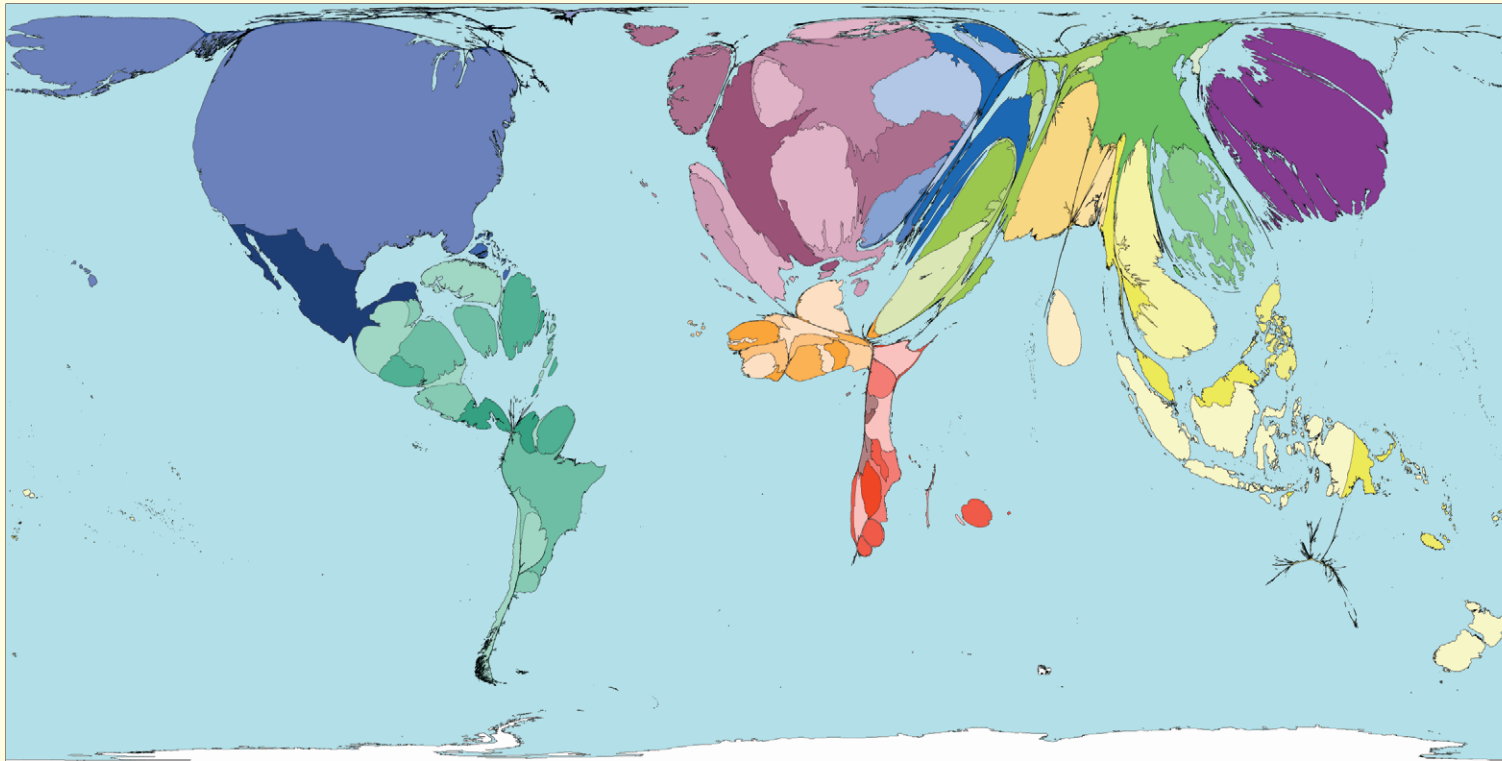


Refined Petroleum Imports

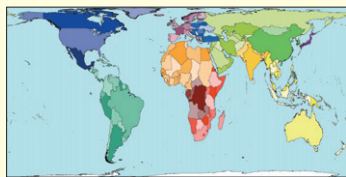


The components into which petroleum can be split have various uses. Petroleum uses include fuel for vehicles, to heat homes and to generate electricity.

Over two-thirds of all territories are net importers of refined petroleum. The biggest net importers are the United States, Japan and Hong Kong. The value of net refined petroleum imports to the United States is almost three times larger than the imports to Japan, the second biggest net importer.

Taking regions as a whole, the highest net importer is North America, followed by Western Europe, then Asia Pacific. Indonesia and Viet Nam both have imports that are four times larger than those to any other territory in Asia Pacific.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net imports of refined petroleum (in US\$) that are received there. Net imports are imports minus exports. When exports are larger than imports the territory is not shown.



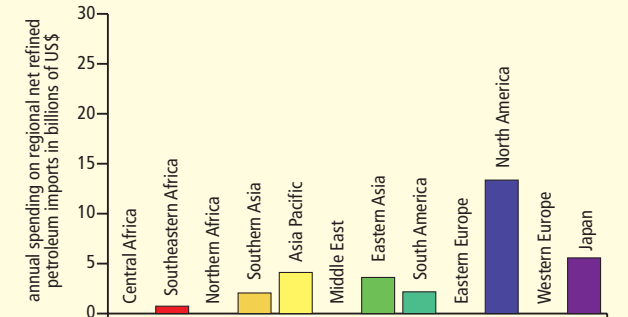
Land area

MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET REFINED PETROLEUM IMPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Luxembourg	1547	129	China	1.60
2	Andorra	777	130	Somalia	1.57
3	Greenland	633	131	Eritrea	1.30
4	Iceland	539	132	Bhutan	1.27
5	Bahamas	389	133	Nigeria	1.03
6	Hong Kong (China)	373	134	Guinea-Bissau	0.64
7	Antigua & Barbuda	302	135	Central African Republic	0.58
8	Malta	289	136	Madagascar	0.51
9	Slovenia	277	137	Chad	0.42
10	Switzerland	253	138	Hungary	0.15

US\$ worth of annual refined petroleum imports per person living in that territory*

REGIONAL NET REFINED PETROLEUM IMPORTS



Technical notes

- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
- *There were no net refined petroleum imports recorded for 62 territories.
- Refined petroleum includes gasolines, kerosene, distillates, lubricating oils and diesel fuels.
- See website for further information.

“In fact China, with a fifth of the world's population, consumes only 4% of the world's daily oil output. It imports about three million barrels a day. A lot to be sure, but far below American consumption.”

Rupert Wingfield-Hayes, 2006