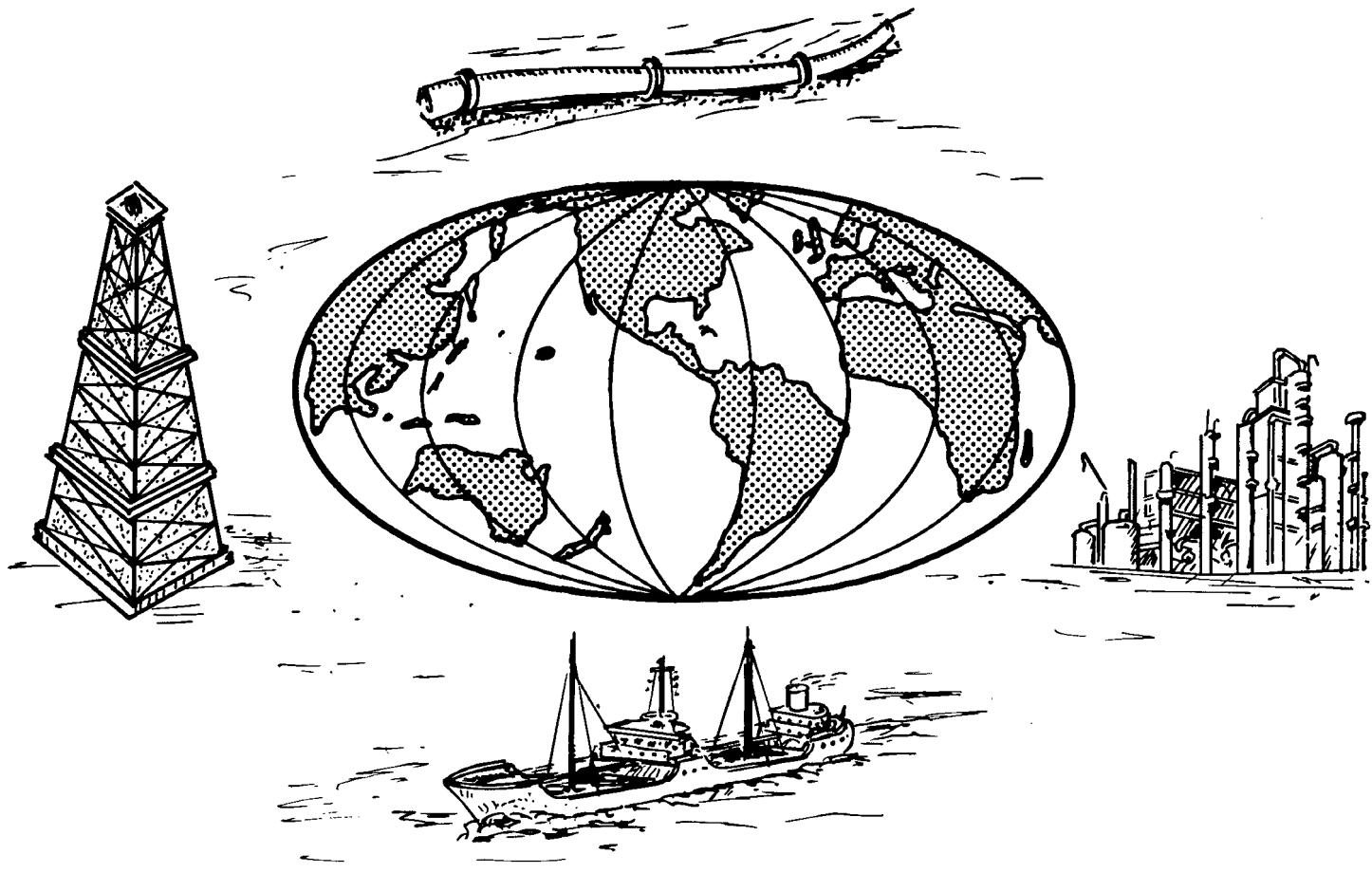




# FEASIBILITY STUDY OF THE AVAILABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM SUPPLY DATA



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FEASIBILITY STUDY  
OF THE AVAILABILITY OF  
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM SUPPLY DATA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF MINES

April 1971

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction . . . . .	1
Acknowledgements . . . . .	3
Definitions of terms . . . . .	4
Summary. . . . .	5
Evaluation of available source material. . . . .	7
Crude oil reserves . . . . .	7
Crude oil production . . . . .	7
Crude oil refined products trade . . . . .	8
Refining capacity and production . . . . .	10
Refined products consumption and international bunkering . . . . .	11
Analysis of foreign refineries . . . . .	12
Analysis of foreign transport patterns . . . . .	15
Conclusions and recommendations. . . . .	17

#### LIST OF TABLES

1. Output of refined products, 1969.
2. Foreign residual fuel oil desulfurization facilities, yearend 1970.
3. Supply and demand for crude petroleum and refined products, 1969.
4. Exports and reexports of refined products, 1969.
5. Imports of refined products, 1969.
6. World movement of crude petroleum, 1965-1968.
7. Free-world international flow of petroleum, 1970.
8. Crude oil imports into Japan, 1969.

## INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Mines under a project for the Air Pollution Control Office, Environmental Protection Agency, performed a library research and telephone survey to determine the availability of source materials which provide supply-demand statistics for foreign countries. Special effort was made to determine the availability of sources which report the sulfur content of crude oil and residual fuel oil. The study was directed toward the development of an information system which would provide data on a current and continuing basis covering the production, refining, trading, and consumption of petroleum in foreign areas.

The work program included an investigation of published information and conversations with persons knowledgeable in both domestic and foreign operations. Efforts were made to identify gaps in information, reporting periods, and intervals between reporting periods and publication availability in Washington, D. C.

Although the project was directed to recommending procedures for maintaining a data system, it became obvious that essentially no foreign sulfur-content information has been published. Many petroleum companies operating abroad as well as foreign government agencies are not required to report such information.

The report recommends possible means for improving the timeliness of the Bureau of Mines' publication, International Petroleum Annual and identifies two methods for collecting sulfur content data of select petroleum commodities.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was conducted by the Bureau of Mines for the Environmental Protection Agency. Personnel in the Bureau of Mines that participated in the preparation of this report are as follows:

David A. Carleton  
Lawrence G. Southard  
Myra Lynn Lambert

Appreciation for courtesies and information received is extended to the numerous officials of U.S. petroleum companies, world and regional agencies, and foreign governments.

#### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Proved crude oil reserves - Crude oil in known reservoirs that could be recovered under current economic and technological conditions.

Residual fuel oil - For the purposes of this report, residual fuel oil is a refined product with a viscosity of more than 45 Saybolt seconds Universal at 100° F. It includes Nos. 4, 5, and 6 fuel oils.

Residual fuel oil desulfurization - The process whereby the sulfur content of residual fuel oil is reduced. It may be accomplished either directly by processing the residual fuel oil in reactors and separators or indirectly by processing gas-oil in reactors and separators and blending the low-sulfur effluent with residual fuel oil.

## SUMMARY

A complete inventory of available source material has revealed that approximately 500 publications must be perused for extractive data in order to obtain annual foreign petroleum supply and demand statistics. These publications, reports, dispatches, letters, etc., are available in Washington three months to three years after December 31 each year. About 98 percent of these data are available after a 14-month lag. An estimated three-fourths of the statistics are available only on an annual basis. There is a dearth of information on the Soviet bloc countries and on petroleum consumption, for all but developed and several other countries. However, apparent consumption can be computed for most of the remaining countries. The only supply and demand statistics that classify foreign crude oil or refined petroleum products by sulfur content are those for United States residual fuel oil imports by country of origin and Japanese crude oil imports.

International Petroleum Annual (IPA), a Bureau of Mines report compiled from the sources mentioned above is the most comprehensive worldwide petroleum supply and disposal publication available. This annual reports for each of the 116 free-world countries the production, trade, consumption and bunkering of crude oil and each major refined product but does not include

statistics relating to sulfur content. IPA is published about 14 months after the year reported and about 2 percent of the figures are estimates. It is believed that with the funding of \$25,000 for the purchase of United Nations machine tabulation runs and the procurement of preprint data of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) together with an increase in estimations to about 15 percent, IPA could be published three to four months earlier.

Prospects for having sulfur content data incorporated into the present reporting system are not encouraging. It is doubtful that many foreign governments could supply the sulfur level of refined products since companies are not required to report this information. Generally the only sources of sulfur content information are the files of refining companies. All refineries have laboratories for analyzing product characteristics. U.S. companies own 28 percent of the foreign capacity including their share in refineries owned in part by other foreign nationals. The capacity of all refineries in which U.S. companies have ownership is 37 percent of the foreign total. At best, it appears that with full cooperation of the U.S. companies about one-third of world refining and shipment operations and statistics, including sulfur content data, could be made available.

## EVALUATION OF AVAILABLE SOURCE MATERIAL

### Crude Oil Reserves

Currently three major U.S. petroleum periodicals publish annual estimates of world proved crude oil reserves by country. None of these annual figures provide the sulfur content of the reserves. Often, when a new field is discovered the sulfur of the crude oil is reported; however, new field reserves are rarely made available except for broad "estimates" for major world finds.

Piecemeal data on proved reserves by field or company are occasionally published in a variety of miscellaneous sources some of which have been received on a company confidential basis. In total, reporting by oilfield is too sparse to accurately classify world reserves by sulfur content categories. Based on a Bureau of Mines 1968 order-of-magnitude estimate, 80 billion barrels or 17 percent of foreign proved reserves have a sulfur content of 0.5 percent or less.

### Crude Oil Production

Production of crude oil in foreign areas is reasonably well reported. Annual data are published in many petroleum journals, both domestic and foreign. These data, however, reflect the poor reliability of secondary and tertiary sources. As a rule, the lag in reporting by these sources varies from two to four months.

The most reliable sources are the responses to the Bureau of Mines Annual Minerals Production Questionnaire which is sent to each Department of State Foreign Service post responsible for minerals reporting. The lag time in receiving these responses varies from six to eight months. Foreign Service Officers usually obtain their data from government sources; however, some solicit statistics from U.S. and British oil company officials when necessary. The most reliable sources for certain countries are oil company annual reports, some of which provide production by field. Production statistics for countries not having U.S. Foreign Service representatives are obtained by correspondence or estimations. Normally sulfur levels are not included with crude oil production data.

Other than piecemeal reporting from a variety of sources, the only readily available source of monthly production statistics by country is the magazine "World Petroleum." The reliability of individual country data in this publication varies, however, world totals are reasonably accurate. The information has a two-month lag.

#### Crude Oil and Refined Product Trade

There are no uniform coordinated published sources of foreign crude oil and refined product imports and exports by country. The United Nations provides tabulation machine runs for approximately 50 countries, however, the Bureau of Mines

does not subscribe to this service. Principal secondary sources are the quarterly and annual publications of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This organization includes all eighteen West European countries plus Turkey, Japan, Canada, and the United States. Only the annual petroleum report of OECD gives imports and exports of crude oil and of each major refined product by countries of origin and destination. This report has a lag time of about 11 to 13 months and is reliable.

Another comprehensive source of petroleum trade, as well as other items of supply and demand, is the United Nations Annual World Energy Supplies (Series J). Although this report gives a wealth of data, it is historical in nature, usually being published 22 months after the year reported. Furthermore, product classifications in this publication are too generalized to disclose specific residual fuel oil statistics. Even though belated, this U.N. report is the only source for a matrix of world crude oil movements by major importing and exporting countries.

Most countries publish official foreign trade statistics. Those of the industrialized nations are delivered in Washington about four to ten months after the reporting period. Those of the developing countries may be up to three years late. Nearly all foreign trade books identify crude oil and each refined product.

Except for the industrialized countries, a few Latin American nations, and the British Commonwealth countries (present and former), there are few official trade publications which list quantities by country of origin and destination.

No trade book gives the sulfur content of petroleum trade. The only known sources are the Oils Import Administration's figures on U.S. residual fuel oil imports and the Japanese Government's data on the imports of their crude oil.

#### Refining Capacity and Production

Three U.S. and one British magazine publish annual issues which give the primary (atmospheric) distillation capacity and the major secondary processing capacities of each foreign refinery. Although there are discrepancies, many of which reflect differences in publication data, they generally agree and are of equal reliability regarding primary distillation capacities.

Concerning secondary processing facilities, "World Petroleum" magazine is the most detailed and probably the most reliable. None of the magazines adequately or reliably provides the residual fuel oil desulfurization capacity of foreign refineries.

Foreign refinery output statistics are also available from a variety of miscellaneous sources. Perhaps the most complete is the collective responses to the Bureau of Mines Annual Minerals Production Questionnaire. Respondents to the questionnaires are

foreign service employees who receive their data from foreign government personnel or reports. Most reporters have no petroleum industry experience and are not qualified to detect obvious errors. Consequently, some questionnaire responses on refined products output are unreliable and inadequate. Neither these reports nor any other published material provide the sulfur level of any refined product, including residual fuel oil. Other collection sources are oil companies, foreign governments, and international organizations. These, however, are either too few or too old to be of much value in computing world totals.

#### Refined Products Consumption and International Bunkering

Data on the consumption and bunkering of petroleum products by type of product is the most difficult item of supply and demand to secure as most nations do not publish petroleum sales data. U.N. Series J information lags by nearly two years and product categories are too general for specific residual fuel oil information. The OECD Oil Supplies report gives excellent coverage for the developed countries, but it is approximately one year late and does not provide any sulfur information. Only a few developing countries compile petroleum consumption figures. Consumption by end-use is available for only the OECD countries and a few British Commonwealth and Latin American countries. No sources present the sulfur level of products consumed.

## ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN REFINERIES

At the end of 1970 there were an estimated 540 foreign refineries with a throughput capacity of 38,130,435 barrels per day. The following tabulates capacities by major geographic areas:

Area	Number of Refineries	Capacity barrels per day
Canada	42	1,491,670
Central America	21	1,860,800
South America	61	3,601,460
Western Europe	169	15,114,985
Africa	27	644,800
Middle East	31	2,490,360
Asia and the Far East	95	<u>6,128,060</u>
Total Foreign Free World	446	31,332,135
Sino-Soviet Area	est. <u>100</u>	<u>6,798,300</u>
Total Foreign Area	546	38,130,435

United States companies own all or part of 188 of these plants with an aggregate capacity of 14,229,900 barrels per day. The latest data on total foreign refinery operations is for 1969. During that year, foreign refinery capacity was about 33,922,000 barrels per day and refinery throughput totaled 11,320,903,000 barrels or 31,016,172 barrels per day. Output of world refineries (excluding the Sino-Soviet area), which totaled 13,172,175,000 barrels in 1969, is given by individual refining country and type of product in Table 1. No data are available on the output of residual and distillate fuel oils by sulfur content.

Facilities for desulfurizing residual fuel oil at foreign refineries are concentrated in three areas; Japan, the Caribbean area, and the Persian Gulf area. The first foreign residual fuel oil desulfurization unit was built in Japan in 1967. It was built to process residual products from high-sulfur Middle East crude oil. With the passage of air quality legislation in Japan that year, plans for other desulfurization facilities proliferated. Because of the increasing difficulty in marketing high-sulfur Kuwait and Neutral Zone crude, two plants were built in Kuwait, one an all-hydrogen refinery. Since the establishment of air quality standards in metropolitan areas of the United States, four plants have been built in the Caribbean to process products from high-sulfur Venezuelan crude. At the end of 1970 the capacity of all foreign facilities built to lower the sulfur content of residual fuel oil was 720,260 barrels per day. Known plants under construction at that time totaled 326,500 barrels per day. Data on each plant is given in Table 2.

Over half (54%) of the foreign capacity in operation is at Japanese refineries. All of the output from these units is marketed in Japan and presumably not readily available for exportation. Although specific data are not available, most of the output from the Persian Gulf facilities is believed to be shipped to Japan, whereas that from the Caribbean plants is exported to the United States.

Expansion plans include the construction of four plants in the Caribbean area by 1972 having a combined capacity of 215,500 barrels per day. When completed, Caribbean desulfurization plants will have a total capacity of 483,500 barrels per day.

For the most part capacity of direct residual fuel oil desulfurization units means the maximum rate at which high-sulfur residual fuel oil (as high as 6.3% sulfur) can be desulfurized to 1% S. No foreign scheme reduces the sulfur content level to less than 1% S using the direct method.

Indirect processing capacities are maximum rate at which vacuum gas-oil may be sulfurized prior to blending with high-sulfur residual fuel oil. The sulfur level of the vacuum gas-oil desulfurized varies from 0.1% to 0.3%. Output sulfur levels vary according to the sulfur content of the charge.

## ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRANSPORT PATTERNS

Petroleum is the principal commodity of international transport. In 1969 world exports and reexports of petroleum were an estimated 10.3 billion barrels. These shipments were valued at \$25 billion or 8 percent of the world's total. By weight, petroleum accounted for more than one-third of the world's ocean shipments. Crude oil accounts for three-fourths of the petroleum shipments and refined products, the remainder. Table 3 gives exports and reexports of crude oil by countries and imports of crude by countries. Table 4 gives exports and reexports of refined products by countries and Table 5 gives imports of refined products by countries. A matrix of crude oil flow by origins and destinations is given for 1965 through 1968 in Table 6, these are the latest available. A similar matrix of refined products is not available.

Major petroleum trading consists of crude oil shipments from the Persian Gulf area to both Western Europe and Japan and from North Africa to Western Europe. Less important petroleum routes are those carrying crude oil and refined products from the Caribbean area to North America, Western Europe, and South America; from the U.S.S.R., to Western Europe; and from Canada to the United States.

Table 7 graphically illustrates the estimated flow of free-world petroleum trade in 1970. Based on these data, which excludes most intra-area trade, over one-half of world petroleum shipments originate in the Persian Gulf area as shown below:

	<u>Percent</u>
Persian Gulf area	54
North Africa	17
Caribbean	15
West Africa	4
U.S.S.R. *	4
Canada	3
Indonesia	2
Other areas	1
World total	100

\* To free-world only.

Western Europe receives most of these shipments as seen by the following tabulation:

	<u>Percent</u>
Western Europe	52
Japan	20
United States	14
South America (Excluding Venezuela)	6
Canada	3
Other areas	5
World total	100

Other than imports of residual fuel oil (including No. 4 distillate fuel oil) into the United States, no data on the transport of petroleum by sulfur content is available except for crude oil imports into Japan. These are listed for 1969 in Table 8.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Efforts to improve the present collection system now being used by both the Bureau of Mines and the United Nations will be difficult and complex because of the disinterest of foreign political entities and the confidentiality of company statistics. The placement of additional statistical collection requirements on the Department of State would be hindered by budgetary limitations. The magnitude of the task may be illustrated as follows. Of the world's political entities (nations, dependencies, protectorates, etc.) there are 177 which import refined petroleum products, 90 which export products, and 60 that produce crude oil. Furthermore, 93 have at least one of the 540 foreign refineries.

Except for a few foreign countries there is a lack of published information on the sulfur level of either crude oil or refined products. It is doubtful that any foreign country except Japan could provide the sulfur level of petroleum commodities. In general, foreign governments do not require reporting on the sulfur level of petroleum.

Because of proprietary reasons, few foreign government companies have cooperated with either the Bureau of Mines or the Foreign Service in the collection of petroleum statistics. They believe the exchange of information not to be in their best interest. The amount of statistical information received by the Bureau of Mines has been sparse and in response to specific ad hoc

requests. The large international foreign oil companies such as British Petroleum, Royal Dutch Shell, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (Italian), and Compagnie Francaise des Petroles do not give detailed supply and demand data to the Bureau of Mines or the Foreign Service concerning their foreign holdings.

In only a very few cases does the Bureau of Mines receive company confidential data from foreign subsidiaries of U.S. oil companies. These data are limited to production statistics from 12 refineries. None of these reports include figures on the sulfur level of residual fuel oil produced or shipped. According to Bureau of Mines investigations, U.S. companies own all or part of the 188 foreign refineries which account for 37 percent of foreign refining capacity. U.S. companies are the majority owners (50 percent or more) of 140 of these refineries. With full cooperation, these U.S. companies can, at best, supply about one-third of total foreign refining and shipment statistics. Studies of these data, if obtained, would be required to determine the value of such statistics for purposes of estimating world totals. According to oil company officials in New York, detailed refinery production data including the sulfur level of refinery production and shipments are maintained at subsidiary level and not at headquarters' offices.

During the past five years economic and statistical reporting by the Foreign Service (Department of State) has been reduced

because of budget restrictions. A larger portion of Foreign Service reporting now covers political developments, a condition which conforms to what the State Department considers their primary mission. State now collects and reports annual crude oil and refinery production statistics only, excluding sulfur level data. In general, most of the information now being reported by foreign posts is obtained from foreign government publications. In a few cases Foreign Service officers have privately obtained information from friendly officials, both foreign government and company. Based on previous confrontations with economic reporting coordinators in the State Department it is believed that any request for additional reporting on a continuing or repetitive basis would be very closely examined. Essentially, all ad hoc requests are honored. The success of State Department Foreign Service efforts to collect ad hoc sulfur content data hinges on their entree to U.S. and foreign oil company statistics.

The study revealed no sources which give for foreign areas the sulfur content of distillate fuel oils produced, consumed, or traded internationally. Two principal sources available in Washington give foreign petroleum price information. The first, Platt's Oilgram Price Service which gives daily price changes and annual quotations for nine major refined product trading countries. The second, The Petroleum Times, a British fortnightly magazine gives

the latest refined product prices for eighteen foreign countries, most of which are European. Both publications are reliable but do not contain fuel quality data.

In conclusion, the Bureau of Mines recommends three avenues of approach toward improving the Bureau of Mines present reporting system and for expanding present collection programs.

1. Improve the timeliness of Bureau of Mines publication, International Petroleum Annual, by the acquisition of data from United Nations and possibly from the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. This will not provide additional information on the sulfur content of fuel oils.
2. Request State Department foreign service posts for repetitive reporting on the sulfur content of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and distillate fuel oil produced, imported, and exported. This is essential for development of a complete system.
3. Request U.S. companies having foreign affiliates to report the sulfur content of distillate and residual fuel oil produced, consumed, and traded. This is only a partial solution.

The degree of success in accomplishing the above will determine the feasibility of developing a data system. If all of the above areas of improvement can be successfully implemented, a second study should be initiated to delineate, design and plan for the maintenance of a data system. Without the above, a data system is not possible. An essential prerequisite for computerized data system is reliable, timely high quality data.



TABLE 1 - Output of refined products, 1969 1/ -- Continued

(Thousands of barrels)

Country or area	Gasoline		Kerosine and jet fuel		Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil	Lubricants (including grease)	Other 2/	Refinery fuel and loss	Total output of refined products
	Aviation (as reported)	Total (incl. motor and aviation)	Jet fuel (as reported)	Total (incl. kerosine and jet fuel)						
Africa:										
Algeria	0	4,313	0	1,620	5,877	2,943	1	1,243	342	16,339
Angola	0	524	375	433	2,324	0	144	320	4,479	0
Cameroun, Federal Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Verde Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo, Republic of the (Kinshasa)	0	884	573	573	1,180	1,898	0	9	354	4,898
Egypt	0	3,868	24	3,318	3,633	9,850	0	404	1,264	22,337
Ethiopia	0	585	200	219	1,011	1,365	0	69	439	3,688
Former Equatorial Africa 4/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Former West Africa 5/-	0	2,160	847	1,267	2,538	3,484	0	202	498	10,149
Gabon	0	1,036	0	738	1,333	1,938	0	39	169	5,253
Ghana	0	1,353	0	474	1,613	2,305	0	37	300	6,082
Kenya	0	2,508	1,192	2,138	3,230	6,760	0	419	805	15,860
Liberia	0	383	76	167	639	638	0	4	203	2,034
Libya	0	762	0	364	861	1,160	0	0	166	3,113
Malagasy Republic	93	727	94	272	731	*1,553	47	69	*233	3,632
Morocco	0	2,669	269	900	3,493	3,047	0	601	344	11,054
Mozambique	0	1,214	0	0	1,634	2,349	0	271	758	6,226
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhodesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	320	0	163	376	813	0	242	133	2,047
Somali Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somaliland, French	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa, Republic of	0	17,265	584	1,698	13,177	13,992	662	2,208	4,667	53,669
Sudan	0	747	465	616	1,786	1,803	0	26	619	5,597
Tanzania	0	926	291	547	972	2,076	0	37	358	4,916
Tunisia	0	1,014	0	428	2,276	2,761	0	1,008	1,287	8,774
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	93	43,258		15,935	47,094	63,059	710	7,032	13,259	190,347
Asiatic area:										
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	219	58,940	6,764	8,474	31,831	38,913	2,258	10,181	15,320	165,917
Brunei	0	108	0	0	184	5	0	7	0	304
Burma	29	1,486	200	2,057	1,706	1,014	0	192	402	6,857
Ceylon	0	385	0	476	873	1,381	0	332	390	3,837
Fiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	205	14,060	3,316	23,821	35,678	21,087	584	29,343	6,794	131,367
Indonesia	207	10,927	1,776	15,943	8,371	12,926	21	24,446	3,464	76,098
Japan	532	116,241	21,061	102,277	115,714	515,072	12,881	159,467	42,311	1,063,963
Korea, South	0	4,774	3,126	5,346	9,605	26,739	0	5,422	3,126	55,012
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	110	5,950	5,475	8,760	6,096	20,002	0	1,096	2,117	44,021
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	9,472	0	0	4,824	6,458	0	1,349	1,453	21,556
Pakistan	318	2,868	2,911	7,560	7,492	11,014	524	2,698	1,990	34,146
Philippines	0	14,561	2,416	5,744	12,853	21,337	0	1,744	4,271	60,510
Singapore	0	8,554	11,387	15,224	11,675	8,374	355	20,684	2,457	67,323
Taiwan	300	3,764	3,735	3,843	5,496	14,880	576	2,409	1,805	32,773
Thailand	0	3,523	1,591	2,593	6,471	6,375	1	2,690	4,111	25,764
Vietnam, South, and Cambodia	0	292	110	293	1,059	657	0	511	219	3,031
Total		255,905		202,411	259,928	704,234	17,200	262,571	90,230	1,792,479
World total (excluding Sino-Soviet area)		3,443,314		1,089,931	2,825,372	3,392,528	133,113	1,370,609	717,308	13,172,175

\* Estimates based on latest available data.

1/ Excludes liquefied petroleum gases sold directly for fuel and chemical uses from natural gasoline plants.

2/ Includes other finished products and unfinished oils requiring further processing, including topped crude.

3/ Formerly listed as Aden.

4/ Includes Central African Republic, Congo Republic, and Tchad.

5/ Includes Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

TABLE 2

Foreign Residual Fuel Oil Desulfurization Facilities, Yearend 1970  
Capacities in Barrels Per Day

Country Company	Refinery Location	Year Completed	Capacity <sup>1/</sup>	Process	Company	Comments
<u>Completed</u>						
Japan						
Idemitsu Kosan	Chiba	1967	40,000	Direct	RCD-UOP	Lowers 4.0% S resid. to 1.0% S resid.
Fuji Sekiyu	Sodegaura	1968	23,000	Indirect	Isomax	For the most part, the capacities of these units reflect their ability to produce a desulfurized gas-oil with about 0.3 to 0.5% S content which is blended with a variety of vacuum resid. to meet the Japanese average of 1.7% S.
Toa Nenryo Kogyo	Wakayama	1968	25,000	do	ER & E	
Nihon Sekiyu Seisei	Negishi	1969	40,000	do	CRC Isomax	
Daikyo Sekiyu	Umaokoshi	1969	35,000	do	Gulfining	
Kyushu Sekiyu	Oita	1969	14,000	do	UOP Isomax	
Showa Sekiyu	Kawasaki	1969	14,000	do	Shell HDS	
Mitsubishi Sekiyu	Mizushima	1969	30,000	do	UOP Isomax	
Maruzen Sekiyu	Chiba	1969	35,000	do	Unicracking	
Seibu Sekiyu	Yamaguchi	1969	4,000	do	Shell HDS	
General Sekiyu Seisei	Sakai	1970	31,000	do	ER & E	
Koa Sekiyu Seisei	Marifu	1970	8,000	do	CRC Isomax	
Nihon Kogyo	Mizushima	1970	27,760	Direct	Gulf HDS	Lowers Feedstock from 4% S to 1% S resid.
Kashima Sekiyu	Kashima	1970	45,000	Direct	RCD-UOP Isomax	NA
Daikyo Sekiyu	Umaokoshi	1970	17,500	NA	NA	NA
Subtotal			389,260			

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)

## Kuwait

Kuwait National Oil Co.

Shwaiba

1968

28,000

Direct

H-Oil-Hydro  
Carb. Res.

Feed is heavy oils from vacuum unit. Output is a wide range of products. Resid. output is 11,810 b/d of 2% which can be mixed with heavy gas-oil from other units. Called all hydrogen refinery.

Lowers crude bottoms (Resid.) of as high as 6.3% S to less than 1% S.

American Independent Oil Co.

Mena Abdulla

1969

35,000

Direct

Isomax

Subtotal

63,000

## Venezuela

Creole Petroleum Corp.

Amuay

1970

143,000

Indirect

ERE

Two units each 71,500 b/d. Not sufficient VGO to operate at capacity. In 1970 was operating at 80%. This will continue until other units are completed. Present output is 0.2% S gas-oil which is blended with 3.1% S resid from the vacuum gas-oil unit. Resid output could (in 1970) reach 160,000 b/d of 1% S or 100,000 b/d or 1% S and 50,000 b/d of 0.3% S.

Cie. Shell deVenezuela, Ltd.

Cardon

1969

35,000

Indirect

Shell-HDS

Can remove up to 80% of the sulfur in the VGO. Feed is VGO, atmosphere distillate or furfural extr. with a S content of 2.1 by weight. Can produce desulfurized distillate of 0.3% S @ 35,000 b/d.

Subtotal

178,000

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)

Netherlands West Indies Shell Curacao, N. V.	Curacao	1967	30,000	Indirect	Shell-HDS	Feed is VGO of about 2.0% S produces 30,000 b/d of 0.3% S gas-oil.
Virgin Islands Hess Oil Co.	St. Croix	1969	60,000	Indirect	<u>NA</u>	Feed is vacuum gas-oil VGO of 1.2% S. Output is 0.1% S gas- oil which is mixed with vacuum resid or atmospheric resid. Blending schedules are not available.
Total Completed			<u>720,260</u>			

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)

Under Construction

Trinidad Texaco Trinidad, Inc.	Pointe-a-Pierre	1972	77,000	Indirect	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
Netherlands West Indies Lago Oil and Transport Co.	Aruba	1971	80,000	Indirect	<u>NA</u>	Product to be charged is 2.0% S VGO. Resid output is reported at 75,000 b/d or 1.0% S and 13,000 b/d or 0.3% S.
Bahamas Bahama Oil Refining Co.	Freeport	1972	40,000	Indirect	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
Mexico Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex)	Salamanca	1972	18,500	Direct	HRI	<u>NA</u>
Japan Idemitsu Kosan	Himeji	1971	40,000	Direct	UOP	<u>NA</u>
Kansai Sekiyu	Sakai	1971	20,000	Indirect	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
Koza Sekiyu	Osaka	1971	12,000	Indirect	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
Toa Nenryo Kogyo	Kawasaki	1971	35,000	Indirect	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
Kyokuto Sekiyu Kogyo	Chiba	1972	40,000	Direct	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
Subtotal			147,000			
Total Under Construction			<u>362,500</u>			

1/ For the most part, capacities are believed to be the throughput capacity of the process unit.







TABLE 4. - Exports and reexports of refined products, 1969 -- Continued

(Thousands of barrels)

Country or area	Gasoline		Kerosine and jet fuel		Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil	Lubricants (including grease)	Other 1/	Total exports and reexports of refined products	Bunkers - all flags 2/	
	Aviation (as reported)	Total (incl. motor and aviation)	Jet fuel (as reported)	Total (incl. kerosine and jet fuel)						Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil
Africa:											
Algeria-----	0	1,178	0	294	765	1,206	0	42	3,485	-	-
Angola-----	0	4	0	0	0	1,670	0	0	1,674	-	99
Cameroon, Federal Republic of-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	306	99
Cape Verde Islands-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Congo, Republic of the (Kinshasa)-----	0	43	0	0	59	1,683	0	0	1,785	-	-
Egypt-----	0	0	0	273	54	649	0	1,204	2,180	-	-
Ethiopia-----	0	2	0	0	0	805	0	3	810	-	-
Former Equatorial Africa 3/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Former West Africa 6/-	31	162	163	17	1,042	0	125	1,378	1,615	5,687	-
Gabon-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Ghana-----	0	0	0	0	0	1,820	0	0	1,820	-	-
Kenya-----	29	1,412	582	1,087	1,337	1,736	161	239	5,972	3/ 1,681	2,492
Liberia-----	0	0	0	10	45	43	0	1	99	30	121
Libya-----	0	5	0	21	502	0	0	0	528	-	-
Malagasy Republic-----	0	286	0	113	155	866	0	0	1,414	47	166
Morocco-----	0	24	0	2	61	39	0	0	126	-	-
Mozambique-----	0	542	0	0	471	1,456	1	105	2,575	65	656
Nigeria-----	1	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	22	-	13
Rhodesia-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Sierra Leone-----	0	89	0	0	178	37	0	0	304	-	-
Somali Republic-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	7
Somaliland, French-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*643	+2,120
South Africa, Republic of-----	185	0	525	1,550	10,559	323	279	13,421	+1,452	+9,471	-
Sudan-----	0	0	0	1	535	214	1	751	3/ 169	119	-
Tanzania-----	42	1,193	144	258	1,700	788	2	1	3,942	3/ 60	12
Tunisia-----	0	628	0	168	313	21	4	15	1,129	3/ 589	53
Uganda-----	19	20	0	4	8	0	1	0	33	-	-
Zambia-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Total-----		5,643		2,898	7,216	24,970	706	2,015	43,448	6,657	22,007
Asiatic area:											
Afghanistan-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Australia-----	4	1,286	461	554	1,732	1,194	534	274	5,574	2,403	13,006
Brunei-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Burma-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	79	-	-
Ceylon-----	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	-	3,877
Fiji-----	4	34	6	21	59	3	2	3	122	3/ 661	105
Hong Kong-----	0	28	0	46	278	10	131	70	563	1,479	3,485
India-----	0	1,003	0	0	500	53	0	4,579	6,135	175	1,755
Indonesia-----	0	1,609	1,445	1,445	1,158	6,118	0	23,728	34,058	761	168
Japan-----	-	658	15,307	20,250	6,914	54,905	1,521	1,479	85,727	15,123	89,657
Korea, South-----	0	33	0	54	113	142	0	434	776	-	-
Laos-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Malaysia-----	11	1,467	5,774	7,850	2,154	11,010	3	29	22,513	-	-
New Caledonia-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
New Zealand-----	0	0	0	0	9	717	1	8	735	3/ 2,718	1,309
Pakistan-----	0	73	0	0	90	2,416	0	1,085	3,664	3/ 1,541	1,775
Philippines-----	0	0	0	0	94	2,307	0	1,041	3,442	3/ 2,521	1,769
Singapore-----	3,719	13,652	18,792	22,933	17,323	4,542	1,010	1,127	60,587	3/ 714	26,972
Taiwan-----	1	3	120	120	925	106	356	541	2,051	2,214	749
Thailand-----	0	183	2	6	76	265	16	2	548	3/ 565	-
Vietnam, South, and Cambodia-----	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	511	767	-	-
Total-----		20,032		53,279	31,426	84,044	3,574	34,990	227,345	30,875	144,627
World total (excluding Sino-Soviet area)-----		267,129		269,484	468,904	1,084,029	46,157	313,358	2,429,061	175,164	577,707

\* Estimates based on latest available data.

1/ Includes other finished products and unfinished oils requiring further processing, including topped crude.

2/ Totals include listed data only.

3/ Includes other such as aviation gasoline, commercial jet fuel and lubricants.

4/ Formerly listed as Aden.

5/ Includes Central African Republic, Congo Republic, and Tchad.

6/ Includes Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.



TABLE 5 - Imports of refined products, 1969--Continued

(Thousands of barrels)

Country or area	Gasoline		Kerosine and jet fuel		Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil	Lubricants (including grease)	Other 1/	Total imports of refined products
	Aviation (as reported)	Total (incl. motor and aviation)	Jet fuel (as reported)	Total (incl. kerosine and jet fuel)					
<b>Africa:</b>									
Algeria-----	70	156	0	0	0	217	948	1,321	
Angola-----	0	76	0	86	1,232	0	117	0	1,511
Cameroon, Federal Republic of-----	80	736	390	434	516	171	49	68	1,974
Cape Verde Islands-----	0	17	75	99	327	3,184	2	10	3,639
Congo, Republic of the (Kinshasa)-----	0	0	232	232	123	0	30	0	385
Egypt-----	0	17	92	2,169	2,963	4,933	351	1,096	11,529
Ethiopia-----	67	87	163	176	179	0	11	0	453
Former Equatorial Africa 4/-----	68	407	98	199	457	87	53	92	1,295
Former West Africa 5/-----	24	369	311	365	2,179	5,790	77	115	8,895
Gabon-----	0	50	0	4	8	0	14	0	76
Ghana-----	16	16	327	327	0	0	111	310	764
Kenya-----	77	172	508	643	266	1	209	26	1,317
Liberia-----	3	3	16	16	30	133	2	0	184
Libya-----	31	1,794	119	119	2,242	296	190	1,472	6,113
Malagasy Republic-----	57	124	1	6	115	1	66	123	435
Morocco-----	48	61	0	315	97	100	188	373	1,134
Mozambique-----	0	181	0	129	0	413	68	0	791
Nigeria-----	110	3,002	781	1,841	2,428	2,262	238	159	9,930
Rhodesia-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone-----	6	22	26	26	299	37	2	104	490
Somali Republic-----	0	132	0	38	234	0	15	0	419
Somaliland, French-----	57	502	15	20	885	3,319	32	36	4,794
South Africa, Republic of-----	91	4,521	822	3,426	3,774	8,662	1,139	4,544	26,266
Sudan-----	196	1,096	1	650	2,077	1,751	403	33	6,010
Tanzania-----	80	701	51	147	1,470	0	91	71	2,480
Tunisia-----	0	7	1	16	0	155	77	107	362
Uganda-----	28	888	530	795	632	423	48	47	2,833
Zambia-----	27	1,112	155	210	1,585	107	167	154	3,335
<b>Total-----</b>		<b>16,249</b>		<b>12,488</b>	<b>24,118</b>	<b>32,025</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>9,888</b>	<b>98,735</b>
<b>Asiatic Area:</b>									
Afghanistan*-----	0	128	39	152	39	4	1	52	376
Australia-----	424	3,563	547	1,074	1,854	7,207	267	2,008	15,973
Brunei-----	0	0	0	5	0	0	19	13	37
Burma-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	63	162
Ceylon-----	0	705	362	1,450	2,919	5,383	77	373	10,907
Fiji-----	22	268	693	785	641	239	21	12	1,966
Hong Kong-----	44	948	2,972	4,171	4,318	14,965	308	711	25,421
India-----	0	0	401	4,856	0	585	888	1,485	7,814
Indonesia-----	0	0	0	3,072	0	0	0	2	3,074
Japan-----	--	64	--	--	9,335	62,340	3,054	53,444	128,237
Korea, South-----	19	19	--	--	284	509	68	240	1,120
Laos-----	67	378	2	85	275	79	25	30	872
Malaysia-----	28	924	145	766	1,435	225	219	223	5,792
New Caledonia-----	8	234	11	47	794	918	24	20	2,037
New Zealand-----	0	1,490	1,001	1,277	1,783	2	340	419	5,311
Pakistan-----	12	41	189	1,060	744	32	0	80	1,957
Philippines-----	63	200	0	119	0	32	607	260	1,218
Singapore-----	3,880	8,709	10,842	13,158	10,843	29,377	1,318	424	63,829
Taiwan-----	0	0	0	0	0	5,180	3	0	5,183
Thailand-----	74	1,292	401	595	7,496	1,473	703	148	11,707
Vietnam, South, and Cambodia 6/-----	3,431	11,352	26,061	28,835	14,636	4,198	221	1,207	60,449
<b>Total-----</b>		<b>30,315</b>		<b>61,507</b>	<b>59,396</b>	<b>132,748</b>	<b>8,262</b>	<b>61,214</b>	<b>353,442</b>
<b>World Total (excluding Sino-Soviet area)-----</b>		<b>209,524</b>		<b>175,811</b>	<b>512,410</b>	<b>984,454</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>310,947</b>	<b>2,236,346</b>

\* Estimates based on latest available data.

1/ Includes other finished products and unfinished oils requiring further processing, including topped crude.

2/ Imports come into Kuwait.

3/ Formerly listed as Aden.

4/ Includes Central African Republic, Congo Republic, and Tchad.

5/ Includes Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

6/ Includes both military and civilian.









TABLE 7

# FREE WORLD INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PETROLEUM 1970

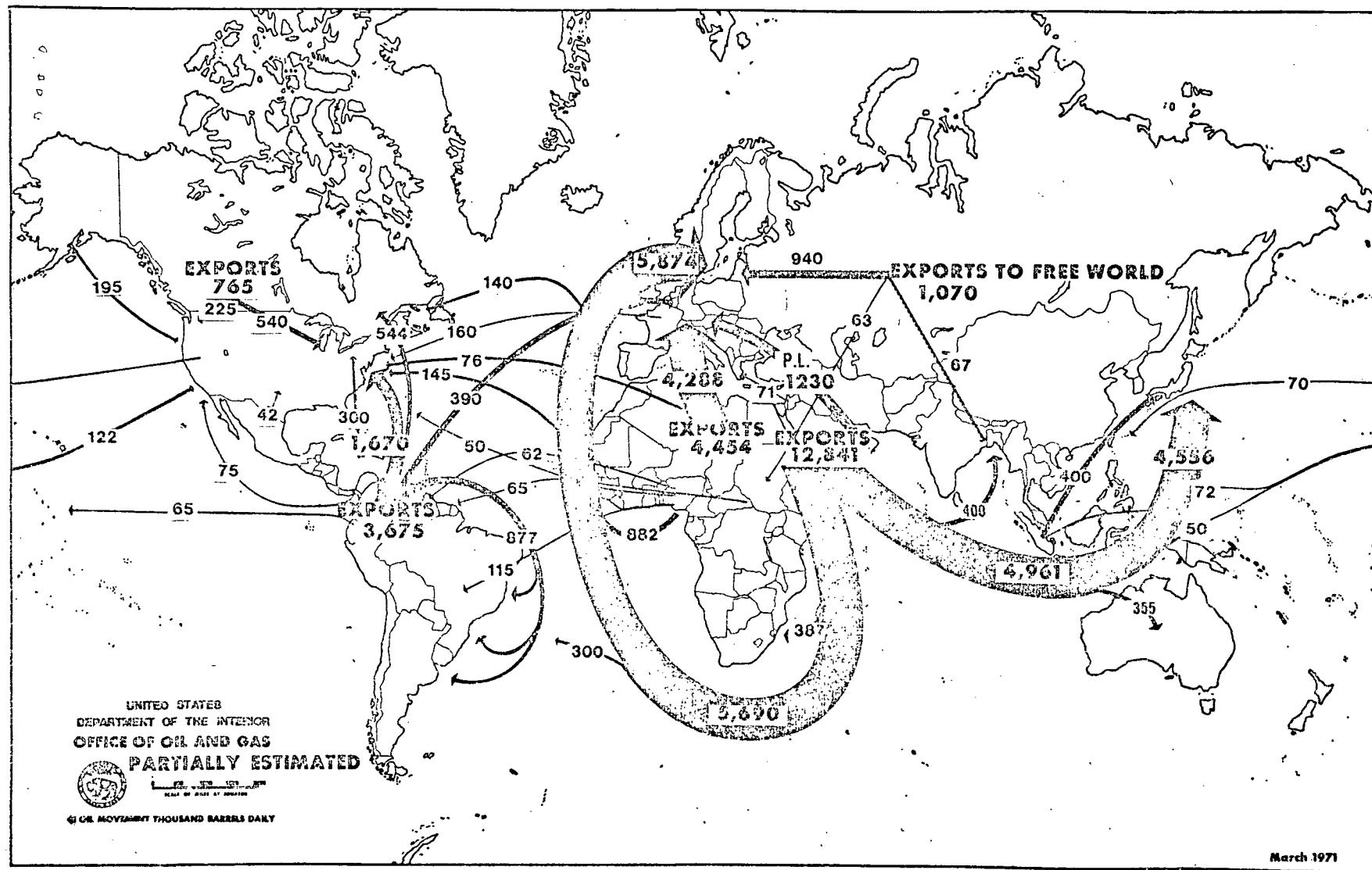


Table 8.

## Crude Oil Imports into Japan, 1969

<u>Field/Crude</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Barrels Daily</u>	<u>% Sulfur</u>
Arabian heavy	Saudi Arabia	10,206	2.81
Arabian light	Saudi Arabia	145,497	1.70
Arabian light special	Saudi Arabia	62,909	1.67
Arabian medium	Saudi Arabia	8,255	2.36
Arabian medium special	Saudi Arabia	203,287	2.16
Arabian special	Saudi Arabia	37,431	2.15
Arabian heavy special	Saudi Arabia	17,413	2.11
Special Arabian heavy	Saudi Arabia	17,085	2.10
Bunju	Indonesia	5,910	0.12
Cabinda	Angola	730	0.20
Coalinga	United States	861	0.23
Darius	Iran	10,972	2.52
Duri	Indonesia	40,276	0.24
Ekhabin	U.S.S.R.	10,787	0.39
Hout	Neutral Zone	15,879	1.65
Iranian heavy	Iran	908,999	1.66
Iranian light	Iran	269,088	1.46
Khafji	Neutral Zone	232,660	2.90
Khafji special	Neutral Zone	50,738	2.78
Kuwait	Kuwait	207,810	2.55
Kuwait special	Kuwait	46,162	2.45
Minas	Indonesia	159,170	0.10
Minas topped	Indonesia	36	0.30
Monagas	Venezuela	4,576	2.32
Morgan	Egypt	17,597	1.65
Murban	Abu Dhabi	109,755	0.80
Neutral Zone	Neutral Zone	7,712	1.81
North Sumatra	Indonesia	14,599	0.05
Nigeria	Nigeria	814	0.15
Oman	Muscat and Oman	92,015	1.30
Pematang	Indonesia	26,613	0.16
Qatar	Qatar	3,450	1.11
Rostam	Iran	1,078	1.40
Raw oil	Unknown	1,687	0.12
Raw oil special	Unknown	1,357	0.12
Sassan	Iran	20,968	2.09
Seria	Brunei	1,655	0.08
Umm Shaif	Abu Dhabi	1,200	1.37
Sumatra medium	Indonesia	41,136	0.13
Zakum	Abu Dhabi	4,275	1.12
Tia Juana	Venezuela	536	2.20
Wafra	Neutral Zone	1,793	3.88
Wafra special	Neutral Zone	30,931	3.45
Zubair	Iraq	4,246	1.99
Total/Average		2,850,172	1.71