262	12 636	10 820	5 098	525	183
2000	111 527	57 210	25 600	18 396	11 748	1 317	150
2001	112 382	59 698	27 425	19 965	10 606	1 468	235
2002	106 138	58 938	29 024	16 363	11 861	1 399	267
2003	118 208	62 636	32 568	15 541	12 402	1 735	368
2004	146 020	72 954	44 295	10 126	15 515	2 655	363
2005	193 910	95.039*	63 673	n.a.	27 210	3 422	442
WORLD							
		as % of total					
1996	100,0	43,1	16,9	16,0	8,4	1,3	0,5
1997	100,0	44,8	16,6	17,7	8,8	1,0	0,6
1998	100,0	38,0	12,8	18,1	5,7	1,0	0,5
1999	100,0	41,8	18,0	15,4	7,3	0,7	0,3
2000	100,0	51,3	23,0	16,5	10,5	1,2	0,1
2001	100,0	53,1	24,4	17,8	9,4	1,3	0,2
2002	100,0	55,5	27,3	15,4	11,2	1,3	0,3
2003	100,0	53,0	27,6	13,1	10,5	1,5	0,3
2004	100,0	50,0	30,3	6,9	10,6	1,8	0,2
2005	100,0	49,0	32,8	n.a.	14,0	1,8	0,2

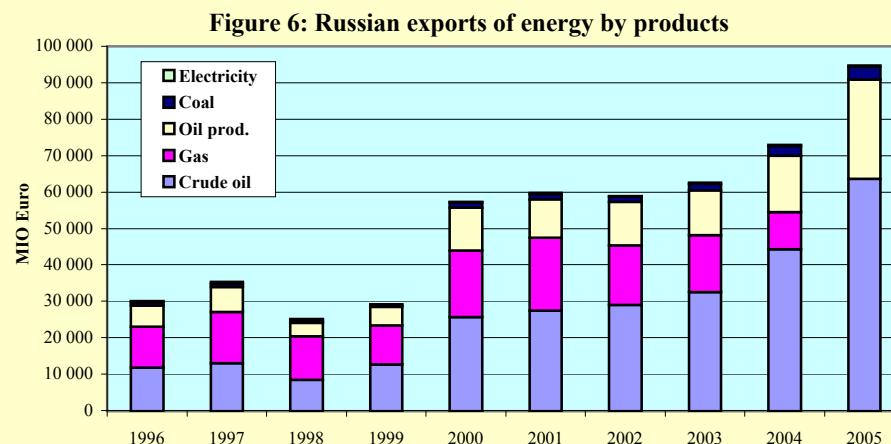
Source: Comtrade (United Nation)

Production: Jens Dalsgaard

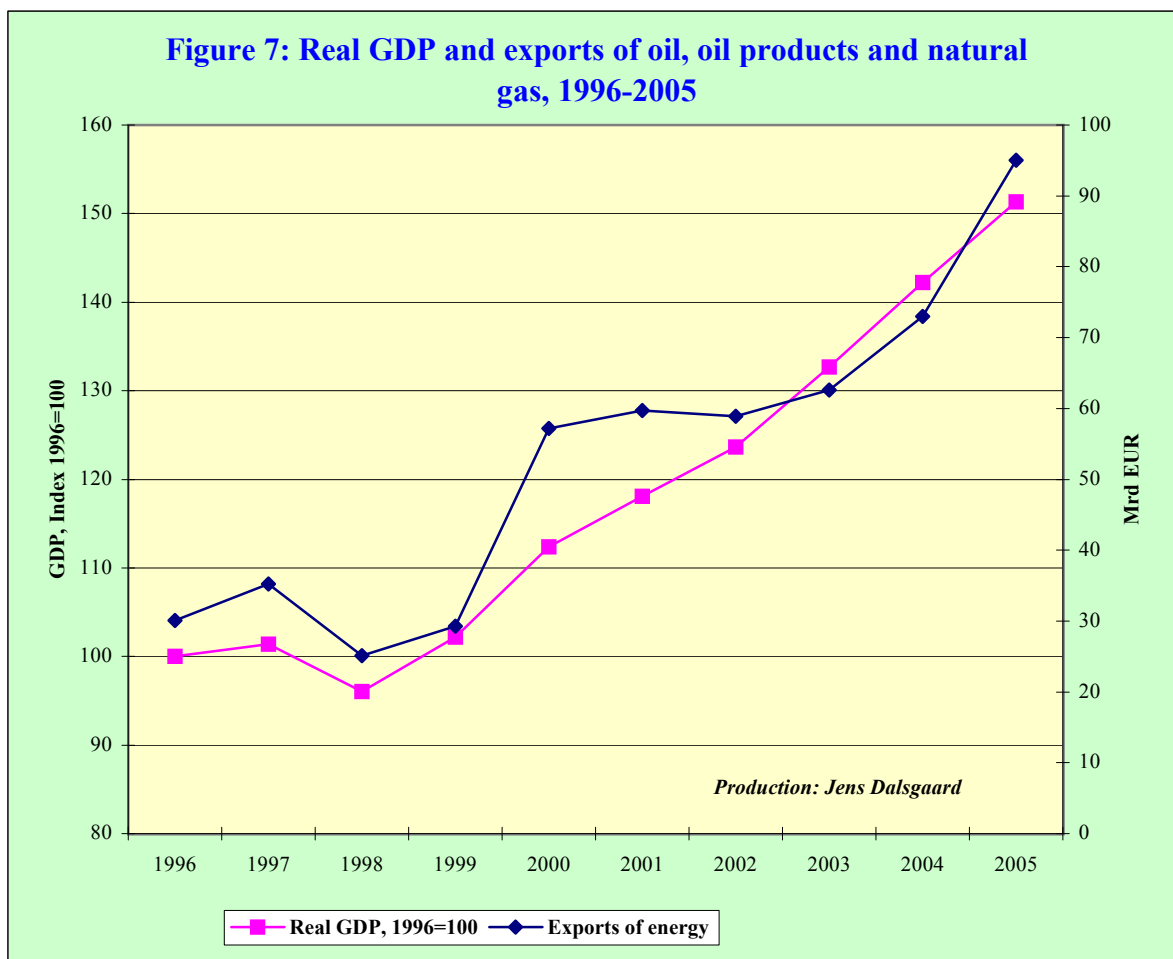
*excluding Gas, natural and manufactured (SITC 34)



Production: Jens Dalsgaard



Production: Jens Dalsgaard



Sources: Table 7 and UNECE (<http://www.unece.org/stats/trends2005/economy.htm>)

Table 8a: Net imports of EU15 of: Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (SITC 33), 1995-2004

Analysed by origin

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	MIO EUR										As % of World									
Extra (EU15)	40 399	48 919	50 471	31 290	46 290	94 805	89 570	80 521	86 144	101 848	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which:																				
OPEC	25 430	29 253	31 088	20 575	27 791	56 618	46 114	35 271	38 260	45 450	62,9	59,799	61,596	65,8	60,0	59,7	51,5	43,8	44,4	44,6
of which:																				
Saudi Arabia	7 180	7 658	8 810	4 735	6 532	13 524	10 713	9 153	10 166	12 252	17,8	15,7	17,5	15,1	14,1	14,3	12,0	11,4	11,8	12,0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5 296	6 633	7 078	5 184	6 393	12 094	10 476	7 635	9 117	11 607	13,1	13,6	14,0	16,6	13,8	12,8	11,7	9,5	10,6	11,4
Algeria	3 534	3 511	3 554	2 487	3 213	7 530	6 153	4 930	4 968	6 405	8,7	7,2	7,0	7,9	6,9	7,9	6,9	6,1	5,8	6,3
Iran	4 348	4 844	4 150	2 848	3 773	7 203	5 600	4 647	6 021	7 016	10,8	9,9	8,2	9,1	8,2	7,6	6,3	5,8	7,0	6,9
Nigeria	2 775	4 161	3 778	2 126	2 034	5 067	5 064	3 822	4 663	3 609	6,9	8,5	7,5	6,8	4,4	5,3	5,7	4,7	5,4	3,5
Iraq	0	0	1 385	1 861	3 679	6 287	3 551	2 748	1 527	2 436	0,0	0,0	2,7	5,9	7,9	6,6	4,0	3,4	1,8	2,4
Kuwait	1 249	1 478	1 326	468	1 256	2 940	2 174	1 098	1 026	1 207	3,1	3,0	2,6	1,5	2,7	3,1	2,4	1,4	1,2	1,2
Venezuela	848	725	809	570	822	1 467	1 680	1 145	656	809	2,1	1,5	1,6	1,8	1,8	1,5	1,9	1,4	0,8	0,8
Russia	7 206	9 410	9 775	6 659	10 264	20 235	21 457	17 665	20 490	25 875	17,8	19,2	19,4	21,3	22,2	21,3	24,0	21,9	23,8	25,4
Norway	10 926	11 421	14 341	8 463	10 586	22 240	19 390	19 526	20 252	24 178	27,0	23,3	28,4	27,0	22,9	23,5	21,6	24,2	23,5	23,7

Source: COMEXT, EUROSTAT

Production: Jens Dalsgaard

Table 8b: Net imports of EU25 of: Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (SITC 33), 2000-2005

Analysed by origin

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Extra (EU25)	101 973	96 240	87 691	92 740	108 768	164 151	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which:												
OPEC	56 626	46 224	35 318	38 308	45 717	65 805	55,5	48,0	40,3	41,3	42,0	40,1
of which:												
Saudi Arabia	13 524	10 713	9 153	10 165	12 338	16 609	13,3	11,1	10,4	11,0	11,3	10,1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12 094	10 585	7 681	9 164	11 706	16 330	11,9	11,0	8,8	9,9	10,8	9,9
Algeria	7 655	6 208	4 951	4 968	6 437	8 717	7,5	6,5	5,6	5,4	5,9	5,3
Iran	7 204	5 600	4 647	6 021	7 028	10 318	7,1	5,8	5,3	6,5	6,5	6,3
Nigeria	5 068	5 064	3 822	4 665	3 609	6 439	5,0	5,3	4,4	5,0	3,3	3,9
Iraq	6 294	3 551	2 748	1 527	2 437	3 591	6,2	3,7	3,1	1,6	2,2	2,2
Kuwait	2 940	2 174	1 098	1 026	1 248	2 094	2,9	2,3	1,3	1,1	1,1	1,3
Venezuela	1 467	1 680	1 146	656	809	1 665	1,4	1,7	1,3	0,7	0,7	1,0
Russia	26 841	27 471	23 984	26 709	32 265	63 642	26,3	28,5	27,4	28,8	29,7	38,8
Norway	22 265	19 437	19 549	20 260	24 204	32 040	21,8	20,2	22,3	21,8	22,3	19,5

Source: COMEXT, EUROSTAT

Production: Jens Dalsgaard

Table 9: Socio-economic indicators for Russia and European Union

	29/01/2007	<u>Russia</u>	<u>European Union</u> <u>(25)</u>
Area (1000 sq. km)		17 098	3 976
Population (Mio, primo 2006)		142,8	463,5
Population/sq.km		8,3	117
Infant mortality (per 1000, in 2005):		11,0	4,5
Expectation of life at birth, 2005: Women		72,3	81,9
Men		58,9	75,8
Demographic dependency 2004 (1):		41,4	48,8
<u>Gross domestic product (2005), in MIO USD:</u>		763 720	13 496 960
<u>MIO EUR:</u>		613 873	10 848 774
GDP/capita in PPP; EU25=100 (2005)		39,0	100,0
Real growth of GDP, 2005		6,4	1,7
Real growth of GDP, 2006		6,8	2,8
Real growth of GDP, 2007 (forecasts)		6,0	2,4
Real growth of GDP, 2008 (forecasts)		5,5	2,4
GDP deflator, % (2004)		19,9	2,1
GDP deflator, % (2005)		19,3	1,9
Structure of economy (% of GDP) 2005: Agriculture		5,6	
Services (Non-agriculture/forestry/fishing and manufact.)			
<u>External indicators:</u>			
Exports as % of GDP (2005):		31,9	11,2
<u>Balance of payment (2005, MIO EUR):</u>			
Balance on goods and services:		83 126	34 300
Current account:		66 863	-22 600
Current account (% of GDP)(2005):		10,9	-0,2
Direct investment (in reporting economy): 2004		15 444	-72.000 (2)
2005		15 151	-82.700 (2)
Total external debt (2005, % of GNI):		34,7	
<u>Labour force (%):</u>			
Agriculture		12,3	5,0
Female economic activity rates		54,3	62,5
<u>Consumer Prices: 2004</u>		10,9	2,1
2005		12,7	2,1
Gini index (latest year available)(3)		39,9	(4)
Enviromental: Carbon Dioxide tonnes/capita: 2003		10,46	8,45
Internet hosts/10000 inhabitants (2004)		59,24	516,79(5)
Cellular subscribers/1000 inhabitants, 2004		517	899
Human development index (2004) (6):		0,797	0,929

Sources: EUROSTAT, IMF, OECD, UN, ITU and World Bank

Production: Jens Dalsgaard (29/01/2007)

(1) Population under 15 and over 65 as % of population between 15 and 65; (2) net

(3) A lower figure indicates a more even income distribution (0 represents perfect equality)

(4) Varies between 24,7 (Denmark) and 37,7(Latvia); (5) From 70,5 in Poland to 3334,42 in Netherlands

(6) Based on three indicators: 1) longevity, 2) educational attainment and 3) standard of living measured by GDP per capita in PPP (for details see Human Development Report, UNDP)

Conversion rate: 2003: 1 € =1.1312 US\$; 2004: 1 € =1,2439 US\$; 2005: 1€=1,2441 US\$

Links and references

1. EU WEB-links

- 1.1. [European Parliament \(EP\)](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/)
- 1.1.1. [EP: Fact Sheets \(EN, FR, DE\)](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/facts/default_en.htm)
- 1.2. [European Commission](http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm)
- 1.2.1. [European Commission Directorate-General for Energy and Transport](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/energy_transport/index_en.html)
- 1.2.2. [European Commission Directorate-General for Research](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/research/index_en.html)
- 1.2.2.1. [European Commission Directorate-General for Research -Seventh R&D Framework Programme](http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/)
- 1.2.3. [European Commission Directorate-General for External Relations](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/index.htm)
- 1.2.3.1. [EU Relations with Russia](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/russia/csp/index.htm)
- 1.2.3.2. [EU-Russia Energy Dialogue](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/russia/index_en.htm)
- 1.2.3.3. [EU-Russia Energy Dialogue: Presentations and Speeches](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/russia/presentations/index_en.htm)
- 1.2.4. [EUROSTAT \(Statistical Office of the European Union\)](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu)

2. Other links

- 2.1. [European Energy Forum](http://europeanenergyforum.eu/)
- 2.2. [International Energy Agency \(OECD\)](http://www.iea.org/)
- 2.3. [American Wind Energy Association](http://www.awea.org/)
- 2.4. [Bundesverband Windenergie](http://www.wind-energie.de/)
- 2.5. [European Biomass Association](http://aebiom.org/)
- 2.6. [Energy Information Administration](http://eia.doe.gov/)
- 2.7. [European Renewable Energy Council](http://www.erec-renewables.org/)
- 2.8. [European Wind Energy Association](http://www.ewea.org/)
- 2.9. [Global Wind Energy Council](http://www.gwec.net/)
- 2.10. [Renewable Energy Access](http://www.renewableenergyaccess.com/rea/home)
- 2.11. [Statistical Review of World Energy, BP](http://www.bp.com/productlanding.do?categoryId=6842&contentId=7021390)
- 2.12. [Wind Energy Statistics World Wide](http://home.wxs.nl/~windsh/stats.html)
- 2.13. [UNFCCC: Global Change and Climate Change Links](http://www.itas.fzk.de/eng/infum/gch_KRK.htm)

3. Individual links

- 3.1. [Peter Palinkas, Luxembourg](http://www.peterpalinkas.eu/)