

### Table 3: Reserves

#### A: World Reserves

#### Hydrocarbon Reserves Development since the Oil Crisis of 1973

| YEAR  | 1972 | 1986 | 1996       | %    |
|---|------|------|------------|------|
| WORLD ENERGY CONSUMPTION<br>(m.t.o.e.)  | 5600 | 7000 | 8400       | +50  |
| PROVEN RESERVES IN THAT YEAR  |      |      |            |      |
| OIL (billion tons)  | 80   | 100  | 140        | +75  |
| GAS (trillion cubic metres)   | 65   | 103  | 140        | +115 |
| R/P Ratio (number of years<br>the then existing reserves<br>would last at the then exist-<br>ing rate of consumption) |      |      |            |      |
| OIL   | 28   | 40   | 42 (years) |      |
| GAS   | 50   | 50   | 62 (years) |      |

#### B: Russian Reserves

##### OIL

External industry assessments of proven oil reserves are about 50-60 billion (milliard) barrels - 5% of world reserves - but Russian figures on a slightly different basis of definition of proven and probable are about 200 billion barrels - about 17% of the world total. The R/P ratio on the former basis is 22-26 years, or on Russian calculations, 80 years.

##### GAS

There is general agreement that Russia possesses over one-third of world gas reserves; at about 50 trillion cubic metres (50,000 milliard) this is larger in calorific value than the oil reserves of Saudi Arabia, and a R/P ratio of over 80 years.

There is every reason to expect future additions from new discoveries and from existing fields when new technologies become widespread.

In addition, Russia has substantial deposits of heavy oils, shale oil, etc.

Solid fuel reserves are one quarter of total world reserves with hard coals alone over 100 billion tonnes.