

The North and Oil: A Dependency That Refuses To Go

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Abstract

Oil as a resource has always introduced a departure to the international structure. This is because the Northern developed nations are deficient in reserves and production of oil vis-à-vis the Southern developing nations. In essence, the North is dependent on the South, in a particular relationship between them, thus representing a totally new dimension in North-South relations. In view of the very important fact that the North was not particularly comfortable with the change in status-quo, there have been repeated efforts at reducing, if not totally eliminating, an oil dependency on the South. It has continued to be necessary that the extent at which the dependency is still in place be investigated and rigorously analysed.

Keywords

North-South relations, oil, politics, dependency

Introduction

The dependent state of the Northern developed nations on oil has not only been in place for quite a long period of time but has been particularly discomfoting to the nations concerned. To an appreciable level therefore, developed countries especially in North America and Western Europe have worked determinedly, either at seeking an alternative to oil or at engendering a production-consumption pattern that will be favourable to them. This is because oil has continued to be critical to developed countries which unfortunately have developed large appetite for the product. The fact is that a symbiotic relationship exists between the criticality of oil and the large consumption that is in place in the developed countries. The fact that oil is of great significant importance to these nations is actually explained by the level at which it is consumed. It can in fact be categorically stated that oil would not have been seen to be important and critical if it is not demanded at an appreciably high level. It is therefore in the production-consumption level that the dependency of the Northern developed nations lies. This study intends to find out the production vis-a-vis consumption of the developed countries, especially in the past six years. This is meant to be placed on a comparative

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analysis with what it was in the first forty-four years. It is on this basis, that a conclusion is to be reached on whether or not the dependent state has been eliminated.

The work is divided into five sections: the first section introduces the study while the second has a conceptual/theoretical approach to the North and South dichotomy in the global order, with a view to establishing the structure of North-South relations in relation to oil. The third section clearly identifies the importance of oil to the global community while the fourth analyses the production-consumption pattern of different regions to determine the extent at which the dependency of oil still exists in the North. The final section concludes.

The North

The North is made up of countries which have far-reaching political, social, economic and usually military influence internationally (Wehmeier, 2000). Such nations are by a geographical accident concentrated in the Northern parts of the globe, and as such are referred to as the North. This is a nucleus consisting of the highly industrialized, capitalist countries of Western Europe, North America and Japan, otherwise known as the prosperous urban center (Anyegbunam, 1980).

The development of the North is marked by a number of common traits including organised and highly independent economies devoted to utilising primary products from the South towards producing finished products in the developed world. The South also provides markets for their finished goods. Other traits of the North are modern, urban social structures, moderate population growth, and economic riches (Kasdan, 1973). Nations in the Northern parts of the globe are also former colonial masters of those in the South and in spite of formal independence still, through neo-colonialism, exert considerable control and influence over these former colonies. The North also dominates and controls the international economic system and determines rules that guide international economic relations.

The South

The South or the Third World are the economically underdeveloped, poor, technologically backward countries of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Latin America, that are considered as an entity with common characteristics, such as poverty, high birth-rates, and economic dependence on the advanced countries (Gerard, 2004). All such nations interestingly belong to the Southern hemisphere of the globe and are therefore understandably collectively referred to as the South, a stagnating countryside. The French demographer, Alfred Sauvy coined the expression Third World ("tiers monde" in French) in 1952 by analogy with the "third estate", the commoners of France before and during the

French Revolution-as opposed to priests and nobles, comprising the first and second estates respectively (Gerard, 2004).

The South can therefore be described as the technologically less advanced, or developing nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, generally characterized as poor, having economies distorted by their dependence on the export of primary products to the developed countries in return for finished products.

Oil and the Globe

Oil is the major global energy fuel and is likely to remain so for the next 30 years, at least. Fossil fuels dominated the energy supply in the second half of the last century and will almost certainly continue to do so in the second half of this century (Amuzegar, 1999). The promise of new and renewable energy sources and its great expectations were not realized and are unlikely to be realized in the foreseeable future. New energy fuels, like biofuels proved to be uneconomical, and new energy carriers – hydrogen energy and fuel cells, are still in the research laboratories rather than in markets and are unlikely to have a dent on the energy scene for years to come (Hisham, 2004).

In the near future, as the stress on the world's scarce mineral resources grows stronger and supply of strategic minerals becomes more uncertain, new mineral problems of a social and political nature are bound to emerge, with even more important bearings on world affairs. This situation has made the Third World, especially net producers of mineral resources, critical and important in today's world (Tanzer, 1990).

Oil as a Southern weapon of bargaining is fundamentally captured in Zindani's (1977) description of the commodity as the element of blue tactics in the Third World's economic and political struggle vis-à-vis the Western World. Henry Kissinger once noted that "oil is the world's most strategic commodity", (Kissinger, 1974: 5) an evaluation that must have been made after critical analysis.

Crude oil is the most important single commodity in world commerce and it has accounted for over 50 percent by weight of all sea-borne international trade. What is more, in many applications, the most notable of which is transport, there was as at 1996 and even at present, no substitute for oil products (Rybezynski, 1996). Oil is perhaps the most important source of energy in the world today. Apart from the common energy derived from oil, more than 600,000 chemical products are said to be obtainable from the commodity. Some common by products of oil are lubricating oil, paraffin oil (kerosene), Gasoline (Petrol) etc. These do not have immediate effective substitutes.

The Five-Decade Control of Oil in the International Community: A Critical Analysis

By natural endowment, reserves of oil are in the South, while the need for it and the appreciation of its criticality are in the North. This is because the North uses oil more than other nations in other hemisphere. It is on this basis that oil is said to have placed and introduced an element of power on the South over the North. In fact, it seems that oil by its reserves and need that are concentrated in different parts of the globe, in relation to the North and the South, is the only product that threatens to challenge the power, control and authority that the international economic system places on the North (OPEC, 2000, 2003, 2004).

Consumption of North America which was 17,572,000 barrels per day in 1990 had however, increased to 21,419,000 barrels per day in 2000, representing an increased consumption level of a little less than 4 million barrels per day in the ten year period between 1990 and 2000.¹ In Western Europe, consumption which in 1990 was 12,223,000 barrels per day had increased to 13,899,000 barrels a day in 2000, representing an increase of well over 1,500,000 barrels per day within the decade between 1990 and 2000.² Asia and Pacific with a consumption rate of 12,746,000 barrels per day in 1990 had increased to 19,541,000 barrels a day in 2000 according to Table 3, which was an increased consumption of close to 7 million barrels everyday in the ten years between 1990 and 2000.³

Invariably, North America with a production level of 7,213,000 barrels per day in 2000 consumed as much as 21,419,000 barrels per day which indicates a shortfall of over fourteen million barrels per day that the North American region cannot but depend on the outside.⁴ Western Europe had a production level of 6,287,000 barrels every day in 2000, but consumed 13,899,000 barrels on a daily basis thus depending on the outside for not less than 7,600,000 barrels per day.⁵

In forty-four years, consumption of developed nations was not met by production and reserves. This implies that dependence on Southern oil remained by 2004, for forty-four years and with the exception of the 1973 event in which the oil power was utilised as a political force; the South has been incapable of utilising the global crude oil reserves, production and consumption pattern to reverse the economic status quo. The problem at effectively utilising the Northern dependence to Southern benefit is because oil remains the means to only an economic benefit, and does not assume its role of

a political force which introduced remarkable achievements in the 1973 oil embargo days.

Situation by 2011 had not changed in a dramatic proportion. In North America, production level stood at 6.8 million barrels per day with the United States producing as many as 5.6 million barrels of the regional output per day (OPEC Statistical Bulletin, 2016). In comparison with the 9.8 million barrels per day of Latin America and the 23 million barrels per day of the Middle East, there was, in 2011, a production level of about 23 million barrels per day in just two regions that are disadvantaged in the international system. To a very large extent therefore, the production of the South, especially if the 7.3 million barrels produced in Africa are added, can be viewed as tremendous, in relation to what existed in North America. Unfortunately, production in Western Europe by 2011 was only 3.1 million barrels per day, which, when added to the 6.8 million barrels on a daily basis produced in the North American region would only give 10 million barrels per day. Invariably, the South was still appreciably at a serious advantage with what it produced when compared with what obtained in the Northern developed nations. The implication was that the North had not appreciably moved out of its low production level vis-à-vis the South, a consistently regular pattern of occurrence since the scenario became noticeable and observable in 1960. In essence for a long period of 51 years, the production level of the North was not in any way comparable with that of the South.

Interestingly, production in the North American region has, since 2011, been increasing remarkably, with production standing at 7.7 million barrels per day in 2012, 8.8 million barrels per day in 2013, and jumping to 10.1 million barrel production on a daily basis in 2014. Between 2011 and 2014 therefore, production in North America had increased by as many as almost 3 million barrels per day. The remarkable and consistently regular increase in North America was again noticeable in the United States with an increase from 5.6 million barrels per day in 2011 to 6.4 million barrels on a daily basis in 2012. It further increased to 7.4 million barrels a day in 2013 and by 2014, the United States had reached a production level of 8.7 million barrels per day.

The production level in the Middle East also appreciably matched the same promising level of North America between 2011 and 2014 where production level of 23 million barrels per day increased to 24.1 million barrels, an increase of 1.1 million barrels each day within a year. In essence, while the production of the North American region between 2011 and 2012 increased by 1.1 million barrels per day, the same production increase existed in the Middle East. Even though production slightly reduced in 2013 and 2014 to 23.8 and 23.5 million barrels per day respectively, it had still improved by over 500,000 barrels per day in the three year period. This could not, in any way, be compared however with the 3 million production increase of the North American region in the three years. Production in Latin America also reduced from 9.8 million barrels

per day in 2011 and 9.7 million, 9.6 million and again 9.7 million barrels per day in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The story was the same in Africa where 7.3 million barrels per day production level in 2011 increased by about 800,000 barrels per day in 2012 to stand at 8.1 million barrels per day, only to reduce to 7.6 million barrels per day in 2013 and further reduced to 7.1 million barrels per day in 2014.

The production level of Western Europe rather than increase at about the same level with that of North America however reduced between 2011 and 2014. The 3.1 million barrels per day production level of 2011 reduced to 2.8 million barrels per day in 2012, further going down to 2.7 million barrels per day in 2013 and 2014.

By 2015, production had further increased in North America by 500,000 barrels a day, thereby standing at 10.6 million barrels per day. In the Middle East however where production stood at 23.5 million barrels per day in 2014, it had increased by almost a million barrels per day. In essence, while production, even at its promising level, could only increase by 500,000 barrels per day in North America, it had increased by the same number in the Middle East within the same period of time. The increase in Western Europe from the 2.75 million barrels of 2014 to almost 2.9 million barrels in 2015 was by 150,000 barrels per day. Production in Latin America however reduced further in 2015 from the 9.74 million barrels per day of 2014 to 9.71 million barrels per day. In Africa, there was an increase of about 120,000 barrels per day from its 2014 production level of 7.43 to 7.55 million barrels per day in 2015.

It is in the consumption level of the North vis-à-vis the South that the disadvantaged position of the North became largely noticeable. In 2011, demand of oil stood at 21.3 million barrels, per day, only to reduce to 20.89 million barrels in 2012 but jumped to 21.3 million barrels in 2013, an increased consumption level of 1.3 million barrels per day! This would further increase in 2014 and 2015 to 21.5 million barrels and 21.7 million barrels per day respectively. Invariably therefore, this demonstrated an appetite for oil which was 21.3 million barrels a day in 2011.

Demand for oil in the Middle East increased from its 4.39 level of 2011 to 7.67 million barrels per day in 2012 and further increased to 7.7 million barrels per day in 2013, only to further increase to 8 million in 2014 and 8.3 million barrels in 2015.

In Africa, consumption of 3.5 million barrels per day of 2011 had slightly increased to 3.6 million barrels in 2012, and further increased to 3.8 million barrels per day in 2013, 3.9 barrels a day in 2014 and almost 4 million barrels on a daily basis in 2015.

Latin America's consumption of 8.8 million barrels of 2011 had increased to 9 million barrels in 2012 and further increased to 9.2 million barrels in 2013 and 2014, only to slightly reduce to 9.1 million barrels per day in 2015.

It is in Asia where the fast growing economies of India and China are located that the consumption level is alarming. Demand for oil was at 27.8 million barrels per day in 2011 and increased to 29 million barrels on a daily

basis in 2012 and 29.5 million barrels per day in 2013, jumping to 29.9 million barrels a day in 2014 and 30.6 million barrels a day in 2015.

Invariably, North American region that produced 6.9 million barrels on a daily basis in 2011 consumed as many as 21.3 million barrels per day in the same year. The dependence of the North American region by 2011 was therefore 14.5 million barrels that it could not but rely on the outside. The North America production of 7.7 million barrels of oil per day in 2012 met with a consumption level of 20.8 million barrels per day. Two critical issues become noticeable here: the first being that production increased by close to a million barrels per day while secondly, consumption also reduced by 500,000 barrels of oil per day. In essence, the reliance of North American region which was 14.5 million barrels a day in 2011 had reduced to 13.1 million barrels a day, which it still unfortunately had very little choice but to depend on an external source for supply.

Production of the North American region that had increased by over 1 million barrels a day between 2012 and 2013 met a demand increase of 500,000 barrels a day. While therefore production was 8.8 million barrels per day in 2013, demand for oil had only increased to 21.3 million barrels per day (Ibid). The implication of this was that production actually increased proportionally by well over the consumption level, thus bringing dependence down from its 13.1 million barrels a day of 2012 to 12.5 million barrels per day in 2013 which it still had to source from the outside.

Demand of the North American region in 2014 was 21.5 million barrels a day which represented only a slight increase of 200,000 barrels a day from what it was in 2013, even though production had increased by as high as 1.3 million barrels of oil per day. This indicates a reduction of dependence by as many as 1.1 million barrels a day! While therefore, production in 2014 was 10.1 million barrels per day from the 8.8 million barrels per day production level of 2013, consumption had increased from 21.3 million barrels of 2013 to 21.5 million barrels per day in 2014. Dependence by 2014 was principally 11.4 million barrels a day. Thus, North America still depended on the outside to supplement its deficiency.

Production in 2015 had increased in North America from 10.1 million barrels to 10.6 million barrels a day with consumption also increasing slightly by 200,000 barrels per day from 21.5 million barrels to 21.7 million barrels a day. While therefore production increase was 500,000 barrels a day, demand had only increased by 200,000 barrels every day thus reducing dependence to 11.1 million barrels a day. The truth therefore is that while it is an incontrovertible fact that the dependence of the Northern region had reduced from the 14.5 million barrels a day reliance of 2011 to 11.1 million barrels per day, its dependence on the outside was not only there by 2015, it was still at an alarmingly high level.

The Middle East on the other hand that produced as many as 23 million barrels a day in 2011 had only a demand of 7.4 million barrels per day and therefore had an excess of 15.6 million barrels on a daily basis to meet the shortfall in a region like North America. By 2015 when production had increased to 24 million barrels per day in the Middle East, its consumption had also increased to 8.3 million barrels. In essence, the production vis-à-vis consumption level had remained unchanged between 2011 and 2015. While therefore the Middle East had as many as 15.6 million barrels per day as excess in 2011, it still had as high as 15.7 million barrels every day as excess of production-consumption pattern in 2015 that it could supply to needy nations like those in the North American region.

The case of Western Europe in 2011 is also not of any particularly strong departure from what it was in 50 years before it. While production in Western Europe was 3.1 million barrels per day in 2011, demand was 13.5 million barrels a day, thus creating a dependence of 10.4 million barrels a day that the region could not but rely on the outside. By 2015, production in Western Europe had reduced to 2.8 million barrels per day while demand had also reduced from its 13.5 million barrels of 2011 to 13 million barrels. The dependence in Western Europe therefore stood at 10.2 million barrels a day which it had to seek externally.

Africa, with a demand of 3.5 million barrels a day in 2011, produced as high as 7.3 million barrels a day, thus leaving an excess of 3.8 million barrels it could supply to needy nations in Western Europe and North America. In 2015, production of 7.5 million barrels per day met with a consumption of 3.9 million barrels on a daily basis, creating an excess of 3.6 million barrels that the needy nations will have to depend.

World proven crude oil reserves by country (m b)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 15/14
North America	30,625	34,661	37,652	40,503	40,503	-
Canada ¹	4,081	4,132	4,281	4,118	4,118	-
United States	26,544	30,529	33,371	36,385	36,385	-
Latin America	336,996	338,356	341,522	341,296	342,757	0.4
Argentina	2,505	2,805	2,820	2,354	2,380	1.1
Brazil	12,841	13,154	15,050	15,544	16,184	4.1
Colombia	1,900	2,200	2,377	2,445	2,308	-5.6
Ecuador	8,235	8,235	8,832	8,273	8,273	-
Mexico	11,362	11,424	11,079	9,711	9,711	-
Venezuela	297,571	297,735	298,350	299,953	300,878	0.3
Others	2,582	2,803	3,014	3,016	3,023	0.2
Eastern Europe and Eurasia	117,314	119,881	119,874	119,863	119,860	-
Azerbaijan	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	-
Belarus	198	198	198	198	198	-
Kazakhstan	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
Russia	77,403	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	-
Turkmenistan	600	600	600	600	600	-
Ukraine	395	395	395	395	395	-
Uzbekistan	594	594	594	594	594	-
Others	1,124	1,094	1,087	1,076	1,073	-0.3
Western Europe	10,880	10,800	11,336	10,760	10,064	-6.5
Denmark	900	805	805	611	511	-16.4
Norway	5,320	5,366	5,825	5,497	5,139	-6.5
United Kingdom	2,800	2,800	2,979	2,982	2,755	-7.6
Others	1,860	1,829	1,727	1,670	1,660	-0.6
Middle East	797,155	799,132	802,958	802,512	802,848	-
IR Iran	154,580	157,300	157,800	157,530	158,400	0.6
Iraq	141,350	140,300	144,211	143,069	142,503	-0.4
Kuwait	101,500	101,500	101,500	101,500	101,500	-

Kuwait	101,500	101,500	101,500	101,500	101,500	-
Oman	5,500	5,500	4,974	5,151	5,306	3.0
Qatar	25,382	25,244	25,244	25,244	25,244	-
Saudi Arabia	265,405	265,850	265,789	266,578	266,455	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
United Arab Emirates	97,800	97,800	97,800	97,800	97,800	-
Others	3,138	3,138	3,139	3,140	3,140	-
Africa	125,521	128,371	128,150	127,334	128,049	0.6
Algeria	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	-
Angola	9,055	9,055	9,011	8,423	9,524	13.1
Egypt	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	-
Gabon	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
Libya	48,014	48,472	48,363	48,363	48,363	-
Nigeria	36,247	37,139	37,071	37,448	37,062	-1.0
Sudans	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
Others	8,605	10,105	10,105	9,500	9,500	-
Asia and Pacific	47,322	47,552	47,860	48,197	48,597	0.8
Australia	3,873	3,922	3,957	3,982	3,982	-
Brunei	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	-
China	23,747	24,428	24,376	24,649	25,132	2.0
India	5,549	5,571	5,643	5,675	5,680	0.1
Indonesia	3,640	3,291	3,303	3,303	3,230	-2.2
Malaysia	3,739	3,668	3,750	3,750	3,750	-
Vietnam	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	-
Others	1,274	1,172	1,331	1,338	1,323	-1.2
Total world	1,465,813	1,478,753	1,489,352	1,490,465	1,492,677	0.1
<i>of which</i>						
OPEC	1,200,979	1,204,121	1,209,474	1,209,685	1,211,432	0.1
<i>OPEC percentage</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>81.2</i>	
OECD	57,104	61,153	64,365	65,274	64,572	-1.1
FSU	116,289	118,886	118,886	118,886	118,886	-

Notes: Figures as at year-end.

1. Data refers to conventional crude oil.

World crude oil production by country (1,000 b/d)

*****	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 15/14
North America	6,898.2	7,784.3	8,835.6	10,107.5	10,694.2	5.8
Canada	1,260.8	1,308.5	1,381.6	1,399.8	1,263.4	-9.7
United States	5,637.4	6,475.8	7,454.0	8,707.6	9,430.8	8.3
Latin America	9,807.6	9,701.3	9,898.3	9,740.6	9,715.7	-0.3
Argentina	553.4	549.3	540.0	532.2	532.2	-
Brazil	2,105.4	2,061.3	2,023.9	2,254.6	2,437.3	8.1
Chile	4.5	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.3	-4.9
Colombia	915.2	944.2	1,008.2	990.3	1,005.6	1.5
Ecuador	500.3	503.6	526.4	556.6	543.1	-2.4
Mexico	2,552.5	2,547.9	2,522.2	2,428.9	2,266.8	-6.7
Peru	69.6	66.6	62.8	69.3	58.0	-16.3
Trinidad & Tobago	92.0	81.7	81.2	81.2	78.6	-3.1
Venezuela	2,880.9	2,803.9	2,789.5	2,682.6	2,653.9	-1.1
Others	133.9	136.7	137.7	138.2	133.9	-3.1
Eastern Europe and Eurasia	12,411.2	12,505.8	12,656.2	12,646.6	12,650.7	-
Azerbaijan	872.0	817.2	814.7	793.1	786.7	-0.8
Kazakhstan	1,325.9	1,306.5	1,372.8	1,344.8	1,321.6	-1.7
Romania	83.8	82.0	82.1	80.2	78.8	-1.8
Russia	9,787.4	9,953.3	10,047.3	10,087.5	10,111.7	0.2
Turkmenistan	173.6	187.3	180.4	185.9	206.2	10.9
Ukraine	48.7	46.0	43.7	40.7	36.2	-11.2
Others	119.7	113.5	115.2	114.2	109.5	-4.1
Western Europe	3,196.3	2,888.2	2,724.2	2,750.3	2,892.9	5.2
Denmark	221.7	201.9	176.0	164.9	156.0	-5.4
France	17.8	16.3	16.0	15.3	16.7	8.7
Germany	51.8	51.1	51.8	48.1	48.1	-0.1
Italy	99.2	101.0	101.6	106.3	100.1	-5.8
Netherlands	21.4	21.6	21.6	29.7	26.9	-9.5
Norway	1,680.1	1,532.9	1,463.6	1,511.8	1,567.4	3.7
Turkey	45.7	44.8	46.2	47.7	48.5	1.8
United Kingdom	1,006.0	868.6	796.1	776.0	879.7	13.4
Others	52.5	50.2	51.3	50.4	49.5	-1.9
Middle East	23,004.8	24,106.5	23,845.3	23,510.9	24,494.9	4.2
Bahrain	190.3	173.0	197.6	202.5	202.6	-

IR Iran	3,576.0	3,739.8	3,575.3	3,117.1	3,151.6	1.1
Iraq	2,652.6	2,942.4	2,979.6	3,110.5	3,504.1	12.7
Kuwait ¹	2,658.7	2,977.6	2,924.7	2,866.8	2,858.7	-0.3
Oman	780.1	813.5	844.3	856.1	885.2	3.4
Qatar	733.5	733.6	723.9	709.2	656.0	-7.5
Saudi Arabia ¹	9,311.0	9,763.0	9,637.0	9,712.7	10,192.6	4.9
Syrian Arab Republic	333.3	151.6	45.3	22.8	19.2	-15.8
United Arab Emirates	2,564.2	2,653.0	2,796.5	2,794.0	2,988.9	7.0
Yemen	205.1	159.2	121.0	119.2	36.0	-69.8
Africa	7,389.2	8,181.6	7,612.2	7,135.6	7,072.8	-0.9
Algeria	1,161.6	1,199.8	1,202.6	1,192.8	1,157.1	-3.0
Angola	1,618.0	1,704.0	1,701.2	1,653.7	1,767.1	6.9
Congo	295.3	294.5	280.7	276.3	277.4	0.4
Egypt	530.4	533.1	531.3	531.8	540.9	1.7
Equatorial Guinea	205.9	238.8	223.1	236.9	245.3	3.6
Gabon	251.0	242.0	234.1	231.3	227.9	-1.5
Libya	489.5	1,450.0	993.3	479.9	403.9	-15.8
Nigeria	1,974.8	1,954.1	1,753.7	1,807.0	1,748.2	-3.3
Sudans	428.0	119.3	232.3	285.6	278.6	-2.5
Others	434.6	446.1	459.8	440.3	426.4	-3.2
Asia and Pacific	7,467.0	7,474.8	7,423.1	7,439.3	7,558.6	1.6
Australia	411.3	405.4	334.7	353.4	321.5	-9.0
Brunei	156.5	145.7	122.1	114.4	115.3	0.8
China	4,052.1	4,074.2	4,163.8	4,208.3	4,273.7	1.6
India	766.9	759.7	755.8	752.8	746.8	-0.8
Indonesia	794.2	763.4	727.1	697.3	690.1	-1.0
Malaysia	564.7	585.4	594.5	614.7	665.0	8.2
New Zealand	46.8	41.1	35.4	39.5	41.3	4.5
Others	674.5	699.9	689.8	668.8	705.0	7.0
Total world	70,174.4	72,642.5	72,794.9	73,330.7	75,079.8	2.4
<i>of which</i>						
OPEC	30,915.4	33,188.1	32,330.9	31,380.2	32,315.2	3.0
<i>OPEC percentage</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>43.0</i>	
OECD	13,111.4	13,678.7	14,472.0	15,698.9	16,233.3	3.4
FSU	12,282.3	12,376.6	12,521.8	12,511.1	12,517.7	0.1

Notes:

1. Figures include share of production from Neutral Zone.

World oil demand by country (1,000 b/d)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 15/14
North America	21,308.2	20,895.6	21,338.3	21,500.3	21,742.1	1.1
Canada	2,356.5	2,403.0	2,374.5	2,395.4	2,335.8	-2.5
United States	18,949.2	18,490.2	18,961.3	19,102.4	19,403.8	1.6
Others	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.2
Latin America	8,813.3	9,033.6	9,237.9	9,248.6	9,193.3	-0.6
Argentina	652.3	679.2	688.8	699.8	715.9	2.3
Brazil	2,797.6	2,895.1	3,012.6	3,118.1	3,111.3	-0.2
Colombia	283.3	299.3	297.5	306.3	318.9	4.1
Ecuador	264.2	269.2	272.0	285.8	258.7	-9.5
Mexico	2,112.4	2,101.4	2,090.6	2,006.8	1,980.7	-1.3
Venezuela	741.7	786.3	831.1	751.8	657.9	-12.5
Others	1,961.7	2,003.1	2,045.2	2,080.2	2,149.9	3.4
Eastern Europe and Eurasia	5,679.1	5,705.0	5,766.3	5,906.5	5,937.5	0.5
Czech Republic	197.0	194.0	187.6	199.9	193.2	-3.3
Hungary	143.3	132.8	129.6	138.8	150.6	8.5
Kazakhstan	271.5	275.5	287.9	294.5	297.7	1.1
Poland	560.3	534.5	507.5	513.7	540.9	5.3
Romania	163.3	166.8	167.3	174.5	180.3	3.3
Russia	3,282.2	3,317.7	3,376.6	3,460.1	3,433.7	-0.8
Slovakia	82.0	70.8	73.0	73.0	80.3	9.9
Ukraine	295.2	295.8	273.5	259.3	257.9	-0.5
Others	684.3	717.0	763.3	792.6	802.9	1.3
Western Europe	13,574.3	13,158.6	13,026.0	12,838.1	13,067.7	1.8
France	1,779.4	1,738.9	1,712.9	1,652.7	1,648.7	-0.2
Germany	2,392.0	2,389.2	2,435.3	2,395.9	2,390.0	-0.2
Italy	1,493.8	1,370.3	1,259.9	1,224.4	1,298.6	6.1
Netherlands	1,019.4	1,011.4	1,014.1	964.1	911.4	-5.5
Spain	1,385.5	1,300.9	1,208.4	1,208.6	1,232.2	2.0
United Kingdom	1,576.9	1,527.4	1,502.7	1,519.9	1,543.7	1.6
Others	3,927.3	3,820.6	3,892.8	3,872.5	4,043.1	4.4
Middle East	7,439.7	7,678.7	7,776.9	8,089.6	8,347.6	3.2

IR Iran	1,784.3	1,764.7	1,776.2	1,845.6	1,794.9	-2.7
Iraq	628.1	664.5	714.8	680.3	685.9	0.8
Kuwait	340.9	377.0	329.6	337.0	345.7	2.6
Qatar	124.7	125.4	149.1	167.9	206.0	22.7
Saudi Arabia	2,727.1	2,872.7	2,994.0	3,163.4	3,318.7	4.9
Syrian Arab Republic	313.5	250.1	183.9	178.2	164.6	-7.6
United Arab Emirates	617.9	638.0	665.2	719.5	778.1	8.2
Others	903.3	986.3	964.1	997.7	1,053.7	5.6
Africa	3,505.1	3,627.5	3,819.1	3,904.2	3,992.7	2.3
Algeria	329.5	351.1	376.8	389.5	418.5	7.5
Angola	84.4	84.5	149.2	147.2	141.8	-3.7
Egypt	791.1	830.5	799.0	826.1	823.2	-0.3
Libya	221.3	220.0	250.0	222.2	211.1	-5.0
Nigeria	311.4	343.6	384.9	396.1	407.8	3.0
South Africa	616.8	609.4	641.2	638.1	642.2	0.6
Tunisia	87.4	89.5	89.7	94.5	98.2	3.9
Others	1,063.2	1,098.8	1,128.2	1,190.7	1,249.8	5.0
Asia and Pacific	27,939.7	29,001.8	29,503.5	29,948.5	30,697.7	2.5
Australia	1,036.1	1,049.3	1,056.1	1,055.3	1,061.5	0.6
China	9,409.9	9,739.0	10,067.8	10,464.8	10,832.0	3.5
India	3,432.6	3,649.4	3,698.3	3,786.3	4,050.9	7.0
Indonesia	1,515.6	1,580.7	1,604.9	1,635.1	1,668.5	2.0
Japan	4,439.1	4,697.2	4,557.0	4,346.2	4,187.3	-3.7
New Zealand	152.7	151.7	154.5	157.0	161.7	3.0
South Korea	2,259.3	2,321.8	2,328.3	2,340.3	2,448.2	4.6
Thailand	966.6	1,018.9	1,045.2	1,060.9	1,074.9	1.3
Others	4,727.8	4,793.8	4,991.3	5,102.6	5,212.6	2.2
Total world	88,259.5	89,100.7	90,468.1	91,435.9	92,978.6	1.7
<i>of which</i>						
OPEC	9,691.0	10,077.7	10,498.0	10,741.3	10,893.8	1.4
<i>OPEC percentage</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>	
OECD	46,418.5	45,917.9	46,024.4	45,720.9	46,180.7	1.0
FSU	4,378.4	4,444.9	4,540.0	4,641.0	4,621.2	-0.4

The dependency of the Northern developed nations has not reduced appreciably in 55 years. This is because the consumption level of developed, technologically advanced, wealthy nations has been by far higher since 1960 than the production of those nations. Invariably therefore, there has been consistently a shortfall in those nations that they could not but depend on the outside supply of the resource. It is important to note that in 55 years, there has been very little appreciable result at finding alternatives to oil. This is in spite of numerous efforts by the North at either finding alternative use to oil or work determinedly at increased production. The implication of this is that oil has remained critical and of significant importance to the global community but most particularly to the Northern developed nations. It can therefore be asserted and most emphatically too that the North and its dependency on oil is one feature that has refused to go over time.

Table 1: World Proven Crude Oil Reserves by Region, 1960-2004

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
North America	36,613.2	36,758.5	35,989.2	36,645.0	36,271.5	38,852.4
Latin America	25,060.0	24,705.0	24,225.0	24,305.0	25,525.0	25,170.0
Eastern Europe	24,832.8	24,653.0	30,176.5	33,202.0	34,201.0	36,166.0
Western Europe	1,810.0	1,824.0	1,904.0	2,295.0	2,755.0	2,585.0
Middle East	183,060.0	188,104.0	193,828.0	207,004.0	211,434.0	214,838.0
Africa	7,999.5	9,609.5	12,275.0	16,325.0	19,515.0	23,195.5
Asia And Pacific	11,791.7	11,642.8	12,332.8	12,573.9	12,820.5	12,960.3
Total World	291,167.2	297,296.8	310,730.5	332,349.9	342,522.0	353,767.2
OPEC	218,100.0	223,600.0	231,875.0	247,950.0	254,675.0	260,375.0
OPEC Percentage	74.9	75.2	74.6	74.6	74.4	73.6
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
North America	39,702.1	40,168.5	40,607.1	38,413.9	49,751.3	46,511.3
Latin America	27,099.0	26,906.0	28,782.0	29,179.0	26,170.8	30,485.8
Eastern Europe	38,994.0	36,934.0	60,877.5	61,000.0	61,014.0	58,796.0
Western Europe	2,425.1	2,771.0	2,637.0	2,433.0	6,926.0	9,626.0

Middle East	234,607.0	248,451.0	270,050.0	332,847.0	336,221.0	346,377.4
Africa	32,609.6	42,436.8	44,567.9	48,384.8	51,107.0	54,634.6
Asia And Pacific	13,974.7	13,981.7	16,624.0	15,692.3	17,262.1	24,853.2
Total World	389,411.5	411,649.0	464,145.5	527,950.0	548,452.2	571,284.3
OPEC	290,206.0	310,372.0	331,628.0	391,616.0	399,436.0	410,973.4
OPEC Percentage	74.5	75.4	71.4	74.2	72.8	71.9
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
North America	46,539.4	44,724.0	43,650.0	39,782.1	37,142.2	35,486.4
Latin America	31,367.8	29,458.3	30,548.3	36,072.0	32,572.7	40,223.0
Eastern Europe	55,921.0	52,339.0	59,341.0	61,878.0	62,900.0	62,000.0
Western Europe	10,555.0	17,489.5	25,726.0	25,639.7	24,857.8	27,594.5
Middle East	350,046.0	349,950.9	403,358.2	387,071.0	380,169.4	376,766.3
Africa	59,487.2	61,569.1	60,479.1	59,085.7	55,019.1	53,718.0
Asia And Pacific	25,105.2	27,123.0	31,423.5	33,313.0	35,613.9	34,889.7
Total World	579,021.6	582,653.8	654,526.1	642,841.5	628,275.1	630,677.8
OPEC	417,171.0	419,326.4	482,168.0	463,050.6	453,560.0	447,875.6
OPEC Percentage	72.0	72.0	73.7	72.0	72.2	71.0
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
North America	33,803.8	36,610.0	36,610.5	35,409.0	34,547.0	34,167.7
Latin America	41,488.5	57,129.5	74,032.5	84,186.7	89,526.7	90,715.7
Eastern Europe	61,438.0	62,878.0	65,800.0	65,695.0	65,384.0	65,255.0
Western Europe	24,415.0	23,837.4	22,761.0	22,332.7	21,340.3	21,984.8
Middle East	370,715.0	362,655.3	362,910.0	365,244.0	388,591.6	397,053.3
Africa	52,883.6	53,221.3	52,468.2	56,353.6	57,876.8	57,309.4
Asia And Pacific	35,747.5	33,202.5	33,305.0	33,994.0	34,045.0	35,382.9
Total World	620,491.4	629,534.0	647,887.2	663,215.0	691,311.4	701,868.8
OPEC	443,133.5	435,556.2	434,614.2	438,311.6	467,370.8	475,295.0
OPEC Percentage	71.4	69.2	67.1	66.1	67.6	67.7
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
North America	34,415.2	34,176.4	32,829.2	33,169.4	32,958.5	32,400.8
Latin America	92,883.7	118,528.9	119,118.8	121,915.0	121,956.6	121,498.7
Eastern Europe	64,662.0	64,233.0	62,135.0	60,369.5	59,787.6	59,591.8
Western Europe	22,578.8	22,066.6	19,822.1	17,187.8	17,845.5	16,892.1
Middle East	431,005.8	431,427.7	537,183.6	566,768.3	655,829.6	663,348.2
Africa	56,255.2	56,199.6	57,264.6	57,063.2	57,838.6	58,022.9
Asia And Pacific	36,309.0	37,096.0	37,087.4	37,716.3	38,249.0	33,674.6
Total World	738,109.7	763,728.2	865,440.7	894,189.5	984,465.4	985,429.1
OPEC	509,998.0	535,797.8	643,015.9	674,020.0	760,484.0	764,829.9
OPEC Percentage	69.1	70.2	74.3	75.4	77.2	77.6
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
North America	31,839.1	29,973.6	28,838.1	27,992.5	27,355.5	27,244.6
Latin America	122,745.7	125,506.2	130,182.5	131,354.1	131,316.8	132,375.7
Eastern Europe	58,568.0	58,534.0	58,952.8	58,931.6	58,968.4	58,960.8
Western Europe	16,890.4	16,950.4	17,385.1	17,877.3	19,785.6	20,990.4
Middle East	662,018.9	662,460.8	663,307.0	663,485.0	665,765.6	665,394.4
Africa	58,648.7	59,987.5	60,842.1	60,841.1	63,511.1	70,877.1
Asia And Pacific	34,228.4	35,272.3	35,444.6	36,366.8	35,851.1	35,701.1
Total World	984,939.2	988,684.8	994,952.2	996,848.4	1,002,554.1	1,011,544.1
OPEC	765,879.0	771,947.0	773,702.3	774,541.4	777,400.2	785,065.7
OPEC Percentage	77.8	78.1	77.8	77.7	77.5	77.6
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
North America	26,856.2	27,476.8	25,910.8	26,468.8	26,900.9	27,101.1
Latin America	138,791.1	140,889.3	123,838.2	125,714.6	122,202.6	124,593.0
Eastern Europe	67,365.6	67,373.9	73,714.4	77,132.7	79,558.7	81,431.4
Western Europe	18,540.4	18,751.4	18,348.3	18,885.1	19,250.6	19,410.3
Middle East	675,946.4	676,600.3	677,606.2	678,536.9	694,578.9	698,638.3
Africa	73,451.6	73,811.5	76,178.5	84,258.4	92,415.2	95,876.5
Asia And Pacific	35,992.2	36,949.7	39,027.3	38,890.8	39,477.5	39,711.9
Total World	1,036,943.5	1,041,852.9	1,034,623.7	1,049,887.3	1,074,384.4	1,086,762.6
OPEC	802,818.7	805,967.0	810,264.3	818,247.0	840,537.7	847,883.6
OPEC Percentage	77.4	77.4	78.3	77.9	78.2	78.0
	2002	2003	2004			
North America	27,167.0	27,200.0	26,191.0			
Latin America	117,529.0	117,045.2	118,952.2			
Eastern Europe	87,408.5	90,433.5	91,467.5			
Western Europe	18,403.5	18,037.6	17,391.6			

Middle East	730,102.3	735,083.3	739,135.6
Africa	103,859.3	111,205.2	111,645.6
Asia And Pacific	39,836.5	39,416.7	39,229.7
Total World	1,124,306.1	1,138,421.5	1,144,013.1
OPEC	881,678.8	890,713.8	896,659.1
OPEC Percentage	78.4	78.2	78.4

Sources: OPEC Statistical Bulletin 2000, 2003 and 2004

Table 2: World Crude Oil Production by Region, 1960-2004 (1000 b/d)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
North America	7,599.1	7,841.7	8,060.2	8,310.1	8,431.1	8,676.6	9,251.5
Latin America	3,725.3	3,903.7	4,246.0	4,334.5	4,494.0	4,603.7	4,572.9
Eastern Europe	3,246.8	3,607.2	4,021.9	4,361.8	4,785.7	5,182.3	5,628.5
Western Europe	305.9	332.0	354.2	379.7	412.2	441.5	434.4
Middle East	5,330.4	5,712.4	6,255.6	6,886.4	7,681.4	8,424.7	9,388.8
Africa	282.3	489.3	808.3	1,169.5	1,704.4	2,217.0	2,812.9
Asia and Pacific	551.4	567.5	634.5	649.3	696.3	784.0	870.4
Total world	21,041.1	22,453.7	24,380.6	26,091.2	28,205.1	30,329.8	32,959.4
OPEC	8,674.0	9,340.9	10,484.7	11,489.7	12,955.3	14,306.5	15,734.3
OPEC percentage	41.2	41.6	43.0	44.0	45.9	47.2	47.7
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
North America	9,856.6	10,204.9	10,411.1	10,963.4	11,010.7	11,061.1	10,950.3
Latin America	4,880.6	5,023.0	5,090.3	5,172.9	5,067.4	4,835.8	5,138.2
Eastern Europe	6,101.0	6,509.6	6,922.6	7,411.2	7,802.6	8,223.9	8,814.4
Western Europe	459.3	474.1	494.7	469.5	444.0	462.4	472.5
Middle East	10,055.0	11,275.5	12,460.8	13,779.4	16,163.9	17,941.5	21,052.6
Africa	3,121.9	3,962.1	5,052.2	6,032.1	5,689.7	5,684.1	5,888.0
Asia and Pacific	981.5	986.1	1,338.2	1,544.0	1,907.0	2,381.8	2,924.6
Total world	35,456.0	38,435.2	41,770.1	45,372.6	48,085.2	50,590.5	55,240.6
OPEC	16,774.6	18,688.7	20,802.1	23,300.1	25,208.0	26,891.1	30,629.5
OPEC percentage	47.3	48.6	49.8	51.4	52.4	53.2	55.4
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
North America	10,408.9	9,755.3	9,387.0	9,507.6	9,956.7	9,945.3	9,891.0
Latin America	4,797.5	4,289.8	4,334.8	4,532.4	4,759.4	5,260.2	5,569.0
Eastern Europe	9,564.4	10,227.8	10,750.3	11,321.9	11,810.2	12,066.5	12,388.6
Western Europe	485.7	637.3	921.1	1,431.4	1,792.2	2,334.0	2,518.7

Middle East	21,705.2	19,438.3	22,046.7	22,223.4	21,122.7	21,568.8	18,345.1
Africa	5,382.0	4,944.6	5,893.9	6,276.5	6,065.7	6,584.3	6,061.1
Asia and Pacific	3,298.0	3,696.5	4,111.0	4,555.6	4,726.3	4,990.5	4,916.7
Total world	55,641.6	52,989.7	57,444.7	59,848.7	60,233.2	62,749.5	59,690.2
OPEC	30,350.7	26,771.1	30,327.1	30,848.1	29,394.8	30,511.3	26,501.5
OPEC percentage	54.5	50.5	52.8	51.5	48.8	48.6	44.4
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
North America	9,730.2	9,775.6	9,857.6	10,148.8	10,221.8	9,809.8	9,586.8
Latin America	5,945.9	6,226.2	6,101.2	6,161.1	6,082.7	6,041.9	6,053.4
Eastern Europe	12,528.9	12,636.3	12,699.5	12,605.9	11,986.3	12,309.1	12,448.4
Western Europe	2,728.5	2,988.9	3,357.3	3,696.8	3,853.1	3,930.9	4,064.4
Middle East	15,556.3	12,929.7	11,149.8	10,518.3	9,724.8	12,102.9	11,920.0
Africa	4,642.2	4,403.2	4,442.5	4,609.0	4,871.1	5,149.5	4,789.0
Asia and Pacific	4,851.7	4,622.8	4,798.4	5,251.2	5,529.9	5,747.2	5,743.3
Total world	55,983.7	53,582.6	52,406.3	52,991.2	52,269.6	55,091.3	54,605.3
OPEC	22,183.2	18,734.4	16,615.6	15,933.7	14,921.0	17,660.2	16,741.5
OPEC percentage	39.6	35.0	31.7	30.1	28.5	32.1	30.7
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
North America	9,419.7	8,836.3	8,562.4	8,611.7	8,406.8	8,143.0	8,012.3
Latin America	6,103.6	6,334.3	6,861.0	7,140.7	7,271.4	7,347.9	7,562.3
Eastern Europe	12,367.7	12,037.7	11,275.9	10,140.6	8,844.5	7,922.2	7,168.6
Western Europe	4,046.3	3,896.2	4,098.4	4,317.1	4,559.3	4,823.0	5,585.9
Middle East	14,149.9	15,133.7	16,076.9	15,896.5	17,563.1	18,264.5	18,808.5
Africa	4,949.4	5,541.6	5,961.6	6,212.2	6,324.7	6,166.9	6,121.2
Asia and Pacific	5,853.2	6,004.3	6,269.5	6,417.6	6,362.2	6,462.5	6,630.7
Total world	56,889.9	57,784.1	59,105.8	58,736.4	59,332.1	59,130.0	59,889.5
OPEC	18,841.4	20,406.3	22,021.1	22,253.6	23,845.1	24,230.5	24,609.4
OPEC percentage	33.1	35.3	37.3	37.9	40.2	41.0	41.1
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
North America	7,939.8	7,865.8	7,865.7	7,679.4	7,227.1	7,213.1	7,178.9
Latin America	7,689.3	8,138.6	8,481.5	9,477.1	9,124.7	9,303.4	9,319.0
Eastern Europe	7,050.3	6,930.8	7,093.0	7,083.3	7,212.0	7,629.2	8,246.9
Western Europe	5,812.0	6,181.1	6,202.2	6,109.1	6,176.9	6,287.5	6,033.6
Middle East	18,856.3	19,028.3	19,608.0	21,120.9	20,285.3	21,423.1	20,789.7
Africa	6,199.6	6,419.4	6,589.8	6,705.0	6,348.5	6,769.8	6,620.9

Asia and Pacific	6,774.9	6,929.2	7,051.0	6,965.7	7,024.7	7,166.1	7123.7
Total world	60,322.1	61,493.3	62,891.2	65,140.4	63,399.1	65,792.1	65,312.7
OPEC	24,600.8	24,769.2	25,431.8	27,739.7	26,227.8	27,745.0	26,873.5
OPEC percentage	40.8	40.3	40.4	42.6	41.4	42.2	41.1
	2002	2003	2004				
North America	7191.3	7140.1	6835.5				
Latin America	9463.5	9544.0	9928.9				
Eastern Europe	9034.9	9939.3	10736.0				
Western Europe	5949.6	5626.6	5367.4				
Middle East	18650.0	20467.9	22015.3				
Africa	6452.4	7270.3	8385.5				
Asia and Pacific	7182.0	7174.8	7306.9				
Total world	63923.7	67163.1	70575.4				
OPEC	24322.5	26884.6	29577.7				
OPEC percentage	38.0	40.0	41.9				

Sources: OPEC Statistical Bulletin 2000, 2003 and 2004

Table 3: World Consumption of Refined Products by Region, 1960-2004 (1000 b/d)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
North America	10,035.0	10,257.9	10,614.0	11,011.7	11,328.3	11,839.1	12,364.7
Latin America	1,424.7	1,510.5	1,602.8	1,569.8	1,697.2	1,781.0	1,914.9
Eastern Europe	2,617.4	2,855.0	3,207.9	3,515.6	3,791.5	4,076.4	4,366.3
Western Europe	3,690.9	4,149.3	4,827.0	5,590.0	6,409.6	7,175.7	8,018.5
Middle East	231.5	247.7	265.7	266.3	307.4	341.5	376.7
Africa	323.3	339.9	347.5	390.6	460.0	483.2	511.0
Asia and Pacific	1,453.1	1,714.5	1,910.5	2,224.7	2,568.7	2,950.6	3,359.5
Total world	19,775.9	21,074.7	22,775.4	24,568.7	26,562.7	28,647.5	30,911.6
OPEC	317.7	336.9	342.7	364.7	411.5	472.6	494.8
OPEC percentage	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
North America	12,914.1	13,672.3	14,347.7	15,204.2	17,176.6	18,471.5	19,482.3
Latin America	2,038.5	2,247.4	2,500.7	2,699.8	2,572.4	2,779.5	3,086.7
Eastern Europe	4,783.8	5,117.4	5,549.4	6,028.5	6,223.8	6,735.2	7,356.8
Western Europe	8,684.1	9,666.0	10,650.3	11,695.4	12,472.5	13,324.4	14,318.3
Middle East	405.3	489.1	499.3	510.7	544.9	593.8	683.8

Africa	486.3	547.6	576.4	631.0	710.6	781.3	849.3
Asia and Pacific	3,928.4	4,605.5	5,466.9	6,623.0	6,898.4	7,347.6	8,324.9
Total world	33,240.5	36,345.2	39,590.7	43,392.6	46,599.2	50,033.3	54,102.1
OPEC	522.3	572.0	617.7	651.6	713.4	824.8	964.9
OPEC percentage	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
North America	18,777.5	18,128.1	19,297.0	20,591.6	20,886.7	20,420.9	18,839.4
Latin America	3,225.4	3,313.0	3,527.6	3,674.3	3,887.7	4,120.2	4,267.2
Eastern Europe	7,853.9	8,766.5	9,055.3	9,434.1	9,813.6	10,141.7	10,350.2
Western Europe	13,481.9	12,889.0	13,691.1	13,547.6	14,102.9	14,446.6	13,435.4
Middle East	766.1	888.2	1,045.1	1,207.8	1,330.6	1,477.5	1,694.5
Africa	874.7	943.2	1,026.2	1,113.2	1,178.4	1,246.6	1,339.0
Asia and Pacific	8,424.2	8,376.9	9,039.6	9,598.0	10,130.1	10,436.7	10,000.0
Total world	53,403.6	53,304.8	56,682.0	59,166.6	61,330.0	62,290.3	59,925.6
OPEC	1,064.4	1,238.3	1,472.2	1,702.4	1,857.4	2,116.7	2,480.4
OPEC percentage	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.1
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
North America	17,963.9	17,096.5	16,737.9	17,219.7	17,153.7	17,670.7	18,126.1
Latin America	4,343.3	4,378.1	4,204.0	4,229.2	4,308.8	4,513.7	4,677.6
Eastern Europe	10,416.2	10,376.8	10,335.2	10,226.6	10,134.5	10,162.3	10,235.8
Western Europe	12,432.0	11,940.0	11,747.1	11,797.4	11,678.1	12,067.1	12,202.4
Middle East	1,854.0	1,998.4	2,204.0	2,400.6	2,455.5	2,277.9	2,379.3
Africa	1,422.7	1,474.0	1,551.6	1,597.5	1,609.3	1,621.1	1,698.3
Asia and Pacific	9,670.4	9,553.8	9,673.7	9,944.7	9,994.8	10,341.5	10,798.9
Total world	58,102.5	56,817.7	56,453.4	57,415.8	57,334.6	58,654.4	60,118.4
OPEC	2,689.8	2,884.7	3,052.4	3,216.1	3,277.2	3,348.0	3,427.8
OPEC percentage	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
North America	18,747.8	18,843.6	18,369.0	18,030.7	18,341.4	18,627.3	19,173.7
Latin America	4,754.3	4,907.9	4,944.6	5,052.2	5,207.9	5,270.5	5,519.9
Eastern Europe	10,161.3	9,973.1	9,739.4	9,234.6	7,900.7	6,780.3	5,878.8
Western Europe	12,454.6	12,478.2	12,632.9	12,996.5	13,072.5	13,073.6	13,157.6
Middle East	2,449.5	2,476.7	2,582.4	2,646.5	2,950.8	3,333.8	3,427.3
Africa	1,765.3	1,754.2	1,778.3	1,748.0	1,796.8	1,799.1	1,790.7
Asia and Pacific							

	11,550.7	12,302.1	12,935.9	13,597.2	14,419.6	15,092.1	15,962.2
Total world	61,883.5	62,735.7	62,982.5	63,305.6	63,689.6	63,976.7	64,910.0
OPEC	3,566.4	3,700.2	3,808.3	3,918.1	4,222.2	4,320.9	4,396.7
OPEC percentage	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.8
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
North America	19,186.8	19,815.4	20,277.4	20,551.6	21,193.8	21,407.9	21,521.7
Latin America	5,623.8	5,787.5	6,095.9	6,351.7	6,323.9	6,435.0	6,404.8
Eastern Europe	5,778.0	5,418.9	5,555.7	5,401.3	5,146.9	4,862.9	5,060.1
Western Europe	13,417.4	13,701.0	13,786.6	14,030.6	13,956.9	13,865.9	13,988.3
Middle East	3,450.1	3,526.2	3,628.4	3,734.2	3,789.1	3,873.3	4,011.7
Africa	1,897.9	2,025.5	2,086.3	2,136.7	2,209.0	2,219.8	2,340.9
Asia and Pacific	16,794.6	17,741.4	18,617.7	18,009.5	19,010.3	19,667.8	19,801.1
Total world	66,148.6	68,015.8	70,048.0	70,215.6	71,629.8	72,332.5	73,128.7
OPEC	4,426.5	4,605.8	4,802.6	4,859.4	4,888.9	5,102.4	5,310.3
OPEC percentage	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.3
	2002	2003	2004				
North America	21,924.9	22,258.0	22,857.8				
Latin America	6,281.2	6,281.0	6,452.4				
Eastern Europe	4,865.7	4,958.0	4,932.3				
Western Europe	13,905.6	14,093.0	14,189.8				
Middle East	4,156.7	4,342.1	4,603.6				
Africa	2,382.2	2,438.3	2,506.1				
Asia and Pacific	20,382.9	21,215.4	22,400.0				
Total world	73,899.1	75,585.7	77,942.1				
OPEC	5,448.6	5,653.7	6,000.2				
OPEC percentage	7.4	7.5	7.7				

Sources: OPEC Statistical Bulletin 2000, 2003 and 2004

**Table 4: World Crude Oil Exports by Region, 1960-2004
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
North America	123.6	187.2	255.4	253.3	280.0	298.3	342.5	482.8
Latin America	2,139.5	2,206.0	2,375.3	2,405.0	2,504.1	2,496.0	2,408.8	2,599.6
Eastern Europe	357.6	467.4	523.7	601.5	725.2	863.7	1,005.9	1,071.3
Western Europe	21.3	21.2	41.4	56.2	16.7	12.1	13.3	25.5

Middle East	4,324.5	4,737.3	5,187.0	5,700.0	6,470.1	7,115.8	8,396.0	8,708.1
Africa	222.4	431.3	753.2	1,127.0	1,587.2	2,088.3	2,630.0	2,909.4
Asia And Pacific	365.7	373.3	392.8	383.6	373.4	378.3	400.3	462.9
Total World	7,554.6	8,423.7	9,528.8	10,526.6	11,956.7	13,252.5	15,196.8	16,259.6
OPEC	6,731.6	7,392.7	8,336.2	9,233.5	10,595.9	11,742.6	13,477.4	14,172.7
OPEC percentage	89.1	87.8	87.5	87.7	88.6	88.6	88.7	87.2
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
North America	461.9	543.9	675.7	710.4	865.1	1,028.3	818.9	633.1
Latin America	2,596.5	2,645.6	2,571.8	2,446.2	2,350.4	2,497.4	2,095.6	1,902.3
Eastern Europe	1,169.0	1,260.2	1,323.2	1,476.8	1,517.3	1,699.9	1,587.1	1,846.0
Western Europe	15.9	27.9	42.0	42.5	111.1	108.3	132.2	254.2
Middle East	9,819.2	10,878.6	12,142.4	14,401.7	16,350.7	19,327.5	19,960.6	17,748.4
Africa	3,774.9	4,854.3	5,852.4	5,392.8	5,400.9	5,616.6	5,084.1	4,605.6
Asia And Pacific	587.2	721.0	858.9	960.3	1,137.7	1,364.1	1,400.6	1,466.2
Total World	18,424.6	20,931.5	23,466.4	25,430.7	27,733.2	31,642.1	31,079.1	28,455.8
OPEC	15,998.9	17,994.6	20,138.9	21,935.0	23,904.7	27,232.9	26,914.1	23,712.8
OPEC percentage	86.8	86.0	85.8	86.3	86.2	86.1	86.6	83.3
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
North America	412.9	334.7	404.4	504.9	475.4	386.7	440.9	446.0
Latin America	1,854.6	1,868.5	1,928.6	2,246.8	2,399.6	2,655.3	2,828.0	2,825.0
Eastern Europe	2,195.9	2,388.9	2,280.1	2,421.7	2,415.0	2,372.9	2,429.6	2,515.1
Western Europe	431.7	670.6	888.9	1,255.2	1,351.7	1,535.0	1,708.8	1,951.5
Middle East	20,248.5	20,155.0	19,067.0	19,295.3	16,358.7	13,681.9	10,393.2	8,705.1
Africa	5,400.7	5,675.6	5,351.1	5,839.0	5,070.8	3,501.5	2,942.6	2,982.4
Asia And Pacific	1,762.5	1,896.7	1,927.9	1,870.5	1,736.2	1,651.5	1,628.0	1,726.5
Total World	32,306.8	32,990.0	31,848.0	33,433.4	29,807.4	25,784.8	22,371.1	21,151.6
OPEC	27,098.8	27,322.7	25,792.5	26,477.5	22,536.5	18,254.8	14,021.4	12,192.7
OPEC percentage	83.9	82.8	81.0	79.2	75.6	70.8	62.7	57.6
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
North America	533.5	687.0	736.3	771.0	864.4	788.3	763.0	878.7
Latin America	2,842.8	2,613.3	2,649.0	2,764.3	2,735.1	2,716.0	3,001.0	3,219.6
Eastern Europe	2,563.1	2,299.3	2,535.1	2,684.6	2,822.9	2,502.1	2,132.9	1,215.0
Western Europe	2,226.6	2,346.2	2,523.7	2,597.5	2,512.6	2,461.3	2,650.6	2,935.5
Middle East	8,060.2	7,072.9	8,866.0	8,534.4	9,858.2	11,369.2	12,078.9	12,437.3
Africa	3,225.9	3,647.7	3,663.4	3,360.1	3,531.5	4,049.1	4,364.3	4,697.9
Asia And Pacific	1,977.8	1,959.1	2,007.6	1,880.2	1,893.1	1,878.5	2,099.1	2,303.5
Total World	21,429.9	20,625.5	22,981.1	22,592.1	24,217.8	25,764.6	27,089.8	27,687.5
OPEC	11,657.9	10,554.4	12,563.8	11,740.9	12,922.4	14,810.9	15,917.5	16,786.1
OPEC percentage	54.4	51.2	54.7	52.0	53.4	57.5	58.8	60.6
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
North America	926.4	1,015.5	1,081.3	1,152.5	1,182.3	1,139.6	1,258.7	1,168.0
Latin America	3,340.0	3,496.2	3,743.3	4,075.4	4,585.6	5,061.7	5,188.5	4,715.5
Eastern Europe	1,479.7	1,802.0	1,878.1	1,888.9	2,069.0	2,177.9	3,045.3	3,440.9

Western Europe	3,178.8	3,475.8	4,172.3	4,281.3	4,408.7	4,553.9	4,510.9	4,646.6
Middle East	13,332.9	13,888.5	13,764.0	13,795.6	13,820.0	14,490.2	15,597.7	15,147.0
Africa	4,599.7	4,534.7	4,401.5	4,572.2	4,876.4	5,035.7	5,226.7	4,863.8
Asia And Pacific	2,228.9	2,245.2	2,301.5	2,284.8	2,214.9	2,275.6	2,210.7	2,222.1
Total World	29,086.4	30,457.8	31,342.0	32,050.6	33,156.9	34,734.5	37,038.6	36,203.8
OPEC	17,413.9	17,899.6	18,017.9	18,101.6	18,372.0	19,267.6	20,586.7	19,405.6
OPEC percentage	59.9	58.8	57.5	56.5	55.4	55.5	55.6	53.6
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*			
North America	1,226.7	1,150.4	1,447.4	1,575.7	1,606.8			
Latin America	5,039.5	5,060.9	4,610.8	4,776.7	4,826.4			
Eastern Europe	4,144.9	4,593.9	5,583.7	6,482.2	7,150.2			
Western Europe	4,960.4	4,853.9	4,765.2	4,373.3	4,173.6			
Middle East	16,016.5	15,129.2	13,769.0	14,707.8	16,652.0			
Africa	5,173.3	5,182.5	5,154.5	5,832.3	6,362.1			
Asia And Pacific	2,266.2	2,212.8	2,244.1	1,975.5	1,921.0			
Total World	38,827.6	38,183.6	37,574.6	39,723.5	42,692.2			
OPEC	20,526.7	19,539.4	17,752.6	19,138.4	21,589.3			
OPEC percentage	52.9	51.2	47.2	48.2	50.6			

Sources: OPEC Statistical Bulletin 2000, 2003 and 2004

Conclusion

This study has examined the structure of relationship between the developed countries of the world and their developing counterparts within the context of production and consumption of oil. This relationship, which has a dependent character, has meant that the developed countries of the North have always depended on the developing South for the critical resource of oil, a relationship that is made more interesting and complex by the fact that the developing countries also rely on the developed North for the importation of finished and capital goods. The study reveals that while oil represents a critical commodity sought by the developed world, the countries of the South have not succeeded in transforming this advantage of resource endowment into an effective instrument of political influence and bargaining within the international community even as the developed countries have over the years intensified efforts to undermine this influence through finding alternative sources of energy which has practically failed. However at the domestic level, being oil rich has done little for the growth of the economies of oil bearing nations particularly those in Africa. The sole reliance of these countries on oil as a foreign exchange earner and the non-diversification of their economies have exposed these countries to the vicissitudes of the volatility of the international oil market. While the dependence of the North on the South will continue as long as there is a gap between consumption and production levels of oil in the

North, the challenge for the Southern countries is to exploit this dependence to expand and restructure their economies to make them strong competitors in global economy.

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