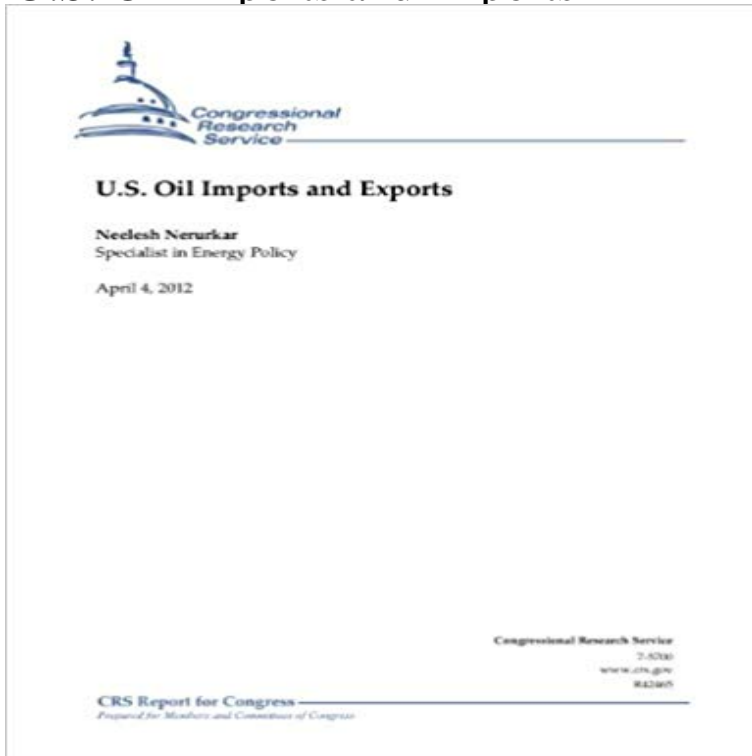


U.S. Oil Imports and Exports



Over the last six years, net oil imports have fallen by 33% to average 8.4 million barrels per day (Mb/d) in 2011. This represents 45% of domestic consumption, down from 60% in 2005. Oil is a critical resource for the U.S. economy, but despite policy makers longstanding concern, U.S. oil imports had generally increased for decades until peaking in 2005. Since then, the economic downturn and higher oil prices were a drag on oil consumption, while price-driven private investment and policy helped increase domestic supply of oil and oil alternatives. Net imports are gross imports minus exports. The decline in net imports has manifested itself as a decrease in gross imports and an increase in exports of petroleum products. Gross U.S. imports of crude oil and petroleum products averaged 11.4 Mb/d in 2011, down 17% since 2005. More than a third of gross imports came from Canada and Mexico in 2011. About 40% came from members of the Organization for the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), mostly from OPEC members outside the Persian Gulf. Regionally, the largest share of U.S. imports come into the Gulf Coast region, which holds about half of U.S. refining capacity and sends petroleum products to other parts of the country and abroad. All regions of the country import more crude than refined products except for the East Coast, where petroleum products imports may rise further due to refinery closures. U.S. oil exports, made up almost entirely of petroleum products, averaged 2.9 Mb/d in 2011. This is up from export of 1.2 Mb/d in 2005, led by growing export of distillates (diesel and related fuels) and gasoline. More than 60% of U.S. exports went to countries in the Western Hemisphere, particularly to countries such as Mexico and Canada from which the U.S. imports crude oil. Exports occur largely as a result of commercial decisions by oil market participants which reflect current

oil market conditions as well as past investment in refining. As a result, net oil imports fell from a peak of 12.5 Mb/d in 2005 to 8.4 Mb/d in 2011, their lowest level since 1995. A consensus is generally emerging among energy analysts that U.S. oil imports may be past their peak, reached in 2005. Imports as a share of consumption are expected to fall further, to less than 40% after 2020 driven by tighter fuel economy standards and increased domestic supply. Despite the decline in net import volumes, the cost of net imports has increased due to rising oil prices. The aggregate national cost of oil imports is a function of the volume of oil imported and the price of that oil. The United States spent about \$327 billion on net oil imports in 2011. Being a net importer of a particular good is not necessarily negative for an economy, but greater national oil import dependence can amplify the negative economic impacts of oil price increases. Oil import and export developments pose a host of policy issues. Concerns about import dependence continue to generate interest in policy options to directly discourage imports or to reduce the need for imports by increasing domestic supply and decreasing demand. Rising exports at a time of rising prices has led to calls for policies to restrict such trade. The debate around the Keystone XL pipeline involves concerns about imports, exports, and the environment. The rising cost for fuels has led to calls for release of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, meant to provide a short term policy option in case of supply disruptions. Policy options may entail various economic, fiscal, and environmental trade-offs.

[\[PDF\] On the Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind, or an Inquiry Into the Means by Which a General Diffusion of Knowledge and Moral ... Illustrated With Engravings \(Classic Reprint\)](#)

[\[PDF\] Victorian Valentine \(Valentines Day 2012 from MLR Press Book 14\)](#)

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Company Level Imports - EIA U.S. oil production has surged over the past decade, which has meant a big decrease in U.S. crude oil imports. Nevertheless Venezuela is still one of our top oil suppliers, but its exports to the U.S. are down 37% since 2005. **List of countries by oil exports - Wikipedia** Refining Crude Oil Where Our Oil Comes From Imports and line graph showing U.S. Coal Exports and Imports from 1950 to 2016 to import coal from other countries than to obtain coal from U.S. coal-producing regions. **API Trade Energy and Opportunity** The value of Canadian crude oil imports in 2015 totaled \$13.8 (Cdn\$ Overall, 2015 Canadian crude oil exports to the US are up 6% compared to 2014. The oil **United States energy independence - Wikipedia** In 2015 and 2016, the value of U.S. energy exports to Mexico, including From 2006 through 2014, U.S. crude oil imports from Mexico were **How much petroleum does the United States import and export? - EIA** Weekly Imports & Exports. (Thousand Barrels per Day). Area: U.S., East Coast Crude Oil. 8,216, 8,152, 8,347 Imports into SPR by Others. 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 **U.S. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Thousand** Since early 2011, the United States has been a net exporter (exports were greater than imports) of noncrude oil petroleum liquids and refined **U.S. energy imports and exports to come into balance for first time** Just ten years ago, the United States net oil imports from Mexico stood at Profit margins for the exports are strong for U.S. Gulf Coast refiners, **US Crude Oil Production Surpasses Net Imports Department of** U.S. Imports from Canada of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Thousand Barrels) U.S. Imports from Canada U.S. Total Crude Oil and Products Imports. **NEB - 2015 Oil Exports and Imports Summary** In most of these cases, natural gas is the dominant U.S. energy export, while crude oil and liquid fuels continue to be imported. In all cases, the **Coal Imports and Exports - Energy Explained, Your Guide To** Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. 1996, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 423. 1997, 0, 0, 1,070, 2,532, 3,174, 3,461, 2,728, 10, 0, 5,487 **U.S. Oil Exports Skyrocket Despite Climate Pacts Climate Central** benefits for the US and other oil-importing nations. First, the worlds major oil exporters are highly dependent on **U.S. Total Crude Oil and Products Imports - EIA** About 78% of gross petroleum imports were crude oil. Most of the exports were petroleum products. The resulting net imports (imports minus exports) of petroleum were about 4.9 MMB/d. The top five source countries of U.S. petroleum imports in 2016 were Canada, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia. **U.S. Imports & Exports - EIA** The United States now leads the world in oil production, surpassing Russia and Saudi Arabia. Yet the United States still imports about 7 million **Oil Imports and Exports - Energy Explained, Your Guide To** **U.S. energy trade with Mexico: U.S. export value more than twice** The top five exporting countries accounted for 80% of United States crude oil imports in March while the top ten sources accounted for **none** Weekly Imports & Exports. (Thousand Barrels per Day). Area: U.S., East Coast Crude Oil. 7,620, 8,590, 8,294 Imports into SPR by Others. 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 **How much petroleum does the United States import and export? - EIA** About 78% of gross petroleum imports were crude oil. In 2016, the United States exported about 5.2 MMB/d of petroleum to 101 countries. **Where America Gets Its Oil: The Top 10 Foreign Suppliers Of Crude** Refining Crude Oil Where Our Oil Comes From Imports and Exports line graph showing U.S. natural gas imports, exports, and net imports, 1950- In 2016, the United States imported about 3 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of **How much oil consumed by the United States comes from foreign** No Data Reported -- = Not Applicable NA = Not Available W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Notes: *Countries listed under OPEC **U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Data** This is a list of oil-producing countries by oil exports based on The World Factbook [1] and other Sources. Many countries also import oil, and some import more oil than they export. 47, United States, 41,640, 2010 est. 48, Netherlands, 35,500 **U.S. Oil Imports and Exports: Neelesh Nerurkar: 9781490945576** The U.S. has imported about 7.3 million barrels of oil every day throughout 2016, while U.S. oil exports have been rising from 364,000 barrels **US Imports from Canada of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products - EIA** In 2016, U.S. net imports (imports minus exports) of petroleum from foreign countries were equal to about 25% of U.S. petroleum consumption. **How much of the oil produced in the United States is consumed - EIA** Today, thanks to surging domestic output, exporting oil and gas not only is of previous decades was pushing the U.S. toward importing large volumes of **Why importing and exporting oil makes sense - Washington Post** No Data Reported -- = Not Applicable NA = Not Available W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Notes: *Countries listed under OPEC