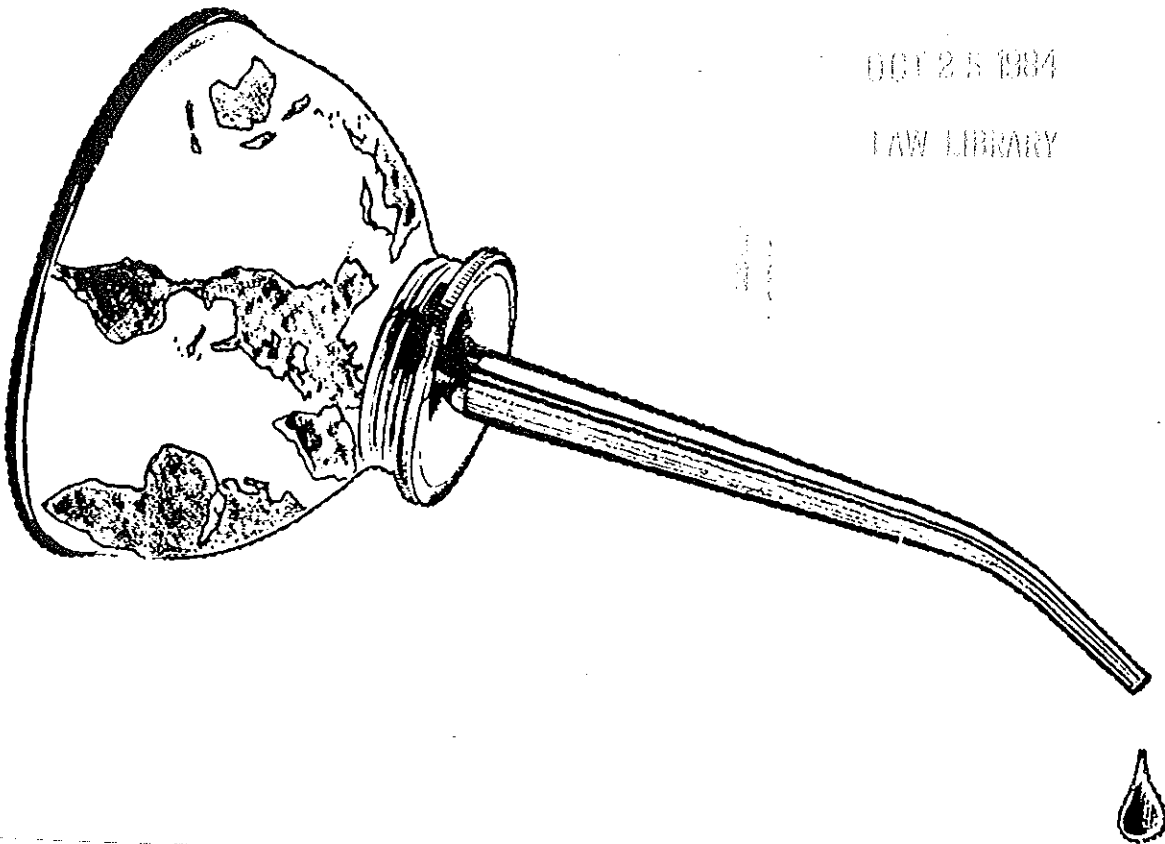


basic sources of international petroleum statistics

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This bibliography annotates 24 sources of information on the international petroleum trade. The selected titles are a representative sample of the most commonly known publications of private, governmental, and international organizations in the field of petroleum statistics. Unless otherwise noted, the Technical Information Sources and Services Branch receives each item.

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United States Imports and Exports: sources that give information on the international petroleum trade as it affects the United States, mainly in the form of imports, but also providing information on U.S. petroleum exports, consumption, and prices.

- API Weekly Statistical Bulletin
- DOE Monthly Energy Review
- Monthly Petroleum Statement
- P.A.D. Monthly
- Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report

Important Periodicals: a number of journals that concentrate on international petroleum matters, have special issues on various aspects of the industry, and have consistently reliable statistics.

- Oil & Gas Journal
- Petroleum Economist
- Offshore
- World Oil
- CIA International Energy
Statistical Review
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly

International Organizations and Worldwide Coverage: major sources published by international organizations such as the UN and OECD giving information about the petroleum trade, consumption, prices, etc. for many different countries. Also some good sources not published by international agencies but which contain comprehensive data.

- IEA Quarterly Oil Statistics
- OECD Energy Statistics
- OECD Oil Statistics
- UN World Energy Supplies
- UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
- WEC Survey of Energy Resources
- DOE International Petroleum Annual
- 20th Century Petroleum Statistics

Area Studies: a number of publications giving comprehensive data on specific areas of the world, with emphasis on the Middle East.

- International Petroleum Encyclopedia
- Quarterly Economic Reviews of Oil*
- OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin
- Arab Oil and Gas*
- Arab Oil and Gas Directory*

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ABBREVIATIONS:

API American Petroleum Institute

DOE Department of Energy

EEC European Economic Community (Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, West Germany)

IEA International Energy Agency (Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, West Germany)

OAPEC Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates)

OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, West Germany)

OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela)

A NOTE ON COMPARING STATISTICS

Most of the figures for crude oil and petroleum products used by DOE and U.S. publishers are expressed as a measure of volume--the 42 gallon barrel. This unit is often expressed in aggregates of 1,000 or as barrels per day. Most European statistical publications give measurements in terms of weight i.e., metric tons. This form of measurement has been termed more accurate than volume equivalents because energy values of different petroleum products do not differ as much on a weight basis as they do on a volume basis. A third system of measurement, and the most scientific, is the precise energy unit expressed as the calorie (cal), the joule (j), the British thermal unit (Btu), and the Kilowatt hour (kwh). Some statistics are also expressed in terms of another energy source. For example, the United Nations uses the metric ton of coal equivalent to compare different fuels.

Various tables and formulae exist for calculating a common unit of measure, to be used when changing metric tons to barrels per day, changing barrels per year to tons per year, finding Btu equivalents of liquid fuels, etc. These systems involve applying to one measurement a specific conversion factor to arrive at another measurement; for example, to convert metric ton units of gasoline to barrel units, multiply the metric ton figure by a factor of 8.5 to arrive at the number of barrels.

An excellent text explaining the details of determining energy values is Energy Interrelationships: A Handbook of Tables and Conversion Factors for Combining and Comparing International Energy Data, published by the Federal Energy Administration in June 1977 (available from NTIS as PB-269 034). The introductory material to the United Nation's World Energy Supplies (Series J) also contains valuable conversion tables.

Weekly Statistical Bulletin. American Petroleum Institute,
Department of Statistics. Washington, D.C., 1920-

The Weekly Statistical Bulletin published by the American Petroleum Institute is a useful source of information for very recent figures on foreign crude oil and petroleum products imported into the United States. Although the Bulletin is devoted primarily to statistics on U.S. refining operations and petroleum stocks, it does include daily averages in 1000 barrel units for imports of crude oil and 14 refined products. The source of imports is not given, only total figures. The time period covered is the last 4 weeks (weekly averages are given) prior to publication date and the corresponding current week of the previous year. The Bulletin is very up-to-date--each issue is current through the previous week. Statistics presented in the Bulletin are estimates made by API based on data collected from reporting companies. This weekly data from API is used by DOE to form the basis of their DOE Petroleum Demand Watch.

Monthly Energy Review. United States Department of Energy,
Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C., 1974-

The Monthly Energy Review is important because the figures presented are official Department of Energy statistics and are often cited by other statistical sources. The Review covers the entire range of domestic energy statistics--consumption, price, trade, petroleum, natural gas, oil and gas development, nuclear power, electricity, and coal--as well as the international aspects of some of these subjects.

The executive summary of the Review gives an overview of crude oil and refined products imported into the U.S. Total figures are presented in terms of quadrillion Btu and thousands of barrels per day. The dollar value of energy imports and exports in relation to overall trade is indicated along with a section dealing with U.S. dependence on petroleum imports. Dependence is expressed two ways--as a percentage of petroleum demand supplied by foreign sources, and as the volume (thousands of barrels per day) of direct imports in relation to the daily volume of domestic demand.

Other tables of the Review deal in a more detailed fashion with imports and exports, including data on strategic petroleum reserve (SPR) stocks. Imports into the U.S. are broken down by source--most OPEC countries and seven major non-OPEC petroleum suppliers. The volume of imports in relation to domestic demand for gasoline, jet fuel, fuel oil, and natural gas liquids is thoroughly treated. Also covered is the price (in dollars per barrel) of crude oil imports from selected OPEC/non-OPEC countries.

The international section of the Review briefly presents the latest energy consumption figures for the major free world industrialized countries, and the crude oil production figures for OPEC, Canada, and Mexico.

The Review presents data going back in most cases to 1973. The current year is included, but there is generally a lag of 2 to 4 months in reporting the latest month's figures. For the 2 most recent years, coverage is on a month-by-month basis. The Review includes charts to illustrate the statistical tables, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes.

Monthly Petroleum Statement: Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids. United States Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. EIA-0109.
Monthly P.A.D. District Supply/Demand. EIA-0134.
Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report. EIA-0011.

These publications feature data on the U.S. and foreign petroleum trade. The Monthly Petroleum Statement gives figures for imports into the U.S. for crude oil and 20 finished products. The crude oil figures are broken down by supplying country and Petroleum Administration for Defense (P.A.D.) District destinations. Imports of finished products are not broken down by source country. U.S. export figures for crude and refined products are given in 1000 barrel units. The annual compilation of this title gives export figures with countries of destination. The time period covered by the Monthly Petroleum Statement consists of the current month, previous month, cumulative figure for year to date, and data for previous year to date and previous year's current month. The annual edition gives a month-by-month breakdown for the entire year. The "current month" in this publication is usually 4 to 6 months behind the actual date of publication.

The second title, P.A.D. District Supply/Demand Monthly, further develops the import data found in the Monthly Petroleum Statement. Imports into the U.S. of petroleum products (gasoline, jet fuel, fuel oils, etc.) are listed by foreign source. Imports from Canada are detailed by type as well as imports from OPEC. The annual compilation is more detailed in terms of the variety of finished products reported on. The P.A.D. Monthly presents data for the current month (usually 4 to 6 months behind the actual date of publication) and the year to date.

Similar but more current DOE data on imports can be found in their Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report, which is only 2 months behind publication date. This publication gives a breakdown of imports of crude oil and petroleum products from OPEC and other major non-OPEC suppliers. Figures are given in total amounts as well as computed on a barrels-per-day basis.

Oil and Gas Journal. Petroleum Publishing Company. Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1902-

In the final December issue of each year, Oil and Gas Journal publishes its authoritative worldwide report. A combination of text and statistics, the worldwide report gives recent production and refining figures for 110 foreign countries.

The report opens with a narrative account of the world petroleum situation with emphasis on regional developments. Following this is a two-page chart summarizing each country's oil and gas production and refining totals in 1000 barrel units. Figures are current and include the present year. This chart also gives Oil and Gas Journal's estimated proved reserves of oil and gas for each country. These are the same figures used by the DOE for presentation in their International Petroleum Annual.

The remaining section of the report is divided into two detailed tables. The worldwide production table gives data for 53 countries, and for each country identifies its oil-fields, their discovery date, and depth; indicates the number of wells and type, whether flow, pump, gas lift, or shut in; and the API rating for each field. Barrels per day (b/d) average production as well as cumulative barrel production for the first 6 months of the present year is given.

The worldwide refining table lists refinery locations and operating companies for each nation, and its barrels per day output by refining process (i.e., thermal cracking, hydro-processing, etc.). Specialty products and processes such as asphalt production and coking are also indicated.

Throughout the year, Oil and Gas Journal publishes numerous special issues on different countries or products. The mid-year report, issued in July, gives the year's worldwide production and U.S. imports to date. The forecast/review issue, appearing in January, gives current import figures.

Petroleum Economist. Petroleum Press Bureau Ltd. London,
1934-

An international monthly published in London, the Petroleum Economist is printed in three editions: English, French, and Japanese. Petroleum Economist's mission is to give "...a balanced account of all that is happening in the fast moving world of oil and energy, with a particular emphasis on the economic implications".

Standard statistical features found in each issue include selected crude oil prices in U.S. dollars per barrel for 20 major world crude oils; product prices in U.S. cents per gallon; tanker freight rates; price of bunker oil in three U.S. and seven foreign cities; and world crude oil production. The world crude oil production table gives figures for each OPEC country and nine selected non-OPEC countries (includes U.S., U.S.S.R., Canada, and Mexico). Production is in 1000 barrel units with the reporting period going back 7 years. The production figures give monthly totals for the last 2 years and are about 2 months behind publication date. The other tables mentioned above are also only 1-2 months behind, so the Petroleum Economist has the advantage of being quite current compared to most other printed sources.

The Petroleum Economist usually devotes two or more articles each issue to specific countries. Energy data is presented to back up the text and often forecasts are made of future market, production and exploration trends. Special issues throughout the year present lead articles on tankers, refineries, and consumption.

The Petroleum Economist includes a complete yearly index with the December issue.

Offshore. Petroleum Publishing Company. Tulsa, Oklahoma,
1954-

Subtitled the "Journal of Ocean Business", this monthly covers all aspects of offshore oil and gas production. A special issue on worldwide drilling and production, published each June 20th, is divided into two parts: overall statistics and regional/country analyses.

The statistical section gives figures for the year prior to publication date. Tables include offshore gas production for 21 major countries for the past 5 years; number of active offshore platforms planned and installed; offshore daily average crude production for the past 5 years for 35 countries; total worldwide production, both onshore and offshore; number of offshore wells by type for various countries plus a list of the world's 100 largest offshore fields giving discovery date, average daily production, and number of wells in the field. Special tables give detailed U.S. offshore statistics.

The special analyses section gives further information for 17 of the world's most important offshore regions with notes on current production, exploration, and future prospects.

Offshore is published by the Petroleum Publishing Co., which also issues Oil and Gas Journal.

World Oil. Gulf Publishing Company. Houston, Texas, 1916-

World Oil's international outlook issue, published annually on August 15th, is a good source of information on crude production and drilling development worldwide.

The special issue opens with a table summarizing crude production and the number of producing oil wells for each of 60 major countries. The figures are current through the year prior to issue date. A second table gives the number and type of wells drilled (including dry holes) for each country, along with the forecast for the current year's drilling activity. Both of these tables give total figures for major regions in addition to specific country summaries, and note the percentage change from the previous reporting year.

The bulk of this special issue is devoted to exploration, drilling, and production reports for approximately 100 countries. Accompanying the reports are color maps identifying oil and gas wells and fields, both onshore and offshore. A typical country report might include comments on political and economic considerations affecting drilling activity, recent discoveries, major companies active in the area, and future production rates.

International Energy Statistical Review. United States Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center. Washington, D.C., 1976-

The International Energy Statistical Review is an unclassified CIA monthly review of the world energy situation. The Review gives detailed coverage to OPEC, OAPEC, U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, the U.S., and many OECD countries.

Each issue of the Review opens with a section of highly visual colored charts summarizing recent trends in production, consumption, and imports. The charts present data for some of the geographic areas already mentioned plus the "big seven" -- Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Canada, the U.S., and the United Kingdom. Much of the data is comparative; for example, one of the charts plots out free world vs. U.S.S.R. oil production.

The remaining portion of the Review presents statistical tables relating to world production, imports, exports, consumption, and prices. Most of the production and trade figures are given in thousands of barrels per day and include natural gas liquids (NGL). The Review used to include the CIA's estimate of worldwide oil and natural gas reserves, but this feature has been deleted; these figures now appear in table 86 of their annual Handbook of Economic Statistics and in special country studies.

Extensive tables present data on imports and exports of crude oil by country and source for the "big seven" nations, both in thousands of barrels per day and in dollar value. Consumption figures are given on a month-by-month basis for approximately 15 OECD countries, as well as their supplies of oil stocks.

The Review includes a section giving the spot market price (F.O.B. Rotterdam and Italy) of fuel oil, gas oil, and premium gasoline. Also given are product prices in selected developed countries and crude oil prices in OPEC nations.

The Review concludes with an extensive analysis of U.S.S.R. and Eastern European oil production and usage. A final table briefly outlines the energy situation in the Peoples' Republic of China.

An interesting feature of the Review is the table devoted to OPEC crude oil production capacity. Capacity is defined on three levels. "Installed" or design capacity includes all aspects of crude oil production, processing, transportation, and storage; this is the highest capacity estimate. "Maximum sustainable" capacity is the maximum production rate that can be maintained for several months, usually 90-95 percent of installed capacity. "Available" capacity is defined by quotas or production ceilings established by some OPEC nations to limit annual output, usually the lowest of the three measures of capacity. Capacity limits for each OPEC nation are listed, along with the latest post-embargo peak production month and current production levels.

The International Energy Statistical Review generally has coverage back to 1972-73. Yearly and monthly figures are given. Current figures are 2-3 months behind the date of issue. The Review is available through liaison channels to U.S. government officials. Requestors outside the government are directed to the National Technical Information Services (NTIS) or the Library of Congress.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly. Petroleum & Energy Intelligence Weekly, Inc. New York, 1962-

PIW is an outstanding source of current information on the international petroleum market. PIW presents data and special analyses in a comprehensive and objective manner usually before being published in other news services. The publisher maintains offices in New York, Paris, and London, and has a far-reaching network of industry contacts. A typical issue is 12 pages and gives particularly strong coverage to OPEC price and production developments, the major oil companies, and significant petroleum news. A special section gives country-by-country coverage. Billed as a newsletter for "oil executives around the world", PIW is the most expensive publication in this listing -- \$780 annually.

Quarterly Oil Statistics. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, International Energy Agency. Paris, 1977-

Quarterly Oil Statistics is published by the International Energy Agency (IEA), an autonomous body of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development founded in 1974. The purpose of Quarterly Oil Statistics is to "provide rapid, accurate and detailed statistics on oil supply and demand in the OECD area".

The publication is current through the quarter preceding issue date. Figures are broken down by quarter for the last 2 years and annual figures are given for the last 3 years. All figures are in 1000 metric ton units, except for natural gas, which is given in millions of cubic meters.

Quarterly Oil Statistics begins with a helpful section of definitions and notes, explaining product categories reported on and describing individual tables. The main body of the publication is divided into three parts: oil supply, natural gas supply, and trade.

The oil supply section presents data for each of the 24 OECD countries, the EEC, and OECD total. Each country or area is represented by tables on production, output, imports, exports, stock changes, use, and consumption in the following categories: crude, NGL, and feedstocks; total products supply; naphtha; LPG; total gasoline; motor gasoline; total kerosene; aviation kerosene; gas/diesel oil; and heavy fuel oil (residual).

The second major section of Quarterly Oil Statistics deals with natural gas, and for each of the OECD countries a table outlines production, imports, exports, stock levels, and consumption of this commodity.

The third and final section of Quarterly Oil Statistics deals with trade (exports and imports) in much greater detail than presented in parts one and two. Each OECD country's imports from a list of 46 other countries (including OPEC nations) and regions is indicated as well as its exports to as many as 29 destinations. This trade data is given for the following categories: crude, NGL, and feedstocks; total products; naphtha; total gasoline; gas/diesel oil; and heavy fuel oil.

Energy Statistics. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Paris, 1966-

Oil Statistics. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Paris, 1961-

A publication of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Energy Statistics gives data on production and consumption of major energy sources by OECD countries. Totals are given for OECD, OECD-North America, OECD-Europe, and the European Economic Community (EEC). Energy sources covered include solid fuels (coal, coke), natural gas, electricity, crude petroleum, and seven major petroleum products. Production figures for petroleum are given in 1000 metric ton units. Each annual volume of Energy Statistics covers 3 years, the most recent year being 2 years behind publication date. (The 1979 edition covers 1975-1977).

Energy Statistics presents a detailed breakdown of how energy is consumed in the 24 OECD countries. Consumption is accounted for by five categories. The "transformation" sector accounts for the quantity of crude, diesel oil, or other energy product transformed into another form of energy. For instance, this category would indicate the quantity of crude used to produce petroleum products. The "energy" sector details how much energy, and in what form, was used by energy facilities such as refineries and gas works to operate during the reporting period. The "transportation" sector includes air, rail, and road transport use. The "industry" sector gives total industrial consumption plus detailed figures for the iron, steel, chemicals, and petrochemicals industry. The final sector shows consumption by the agricultural, commercial, public services, and commercial areas.

This detailed accounting of consumption primarily distinguishes Energy Statistics from IEA's Quarterly Oil Statistics. The latter gives only a gross, undefined figure. Energy Statistics also includes nonpetroleum sources and gives prices for petroleum products in the OECD countries. The price charts cover an 8 year period.

Energy Statistics has a companion volume entitled Energy Balances, which gives the same information but in a common unit of measurement (tons of oil equivalent) for each energy source. An historical volume of Energy Statistics covers the years 1960-1974 (out of print).

OECD also publishes an annual volume solely devoted to oil and petroleum products, entitled Oil Statistics. Oil Statistics is the most detailed of the OECD publications

dealing with petroleum. In addition to crude oil and feedstocks, the publication deals with 17 finished products.

Oil Statistics includes no price data but concentrates on consumption and trade (exports and imports). All figures are in 1000 metric ton units. Generalized tables for crude oil and finished products plus individual product and country tables show consumption for each nation. Consumption is broken down into 27 categories. Less detailed tables indicate petroleum supply and disposal for each country. "Supply" is made up of several categories, including indigenous production and imports. "Disposal" categories include inland consumption, marine bunkers, and exports.

Oil Statistics contains extensive tables on each nation's imports, from both OECD and non-OECD sources, and exports by destination. The data in Oil Statistics is 2 years behind publication date; the edition published in 1979 has final figures for 1977.

World Energy Supplies 1950-1974. United Nations Statistical Office, Statistical Papers, Series J, Number 10. New York, 1974-

This is a massive volume (825 pages) of historical statistics devoted to world coal, petroleum, natural gas, electricity, and nuclear fuels for 202 countries and areas.

The work begins with a table covering production of commercial energy by country and area, with data on trade (exports and imports) and consumption (total and per capita). All figures are in metric tons of coal equivalent, a popular form of measurement with the UN, which is used for attaining comparability among diverse energy resources, such as crude petroleum and hydroelectricity.

The petroleum section of World Energy Supplies begins with table 6, which gives production figures for each nation and area for crude petroleum and natural gas liquids. The amount of petroleum retrieved offshore is indicated, along with exports, imports, refinery capacity, and supply. Figures are in million metric tons. All of these tables are quite extensive (30-110 pages) owing to the large numbers of countries covered and years included. Figures are given for each year between 1950 and 1974 for each country.

Table 7 is a matrix showing world movements of crude petroleum between exporters and importers. Next is table 8, listing total refinery output for all products for each country. The remaining tables expand on this, beginning with a listing of production of non-energy petroleum products: naptha, asphalt, lubricating oil, petroleum coke, paraffin, and solvents. Other tables cover production, trade, and consumption of energy petroleum products: liquified petroleum gases, aviation gaoline, motor gasoline, jet fuel, kerosine, and residual and distillate fuel oils.

World Energy Supplies, 1950-1974 is an excellent source of historical petroleum statistics. The volume contains a chart of coefficients and conversion factors for converting metric tons into other units, and a compendium of data sources for energy statistics -- general, regional, and national. World Energy Supplies is updated annually. The update published in 1979 gives the figures through 1977 and includes the previous 4 years (1973-1977). Also, an earlier volume covers the years 1929-1950.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. United Nations Statistical Office. New York, 1947-

Published by the United Nations, each monthly issue of this title includes crude petroleum statistics for 60 countries. Monthly average production figures are given for the current and previous 7 years. Figures are in 1000 metric ton units, with instructions on how to convert to thousand barrel units. The specific gravity of each nation's crude is also indicated. Figures are within 3-5 months of publication date in most cases.

Also included is a similar chart showing the monthly average production (in teracalories) of natural gas for over 40 countries. The calorific value of each nation's gas is shown.

Four times a year, in January, April, July, and October, the Bulletin publishes production figures for petroleum products of over 60 countries. Yearly production figures in 1000 metric ton units are given for gasoline, kerosine and jet fuel, distillate and residual fuel oils. Figures are generally 3-4 quarters behind publication date.

Survey of Energy Resources. World Energy Conference.
London, 1962-

A comprehensive collection of data on world energy resources, this volume covers crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids as well as solid fuels, oil shale and sands, hydraulic, nuclear, and other renewable resources (tidal, wind, etc.). The Survey of Energy Resources is published by the World Energy Conference, an international organization composed of 69 national committees.

Petroleum resources are accounted for in great detail for approximately 70 countries. Resources, in the context of this volume, covers several categories. These categories include proven recoverable reserves, or quantities of fuel that have been proven recoverable based on the present state of technology; proven unrecoverable reserves based on the present technology; and possible recoverable reserves based on probable extensions of known reservoirs, proven areas, or geologically favorable regions. The Survey gives figures on world reserves of crude oil and natural gas based on its own investigations, and presents figures of leading forecasters. The world reserve tables also cite many of the publications discussed in this bibliography.

This volume concentrates mainly on resources and does not go into trade, price, or distribution. One major table compares reserves with production to arrive at the reserves-to-production ratio, or the number of years that a nation's reserves might suffice if usage continues at the given production rate. The Survey also gives an historical record of crude oil production and consumption by country for the period 1921-1970. There is a lengthy, but easily understandable text on petroleum geology, historical development, technology, and petroleum resource appraisal.

The Survey of Energy Resources is published every 6 years and is updated every 2 years. The latest update (1978) revises figures from the 1974 edition and gives details of proved reserves, additional resources, and current consumption.

International Petroleum Annual. United States Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Washington, D.C., 1965-

Published in June by the Department of ENergy, the International Petroleum Annual (IPA) is a valuable and unique source of information. The IPA is the only U.S. publication that compiles data for approximately 120 nations--developed countries, developing countries, and the Sino-Soviet area. Some of the more important sources used to produce this volume include figures from the UN, OECD, OPEC, OAEPC, foreign government reports, oil company information, and Department of State correspondence.

The IPA begins with a brief analysis of major developments in international petroleum during the past year, followed by tables summarizing petroleum production and trade by geographic region. The bulk of the publication is devoted to detailed tables giving information for 121 countries, from large producers like Saudi Arabia to small importers like Fiji and Laos. The IPA details production of crude petroleum, output of refined products, imports, exports, bunkers, and domestic demand for each country. Production figures are given for each of the previous 10 years. All figures are given in thousands of barrels.

The IPA includes a chart listing world crude oil reserves, number of producing wells, and refining capacity for 100 countries. The final table in the publication gives retail prices (in cents per U.S. gallon) in 55 major cities throughout the world for gasoline, kerosine, motor oil, and fuel oils.

The IPA gives price and reserves data for the year previous to publication. All other data is 2 years old (i.e., the edition published in 1979 gives the figures for 1977). This is due in large part to the problem of compiling authoritative figures for 120 different countries -- a time consuming process.

A number of different sources, discussed separately, can update portions of the IPA, though not for every country. One DOE publication of interest is the World Crude Oil Production Annual, also issued in June and listing production figures for 76 countries and regions. Figures are expressed in 1000 barrel units and show the percent change in production for the last 2 years prior to publication.

Twentieth Century Petroleum Statistics. DeGolyer and MacNaughton, Dallas, Texas, 1945-

Published in Dallas by the petroleum consulting firm of DeGolyer and MacNaughton, Twentieth Century Petroleum Statistics was originally prepared for the Navy Department in 1945, and has been updated annually since then.

The volume is made up of over 100 statistical tables, each table illustrated by a suitable colored graph. Although Twentieth Century Petroleum Statistics concentrates on the U.S., coverage is given to international production, demand, and reserves. Data is presented for 60 countries. The colored charts are very well done and give a graphic sense of proportion when comparing figures. Another valuable aspect of the work is that historical statistics are given. Figures are complete in many cases back to 1918, and cover every year since then. The tables are current through the year prior to publication. This book has a complete subject and country index.

Twentieth Century Petroleum Statistics is a compilation of data gathered from four major sources: the American Petroleum Institute, Oil & Gas Journal, World Oil, and the U.S. Department of Energy.

International Petroleum Encyclopedia. Petroleum Publishing Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1967-

This is an annual volume presenting text, maps, and statistics on the world petroleum market. A major feature of the IPE is the country summaries, analyzing recent production, exploration, and trade data along with maps of each nations' oil fields and distribution lines. All of the world's regions are covered, including extensive reports on the U.S.S.R., China, and Eastern Europe. The country summaries might be best used in conjunction with the similar studies found in the international outlook issue of World Oil (August 15) for an up-to-date view of any particular area's petroleum statistics.

The IPE is published by Petroleum Publishing Company. Consequently, some of the major statistical charts appearing in the volume (such as the worldwide refining survey, reserves data, oil production, major fields by country) appear in the company's other publications, principally the Oil & Gas Journal's worldwide report issue.

The IPE is valuable for its coverage of a wide variety of petroleum related subjects. Statistical charts and tables abound. In addition to those mentioned, a very partial listing of charts and tables includes data on offshore rigs in operation, well completions, enhanced recovery projects, gas processing, historical refining figures, physical properties of the world's major oils, and oil company exploration expenditures and production figures. The IPE contains a number of special studies and includes an international directory of petroleum agencies around the globe.

Quarterly Economic Reviews of Oil. (Five editions).
Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd. London, 1976-

The Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd. in London publishes 81 economic reviews covering over 160 countries. Each review is issued four times a year with an annual supplement. Five of these reviews are of particular interest: Quarterly Economic Review of Oil in the Middle East; Latin America and the Caribbean; Far East and Australasia; North America; and Western Europe.

Each quarterly issue is a summary of latest intelligence concerning prices, exploration, production, refining, and company news for the respective areas. A statistical section is included, in most cases devoted to a quarter-by-quarter breakdown of crude production and trade for the preceding 2 years.

The annual supplement generally gives a background summary for each region with an indication of future production trends. The Quarterly Economic Review's are excellent capsule summaries of petroleum facts and figures for these five areas.

Annual Statistical Bulletin. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Vienna, 1966-

An official OPEC compendium of statistics regarding member country's oil and gas industry, the Bulletin covers the basic subjects of production, crude oil exports, and oil revenues. Each member country's production is given for each year since production began. Daily, total, and cumulative averages are given in 1000 barrel units. Exports of each country are given in thousand barrels per day with yearly averages for the last 6 years. Destinations are also given. Historical statistics are presented tracing the oil revenues of each member country, as well as the financial situations of the world's major oil companies.

In addition, the Bulletin gives figures on tanker freight rates, world exports and imports of oil and gas, and world consumption of refined products. Data in the Bulletin is current through the year prior to publication. The inclusion of such current figures is a result of OPEC obtaining data directly from its member Secretariats, rather than secondary sources.

Arab Oil & Gas Directory. Arab Petroleum Research Center.
Paris, 1974-
Arab Oil & Gas. Arab Petroleum Research Center.
Paris, 1971-

The Arab Oil & Gas Directory, published by the Arab Petroleum Research Center in Paris, is probably correct in claiming it "provides more information and data on Arab oil and gas than any other publication in the world".

This annual volume of over 400 pages devotes itself to 19 Middle Eastern and North African Arab countries.* Each country is the subject of an extensive analysis of information regarding its oil and gas development, reserves, production, refining, exports, prices, revenues, transport, and the position of oil and gas relative to general economic planning and development. Maps showing each country's oil and gas fields and pipelines are included. The Directory is one of the best sources of statistics for any aspect of the oil and gas industry in these countries. The Directory is also strong on the historical growth of each nation's industry. Special sections analyze the genesis and development of the various national oil companies and sets out important bilateral agreements with other countries and international oil companies. The Directory concludes with a short section of international oil and gas statistics and an index of oil and gas service companies operating in the Middle East and North Africa.

The Arab Petroleum Research Center also issues a periodical every 2 weeks entitled Arab Oil & Gas. This is an intelligence report analyzing the latest political, industrial, and economic developments in the Arab oil producing countries. Special studies and documents by OPEC, member countries, and world oil authorities are included in each issue. Frequent statistical sections are devoted to a specific country or subject, such as the production figures for the Arab world's major offshore oil fields. Arab Oil & Gas closely scrutinizes present and future OPEC oil pricing activities.

*Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, South Yemen.

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For very recent information, see the American Petroleum Institute's Petroleum/Energy Business News Index. This is a monthly index of news and statistical material appearing in several major periodicals: Middle East Economic Survey, National Petroleum News, Oil and Gas Journal, Oil Daily, Petroleum Economist, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, and Platt's Oilgram News.



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