



Qatar

International energy data and analysis

Last Updated: October 20, 2015 ([Notes](#))

[full report](#)

Overview

Qatar is the largest exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in the world, and the country's exports of LNG, crude oil, and petroleum products provide a significant portion of government revenues.

Like many of its neighbors, Qatar relies on its energy sector to support its economy. According to the Qatar National Bank (QNB), Qatar's earnings from its hydrocarbon sector accounted for 49% of the country's total government revenues in 2014, a figure that has declined over the past four years.¹ The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that [Qatar earned \\$38 billion from net oil exports in 2014](#).

Qatar was the world's fourth-largest dry natural gas producer in 2013 (behind the [United States](#), [Russia](#), and [Iran](#)), and it has been the world's leading liquefied natural gas (LNG) exporter since 2006, with 31% of market share in 2014.² Qatar is also at the forefront of gas-to-liquids (GTL) production, and the country is home to the world's largest GTL facility. The growth in Qatar's natural gas production, particularly since 2000, has also increased Qatar's total liquids production, as lease condensates, natural gas plant liquids, and other petroleum liquids are a significant (and valuable) byproduct of natural gas production.

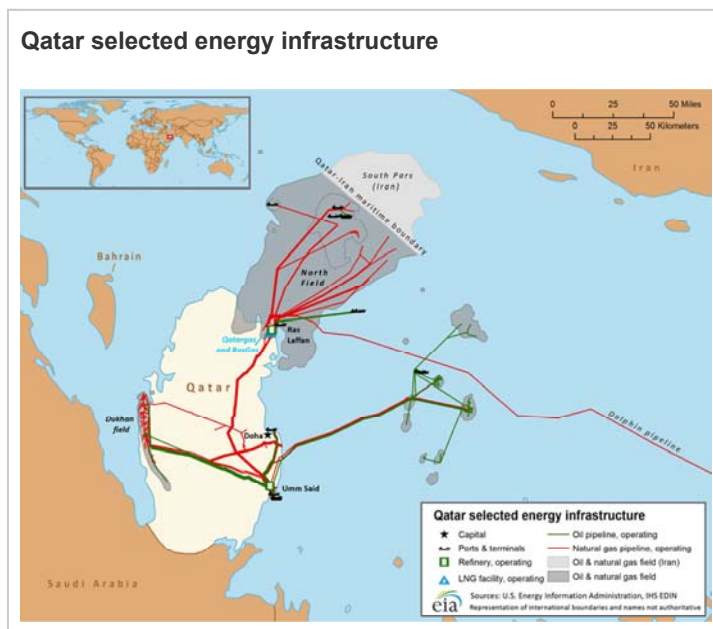
Qatar produced 2.1 million barrels per day (b/d) of petroleum and other liquids in 2014, of which 1.5 million b/d was crude oil and the remainder was noncrude liquids. Although Qatar is a member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the country is the second-smallest crude oil producer among the 12-member group. Natural gas meets most of Qatar's domestic energy demand, so the country is able to export most of its liquid fuels production. Given its small population, Qatar's energy needs are met almost entirely by domestic sources.

Qatar's fiscal year 2014-15 budget assumed an oil price of \$65 per barrel.³

Qatar summary energy statistics

Oil		
Proved reserves, 2015 (million barrels)	Total oil supply, 2014 (thousand b/d)	Total petroleum consumption, 2013 (thousand b/d)
25,244	2,055	230
Natural gas (billion cubic feet)		
Proved reserves, 2013	Dry natural gas production, 2013	Dry natural gas consumption, 2013
871,585	5,598	1,163
Electricity		
Generating capacity, 2012 (gigawatts)	Electricity generation, 2012 (billion kilowatthours)	Electricity consumption, 2012 (billion kilowatthours)
7.9	32.7	30.5

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Oil & Gas Journal



Sector organization

The state-owned Qatar Petroleum (QP) controls all aspects of Qatar's upstream and downstream oil and natural gas sectors, including exploration, production, transport, storage, marketing, and sale of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, gas-to-liquids (GTL), refined products, and petrochemicals and fertilizers.

Qatar often focuses its natural gas development on integrated, large-scale projects linked to LNG exports or downstream industries that use natural gas as a feedstock. These projects tend to include investment from international oil companies (IOCs) with the technology and expertise in integrated megaprojects, including ExxonMobil, Shell, and Total. The Qatargas Operating Company Limited (Qatargas), which operates four major LNG ventures (Qatargas I-IV), and Ras Laffan Company Limited (RasGas), which operates three major LNG ventures (RasGas I-III), lead Qatar's LNG sector. Each venture has an individual ownership structure, although QP owns at least 65% of each.

The Qatargas consortium includes QP, Total, ExxonMobil, Mitsui, Marubeni, ConocoPhillips, and Shell. RasGas is 70% owned by QP and 30% owned by ExxonMobil. The two LNG companies handle all upstream to downstream natural gas transportation themselves, while the Qatar Gas Transport Company (known as Nakilat) is responsible for shipping Qatar's LNG.

In the oil sector, while QP owns and operates the onshore Dukhan field and the offshore Maydan Mahzam and Bul Hanine fields, IOCs operate the remaining offshore fields via production sharing agreements (PSAs). To increase production and reserves and to mitigate natural gas-related capital expenditures, QP offered more favorable terms for PSAs in recent years. Qatar's electricity sector has several important entities, including the Qatar Electricity & Water Company (QEWC), which owns and manages the country's electric and desalinization plants. The Qatar General Electricity & Water Corporation owns and operates the country's electricity and water distribution networks.

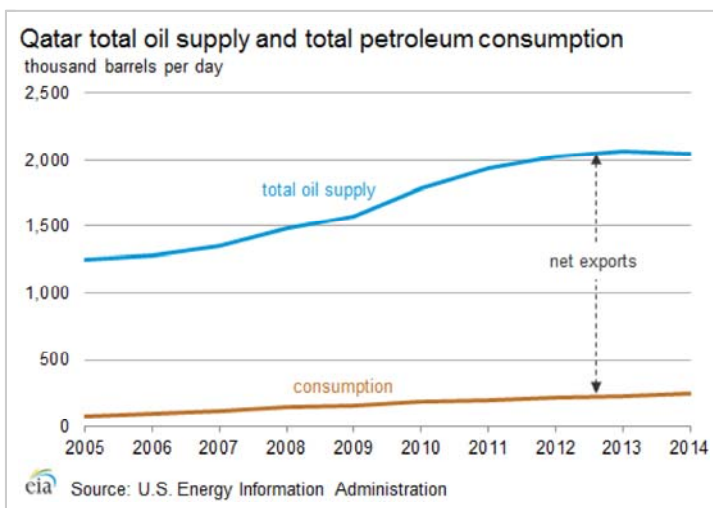
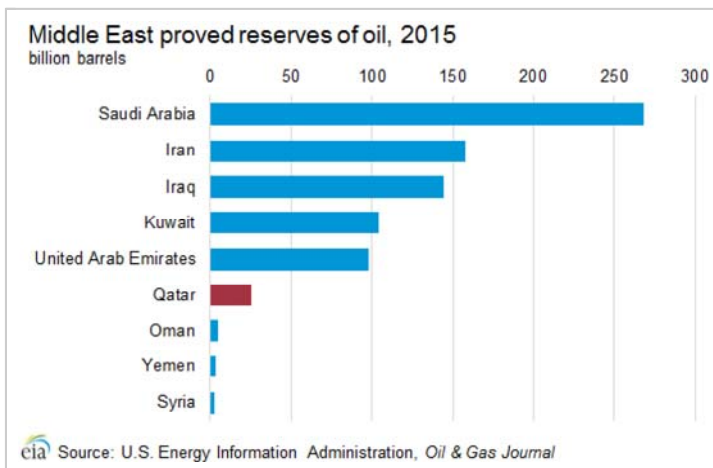
In the wake of declining oil and natural gas prices, QP announced a restructuring program in June 2015 aimed at cutting costs and increasing efficiency.^{4 5} It is too soon to understand the long-term effects of the restructuring program, although the effects are expected to have a significant impact on how QP does business, both domestically and internationally in all energy sectors.

Oil

Qatar's crude oil production is the second lowest in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), but increasing production of noncrude liquids—most of which are a byproduct of natural gas production—is contributing to gradual growth in total liquids production.

Qatar has been a member of OPEC since 1961. With proved reserves of crude oil estimated at 25.2 billion barrels by the *Oil & Gas Journal* (as of January 2015), Qatar holds the 9th largest reserves in OPEC and 13th largest in the world. Qatar's crude oil and lease condensate production ranks 17th in the world, with most of the country's production sent abroad as exports.

In 2012, Qatar's noncrude liquids production surpassed its crude oil production for the first time in the country's history.⁶ Recent growth in noncrude liquids is the result of the country's robust natural gas production, which produces many heavier hydrocarbons in addition to natural gas. With high levels of natural gas production expected to continue, Qatar's noncrude liquids supply is also likely to remain high. Meanwhile, production of crude oil has declined in recent years as mature oil fields experienced natural decline. Crude oil represented 35% of petroleum and other liquid production in Qatar in 2014, down from 44% in 2010.⁷



Exploration and production

Three oil fields account for more than 85% of Qatar's crude oil production capacity.

Oil exploration activity in Qatar is ongoing, although not to the degree seen in other oil-producing countries. The latest major discovery in Qatar came in 1994 (the Al Rayyan field), and any supply growth in the near term is likely to come from increased output at Qatar's existing fields, particularly through the use of enhanced oil recovery (EOR) techniques.

Operators have used EOR techniques in several fields, including Al-Shaheen, Dukhan, Bu Hanine, and Maydan Marjam. Qatar's oil production comes from just a few fields, led by Al Shaheen, Dukhan, and Idd al-Shargi, which combined account for more than 85% of the country's crude oil production capacity.

Qatar's petroleum and other liquids production, which includes crude oil, condensates, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids, was 2.1 million b/d in 2014, a slight decline from 2013, but up 64% since 2005. Qatar produced more than 1.5 million barrels per day (b/d) of crude oil and condensates in 2014, according to estimates from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).

A previous government crude oil production capacity target of 1.2 million b/d no longer appears feasible, although investment from IOCs could also help boost, or at least maintain, crude oil production levels. Qatar Petroleum's (QP) development plan to increase crude oil production seems to have steadied output somewhat; however, further investment in crude oil projects is uneconomic in the current price environment.⁸

Qatar's noncrude liquids production has grown significantly over the past several years largely as a result of increased natural gas production in the country. According to Qatar National Bank (QNB), noncrude oil liquids (condensate and NGLs) accounted for 65% of Qatar's total petroleum and other liquids supply in 2014, a figure which is expected to grow as crude production declines and condensate production continues to grow.⁹ QNB reported in August 2013 that Qatar held condensate reserves of more than 22 billion barrels, although it is unclear under what economic and technological conditions those reserves would be considered economically viable.¹⁰

Qatar effective crude oil production capacity, 2013

Field	Capacity (thousand barrels per day)	Primary operator	Comments
Al Shaheen	300	Maersk	Maersk began work on \$2.5 billion drilling program in 2013 to maintain output at 300,000 b/d
Dukhan	225	Qatar Petroleum	ExxonMobil-led development plan likely to conclude in 2014
Idd al-Shargi	100	Occidental	Occidental Petroleum investing \$3 billion to maintain production of 100,000 b/d through use of

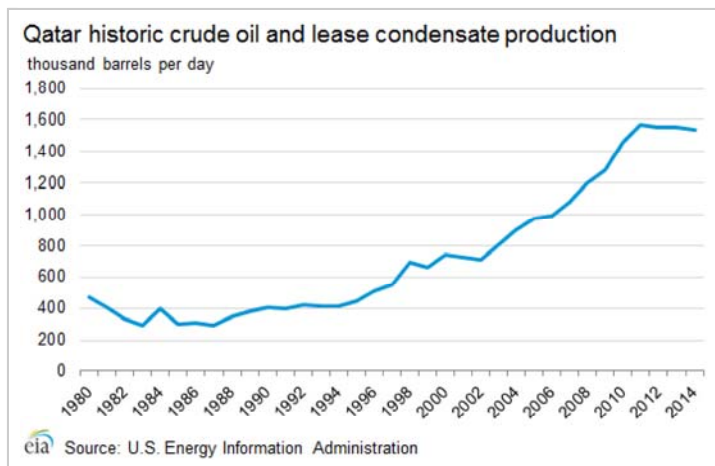
Note: These totals may not reflect non-crude liquids production capacity for these fields.

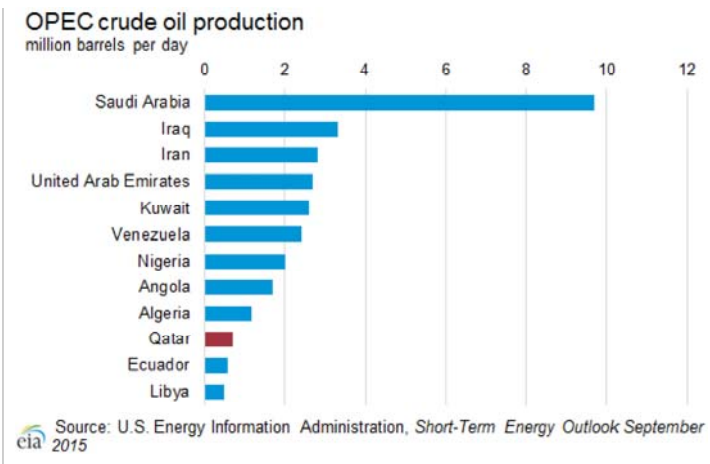
Source: Middle East Economic Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Field	Capacity (thousand barrels per day)	Primary operator	Comments
Bul Hanine	45	Qatar Petroleum	enhanced oil recovery techniques Total to invest \$6 billion to double capacity to 90,000 bbl/d by 2017
Maydan Mahzam	22	Qatar Petroleum	--
Al-Kahaleej	19	Total	--
Al Rayyan	8	Occidental	--
Al-Karkara	7	Qatar Petroleum Development Company	--
El-Bunduq	6.5	Bunduq Oil Company	Operated jointly with United Arab Emirates
total	732.5		

Note: These totals may not reflect non-crude liquids production capacity for these fields.

Source: Middle East Economic Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration





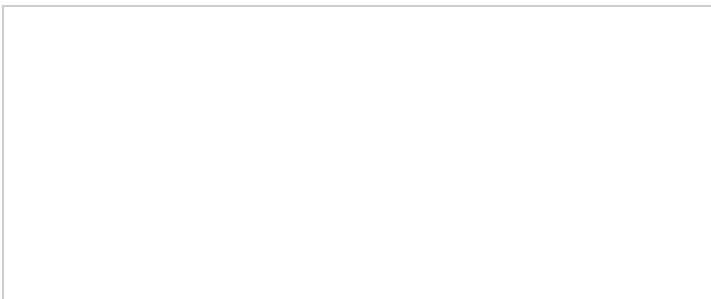
Imports and exports

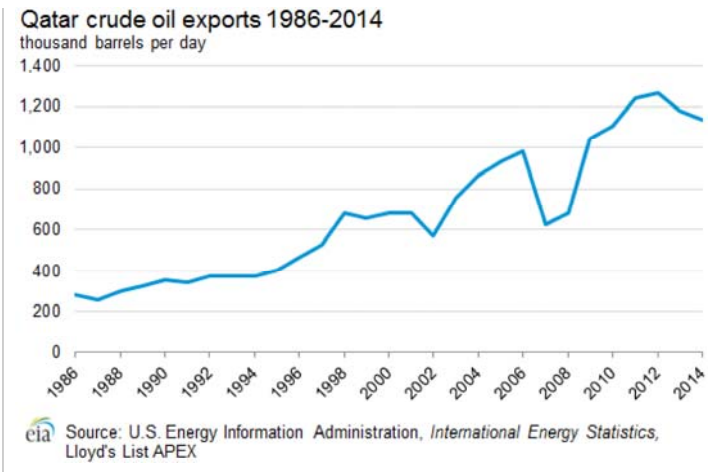
Qatar was the third-smallest crude oil exporter among OPEC members in 2014, ahead of only Ecuador and Libya.

Qatar does not import any crude oil and only occasionally imports petroleum products, because the country's production and refining sectors more than meet domestic demand. In fact, because Qatar's natural gas meets so much of Qatar's energy demand, the country exports most of its crude oil and petroleum product production. Qatar exports petroleum and petroleum products from three major export terminals: Umm Said (Mesaieed), Halul Island, and Ras Laffan. QP's offshore pipeline network brings crude oil from offshore oil fields to Halul Island where oil can be processed for export. Onshore, most oil is sent to the Mesaieed (Umm Said) terminal for refining or export.

According to the OPEC *Annual Statistical Bulletin 2015*, Qatar exported 595,000 b/d of crude oil and 522,000 b/d of refined petroleum products in 2014.¹¹ In 2014, Qatar sent all of its crude oil refined product exports to Asian countries, according to OPEC estimates. Most of Qatar's refined products (60% or more) go to Japan.

Qatar has three main crude streams: the Qatar Land, Qatar Marine, and Al Shaheen. The Qatar Land and Qatar Marine blends are both lighter crudes, while the Al Shaheen is slightly heavier. The Qatar Marine and Al Shaheen streams have high sulfur content, while the Qatar Land's sulfur content is slightly lower.

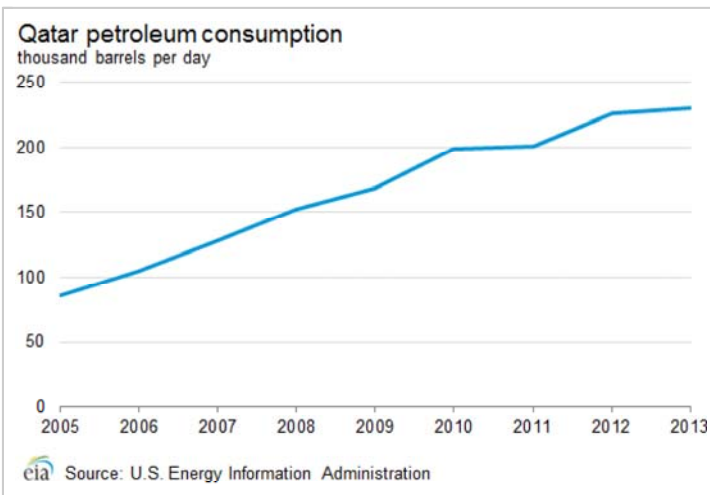




Refining and consumption

Qatar's refining capacity exceeds domestic demand for petroleum products, thus enabling the country to export most of its refinery output.

Petroleum consumption in Qatar rose from 82,800 b/d in 2004 to 230,000 b/d in 2013. Qatar has two operating refineries with a combined crude oil refining capacity of 338,700 b/d, according to the *Oil & Gas Journal*. The combined output is more than enough to meet Qatar's domestic demand.¹² That surplus output enables Qatar to export refined products, and both refineries are near major oil export terminals, one at Umm Said and the other at Ras Laffan. There are plans to expand refining capacity at Ras Laffan with a 146,000 b/d condensate splitter by the third quarter of 2016.¹³



Natural gas

Natural gas is at the center of Qatar’s energy sector. Qatar remains the world’s largest exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) although production has plateaued in recent years.

As of January 2015, Qatar had the third-largest proved reserves of natural gas in the world at 872 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), according to the *Oil & Gas Journal*.¹⁴ Nearly all of Qatar’s reserves are in the country’s North Field, which is part of the world’s largest natural gas deposit. Together, Iran’s South Pars and Qatar’s North Field comprise the entire deposit.

There is currently a moratorium on new projects in Qatar’s North Field while operators continue to examine ways of sustaining high levels of output over the longer term. The moratorium, initially scheduled to end in 2008, will run through at least 2015 after several extensions. As a result, natural gas production has plateaued and could begin to decline soon. The only potential for a near-term increase in natural gas production lies in the 1.4 billion cubic feet (Bcf) per day Barzan project, which was the last project approved before the North Field moratorium.¹⁵ Scheduled to come online in 2016 and reach maximum production capacity in 2017, Barzan is only expected to offset some of the foreseen production decline.

Qatar spent many years developing its natural gas resources—particularly in the North Field—and in 2013, Qatar was the second-largest dry natural gas producer in the Middle East and the fourth-largest producer in the world. With its relatively low domestic energy demand, Qatar is able to export nearly all of its natural gas production. As such, Qatar has been the world’s leading exporter of LNG since 2006, and is a member of the Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF).

Qatar’s natural gas production has increased its output of condensates and natural gas plant liquids, which are valuable byproducts of natural gas production. Qatar’s condensate production is approximately 700,000 b/d with exports of about 500,000 b/d, making it the largest condensate exporter in the world.¹⁶ Qatar is also at the forefront of gas-to-liquids (GTL) technology, which processes natural gas into heavier hydrocarbons, such as distillates and naphtha.

Top 10 countries with proved natural gas reserves, 2015

Country	trillion cubic feet
Russia	1,688
Iran	1,201
Qatar	872
United States	338*
Saudi Arabia	294

**2014 data*

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Oil & Gas Journal

Country	trillion cubic feet
Turkmenistan	265
United Arab Emirates	215
Venezuela	197
Nigeria	180
China	164

*2014 data

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Oil & Gas Journal*

Exploration and production

Nearly all of Qatar's natural gas production comes from the North Field, which is part of the largest nonassociated natural gas field in the world.

Qatar's dry natural gas production reached 5.6 Tcf in 2013, up from 1.1 Tcf in 2003. Most of Qatar's production comes from the North Field, although some smaller fields contribute production volumes as well.

The \$10.4 billion Barzan Gas Project should boost Qatar's natural gas production from the North Field in the near term. The project consists of both onshore and offshore developments, including offshore platforms, pipelines, and a natural gas processing unit. Announcements by government officials and ExxonMobil indicate that the project—which began in 2011—will begin operations in 2016 and be capable of processing 1.4 Bcf/d of natural gas.

Although no one expects another discovery like the North Field in 1971, exploration in Qatar may still uncover commercially viable natural gas resources. In May 2013, QP announced the discovery of natural gas in Block 4 (North) off the coast of Qatar, which may contain more than 2.5 Tcf in recoverable reserves.¹⁷

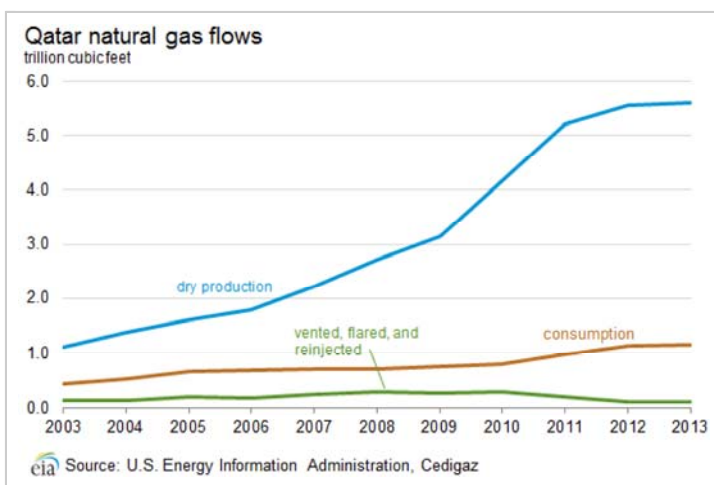
Faced with challenges resulting from declines in natural gas and crude oil prices, QP began restructuring in 2015 to better cope with the new environment and future challenges in oil and natural gas production. The restructuring changes have had a visible effect on Qatar's energy industry, driving out the German firm Wintershall and potentially ending Maersk's status as QP's sole partner in the al-Shaheen oil field.^{18 19}

Gas-to-liquids

Qatar is a global leader in gas-to-liquids (GTL) technologies, and the country has two operational facilities. GTL technology uses a refining process to turn dry natural gas into liquid fuels, such as low-sulfur diesel and naphtha, among other products. Qatar is one of only three countries—with [South Africa](#) and [Malaysia](#) being the others—to have operational GTL facilities, although pilot projects in a number of other countries are underway.

Qatar's Oryx GTL plant (QP 51%, Sasol-Chevron GTL 49%) came online in 2007, but because of initial problems, it was not fully operational until early 2009. At full capacity, the Oryx project uses about 330 MMcf/d of natural gas feedstock from the Al Khaleej field to produce 30,000 b/d of GTL products. Officials have discussed a 100,000 b/d expansion of the Oryx facility in the event Qatar lifts the moratorium on North Field developments.²⁰

The Pearl GTL project (QP 51%, Shell 49%) uses 1.6 Bcf/d of natural gas feedstock to produce 140,000 b/d of GTL products as well as 120,000 b/d of natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases (LPG).²¹ The plant's initial phase began in early 2011, and the first shipments of gasoil were sent out in June 2011. After initiating the second phase of development, Pearl GTL achieved full capacity in October 2012. In addition to being the largest GTL plant in the world, the Pearl GTL project is also the first integrated GTL operation, meaning it will have upstream natural gas production integrated with the onshore conversion plant.²²



Consumption

Qatar's natural gas consumption continues to rise as the country's overall energy demand rises along with its economy.

Qatar meets all of its internal natural gas demand from domestic sources. Natural gas consumption has grown quickly over the past several years, nearly tripling between 2003 and 2013. This growth rate tracks closely with overall natural gas production, which more than quadrupled over the same period. In 2013, consumption reached 1.2 Bcf/d, growing 46% from the 2010 level. The electricity and water (desalinization) sectors account for most of the natural gas consumption in Qatar.

Exports

*Qatar exported 83% of its natural gas as liquefied natural gas (LNG) in 2014, and it has been the largest exporter of LNG in the world since 2006.*²³

Qatar is the world's second-largest exporter of natural gas, exporting nearly 4.3 Tcf in 2014, and the country was again the world's largest LNG exporter, as it has been since 2006, accounting for 32% of global natural gas exports.²⁴ Most of Qatar's exports go to markets in Asia in the form of LNG, while the country sends a small amount of natural gas via the Dolphin Pipeline to the [United Arab Emirates](#) (UAE) and [Oman](#).

Qatar's LNG export capacity is the highest in the world at 77 million tons per year (MMt/y), approximately 3.7 Tcf, split between Qatargas (42 MMt/y) and RasGas (35 MMt/y). The companies added 5 of the country's 14 trains in 2009 and 2010. The latest, the 14th train (Qatargas IV Train 7), came online in January 2011 with a capacity of 380 Bcf/y (7.8 MMt).²⁵

Historically, most of Qatar's LNG exports were part of long-term, oil-indexed contracts, but over the past few years the country began to shift to more short-term contracts and spot-market sales. In 2012, Qatar exported more than one quarter of its LNG as short-term or spot-market sales (19.9 MMt according to QNB), accounting for more than a third of short-term and spot-market sales in the world.²⁶ Several recent agreements between Qatargas and international LNG importers are of the short-term variety, including a deal based on continental European prices rather than oil-indexation for the first time in the company's history.

Qatar has more than 90% of its LNG production volumes committed as part of supply purchase arrangements (SPAs) between 2014 and 2021.²⁷ LNG production growth elsewhere in the world over the next few years may challenge some of Qatar's remaining spot volumes, although with most of its LNG already sold, the impact on Qatar's natural gas exports should be limited in the near term.

The Dolphin Pipeline—which has a capacity of approximately 3.2 Bcf/d after a recent expansion—currently transports 2.0 Bcf/d according to Dolphin Energy Limited (DEL), which operates the pipeline. UAE received approximately 1.8 Bcf/d in 2014, while the remainder (approximately 191 MMcf/d) went to Oman.²⁸

Top 10 global natural gas exporters, 2013

Country	trillion cubic feet
Russia	7.8
Qatar	4.4
Norway	3.6
Canada	2.9
Netherlands	2.4
Turkmenistan	2.1

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

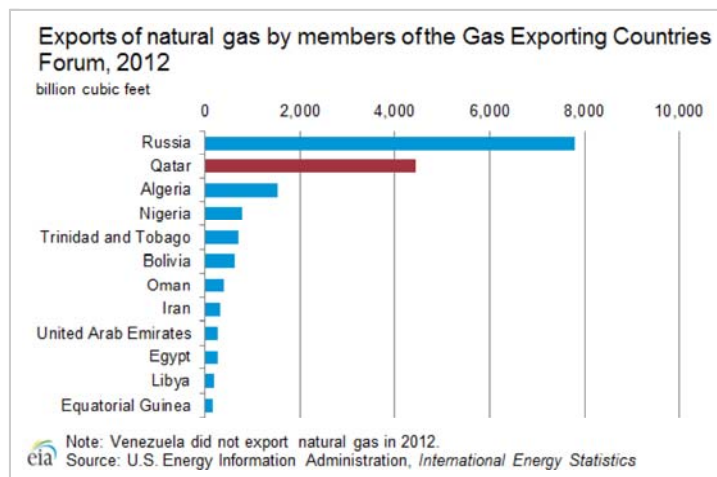
Country	trillion cubic feet
United States	1.6
Algeria	1.5
Malaysia	1.3
Austria	1.2

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Qatar LNG exports by destination, 2014

Region	Percent of total
Asia	72%
Europe	23%
other	5%

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Cedigaz



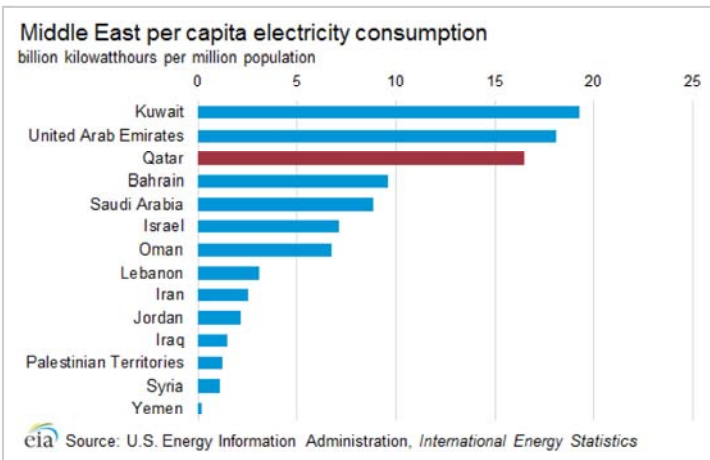
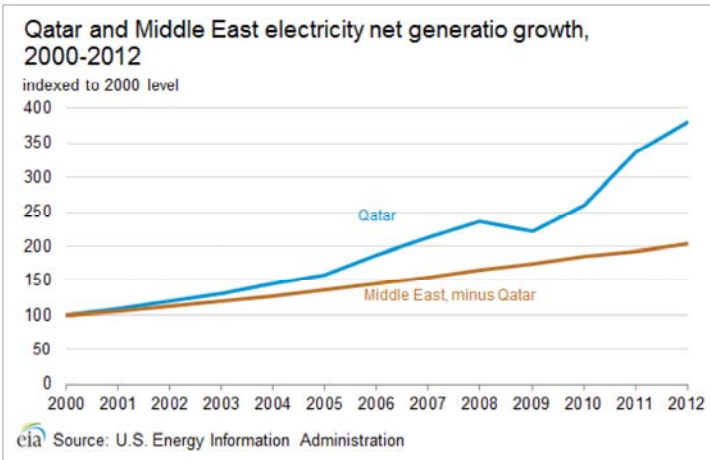
Electricity

Rising electricity demand stemming from LNG expansions and economic growth has led to plans for significant growth in electricity generation capacity in Qatar.

With one of the fastest growing economies in the world over the past few years, energy demand in Qatar has risen significantly, particularly electricity demand. All of Qatar's current generating capacity is natural gas-fired, although there have been some discussions on potential solar power projects over the past several years. Qatar is not currently pursuing coal or nuclear generating capacity. Qatar is participating in the Gulf Cooperation Council's efforts to link the power grids of member countries.

Between 2000 and 2012, Qatar's electricity consumption grew from approximately 8.0 billion kilowatthours to 32.7 billion kilowatthours.

To meet rising electricity demand, a result of LNG export expansions and economic growth, Qatar continues to invest in its electricity generation capacity. Qatar plans to boost generating capacity from 8.6 gigawatts (GW) in 2015 to 13 GW in 2018 by investing in new generation capacity at Umm Al Haul and Ras Laffan.³⁰ These two project expansions will increase Qatar's generation capacity by 51% by 2018.³¹



Notes

- Data presented in the text are the most recent available as of October 20, 2015.
- Data are EIA estimates unless otherwise noted.

Endnotes

- ¹Qatar National Bank, Qatar Economic Insight 2015 p12, <http://www.gulf-times.com/eco.-bus.%20news/256/details/421989/non-hydrocarbon-%E2%80%98tops-50%25-of-qatar-gdp%E2%80%99>
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- ¹²Oil & Gas Journal, *Worldwide Refining Survey 2014*
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- ¹⁴Oil & Gas Journal, *Worldwide Look at Reserves and Production, 2015*
- ¹⁵MEES, <http://archives.mees.com/issues/1578/articles/52639>
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- ¹⁸MEES, <http://archives.mees.com/issues/1583/articles/52758>
- ¹⁹MEES, <http://archives.mees.com/issues/1581/articles/52711>
- ²⁰MEES, <http://archives.mees.com/issues/1458/articles/49767>
- ²¹MEES, <http://archives.mees.com/issues/1458/articles/49767>
- ²²MEES, <http://archives.mees.com/issues/1458/articles/49767>
- ²³Cedigaz
- ²⁴<http://archives.mees.com/issues/1578/articles/52638>
- ²⁵MEES, <http://archives.mees.com/issues/53/articles/1904>
- ²⁶Qatar National Bank, Qatar Economic Insight 2013, <http://www.qnb.com/cs/Satellite?blobcol=urldata&blobheader=application%2Fpdf&blobkey=id&blobtable=MungoBlobs&blobwhere=1355518653483&ssbinary=true>

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