

Oil & natural gas extraction data

Richard Heede
Climate Mitigation Services
File started: 11 January 2005
Last modified: June 2019

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National Iranian Oil Company

www.nioc.ir Tehran

yellow column indicates original reported units
100% State-owned enterprise



Production / Extraction data

Year	Crude Oil & NGL			Natural Gas			background data
	Net production Thousand bbl / d	Net production Million bbl / yr	Net production Million bbl / yr	Net production Billion cf / yr	Net production Tcf / yr	Net production Bcf / yr	

NIOC, 100% SOE

NIOC, 100% SOE

Note: EIA data is on total Iranian oil production, whereas Oil & Gas Journal estimates NIOC production. It is unclear if OGJ estimates are net of equity and/or royalty production with IOCs (e.g., Total, AGIP, CNOC, in recent years).

Persia until 1935



NIOC logo 1950s-1970s

Nationalized 1951

Note: gas production is not reduced for re-gasification / EOR, purportedly ~30 percent in 2007 (EIA Country rpt).

NIOC is encouraged to provide comprehensive data on actual runs to gas plants, total usage, re-injection, and exports.

Also, 0,285 Bcf of flared gas in 2007 is not deducted.



Iran nationalizes oil industry (March 1951)

Iranian Oil E & P Co
million long tons / yr
annual reports

Total Iran
million bbl / yr
annual reports

one long ton = 1000 kg
tonne = 1000 kg
1 bbl = 158.9873 kg
7.33 tonne = 1158.9873 kg



Abouzar Production Complex



Fire at well # 24

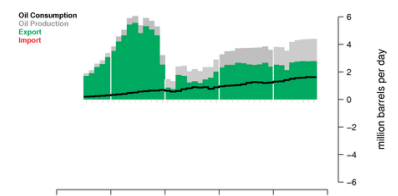


Khark Island Oil Terminal, photo by Abdolreza Mohseni

Year	EIA		Total Iran		Estim. NIOC		Iranian Oil E & P Co	Total Iran		
	thousand bbl / d	million bbl / yr	million bbl / yr	million bbl / yr	Iran gross gas prod'n Bcf / yr	Iran net gas prod'n Bcf / yr			Iranian Oil E & P Co million long tons / yr annual reports	Total Iran million bbl / yr annual reports
1924										
1925										
1926										
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1928										
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1960	1,070	391	391	100%	na	36.3	36	100%	51.0	380
1961	1,200	438	438	100%	na	104.2	104	100%	57.1	425
1962	1,330	485	485	100%	na	107.2	107	100%	63.5	473
1963	1,490	544	544	100%	na	108.6	109	100%	70.5	525
1964	1,710	624	624	100%	na	42.1	42	100%	81.1	604
1965	1,910	697	697	100%	na	43.4	43	100%	88.5	659
1966	2,130	777	777	100%	na	49.0	49	100%	98.8	736
1967	2,600	949	949	100%	na	51.8	52	100%	120.9	900
1968	2,840	1,037	1,037	100%	802	55.5	56	100%	132.9	990
1969	3,380	1,234	1,234	100%	893	98.2	98	100%	152.2	1,134
1970	3,830	1,398	1,398	100%	1,094	396.3	396	100%	172.4	1,284
1971	4,540	1,657	1,657	100%	1,305	299	299	100%	204.4	1,522
1972	5,020	1,832	1,832	100%	1,470	448	448	100%	224.6	1,673
1973	5,860	2,139	2,139	100%	1,699	702	702	100%		
1974	6,020	2,197	2,197	100%	1,767	787	787	100%		
1975	5,350	1,953	1,953	100%	1,608	771	771	100%		
1976	5,880	2,146	2,146	100%	1,776	794	794	100%		
1977	5,660	2,066	2,066	100%	interpolated	658	658	100%		
1978	5,240	1,913	1,913	100%	interpolated	522	522	100%		
1979	3,170	1,157	1,157	100%	interpolated	386	386	100%		
1980	1,671	610	610	100%		250	250	100%		
1981	1,389	507	507	100%		210	210	100%		
1982	2,223	811	811	100%		250	250	100%		
1983	2,448	894	894	100%		310	310	100%		
1984	2,184	797	797	100%		476	476	100%		
1985	2,260	825	825	100%		600	600	100%		
1986	2,050	748	748	100%		536	536	100%		
1987	2,318	846	846	100%	EIA data	563	563	EIA data	843	671
1988	2,260	825	825	100%	EIA data	706	706	EIA data	820	620
1989	2,837	1,036	1,036	100%	EIA data	784	784	EIA data	1,076	764
1990	3,123	1,140	1,140	100%	EIA data	818	818	EIA data	1,145	849
1991	3,362	1,227	1,227	100%	EIA data	909	909	EIA data	1,226	779
1992	3,479	1,270	1,270	100%	EIA data	883	883	EIA data	1,261	941
1993	3,595	1,312	1,312	100%	EIA data	956	956	EIA data	1,328	1,018
1994	3,673	1,341	1,341	100%	EIA data	1,123	1,123	EIA data	1,309	995
1995	3,703	1,352	1,352	100%	EIA data	1,247	1,247	EIA data	1,318	1,128
1996	3,746	1,367	1,367	100%	EIA data	1,420	1,420	EIA data	1,321	1,349
1997	3,754	1,363	1,363	100%	EIA data	1,660	1,660	EIA data	1,322	3,030
1998	3,709	1,354	1,354	100%	EIA data	1,766	1,766	EIA data	1,355	3,441
1999	3,632	1,326	1,326	100%	EIA data	2,041	2,041	EIA data	1,255	3,700
2000	3,771	1,377	1,377	100%	EIA data	2,127	2,127	EIA data	1,402	2,130
2001	3,804	1,388	1,388	100%	EIA data	2,331	2,331	EIA data	1,349	2,330
2002	3,531	1,289	1,289	100%	EIA data	2,649	2,649	EIA data	1,259	2,650
2003	3,838	1,401	1,401	100%	EIA data	2,861	2,861	EIA data	1,362	1,630
2004	4,106	1,499	1,499	100%	EIA data	2,963	2,963	EIA data	1,435	2,599
2005	4,240	1,548	1,548	100%	EIA data	3,655	3,655	EIA data	1,420	3,200
2006	4,150	1,515	1,515	100%	EIA data	3,836	3,836	EIA data	1,405	3,213
2007	4,036	1,473	1,473	100%	EIA data	3,952	3,952	EIA data	1,430	2,970
2008	4,176	1,524	1,524	100%	EIA data	4,107	4,107	EIA data	1,424	3,515
2009	4,173	1,523	1,523	100%	EIA data	4,986	4,986	EIA data	1,360	3,415
2010	4,248	1,551	1,551	100%	EIA data	5,161	5,161	EIA data	1,351	4,840
2011	4,219	1,540	1,540	100%	EIA data	5,361	5,361	EIA data	1,306	6,040
2012	3,523	1,286	1,286	100%	EIA data	5,640	5,640	EIA data	1,114	5,655
2013	3,198	1,167	1,167	100%	EIA data	5,696	5,696	EIA data	1,095	5,580
2014	3,384	1,235	1,235	100%	EIA data	6,162	6,162	EIA data	1,138	7,515
2015	3,488	1,273	1,273	100%	EIA data	6,526	6,526	EIA data	1,150	8,005
2016	4,367	1,594	1,594	100%	EIA data	7,083	7,083	EIA data	1,274	8,013
2017	4,698	1,715	1,715	100%	EIA data	7,577	7,577	EIA data	1,412	8,405
2018	4,463	1,629	1,629	100%	EIA data	8,457	8,457	BP Stat Rev 2018		
Total	na	na	75,640	100%	na	na	115,197			

Iran Crude Oil

From 2006 to 2007 : Exports Increased by 0.6 %



Data: BP Statistical Review 2008 Graphic: mazamscience.com

From BP data



NIOC Annual Report 2017

3,897	1,422
4,600	1,679

Alternate production estimate for 2008			
Thousand bbl /d	Million bbl /yr	Million cf/d	Bcf/yr
3,694	1,348	7,840	2,862

Source: Huits, & Thurber, 2012, Introduction, Table 1.1, page 24, in Victor et al, eds, 2012, Oil and Governance.
Table 1.1 is based on information from Wood Mackenzie's Pathfinder Database; www.woodmacresearch.com

Re-calculate nationalization	Prior to Mar2013	64,266	Re-calculate nationalization	Prior to Mar2013	51,095
	new result	75,640		new result	115,197
	delta	(11,374)		delta	(64,102)
	Percent	-17.7%		Percent	-125.5%

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Average Crude Oil Production	4,021	4,379	5,316	5,085	4,233
Feed for Refineries	1,598	1,620	2,482	2,524	2,682
Export (including Buyback Scheme)	2,424	2,759	2,833	2,561	1,551

Tanaka, Koichiro (2007) Upstream Development Strategy of the National Iranian Oil Company

US Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics

www.eia.gov/emeu/international/energy.html

Year	Iran		Iran				Iran		Iran		BP Stat Rev 2018		BP Stat Rev 2018	
	Crude oil, condensate, & NGPL k bbl per day	million bbl per yr	Prod Marketed Gas Bcf per year	Dry Natural gas Bcf per year	Vented & Flared Bcf per year	gross %	Reinjected Bcf per year	Gross Prod'n Bcf per year	Crude oil & NGL thousand bpd	Mb	Natural Gas Bcf/d	Bcf		
1980	1,671.0	610	NA	250.0	334.0	-	NA	NA	1,479	540	0.4	159.73		
1981	1,389.0	507	NA	210.0	290.0	-	NA	NA	1,321	482	0.5	174		
1982	2,223.0	811	NA	250.0	503.0	-	NA	NA	2,397	875	0.7	238		
1983	2,448.0	894	NA	310.0	454.0	-	NA	NA	2,454	896	0.7	272		
1984	2,184.0	797	NA	476.0	230.0	-	NA	NA	2,043	746	0.9	316		
1985	2,260.0	825	NA	600.0	208.0	-	NA	NA	2,205	805	0.9	342		
1986	2,050.0	748	NA	536.0	175.0	-	NA	NA	2,054	750	0.9	329		
1987	2,318.0	846	NA	565.0	170.0	-	NA	NA	2,342	855	1.1	402		
1988	2,260.0	825	NA	706.0	141.0	-	NA	NA	2,349	858	1.2	436		
1989	2,837.0	1,036	NA	784.0	53.0	-	NA	NA	2,894	1,056	1.5	552		
1990	3,123.0	1,140	837	817.5	400.8	20.8%	640.0	1,926	3,270	1,194	2.4	873		
1991	3,362.0	1,227	992	909.0	388.0	19.0%	410.0	2,043	3,500	1,277	2.8	1,031		
1992	3,479.0	1,270	964	882.9	399.1	19.4%	692.2	2,055	3,523	1,286	3.0	1,088		
1993	3,595.0	1,312	1,044	956.0	304.8	14.4%	769.9	2,119	3,712	1,355	1.6	583		
1994	3,673.1	1,341	1,220	1,123.0	314.3	13.5%	801.7	2,336	3,730	1,361	2.5	926		
1995	3,703.2	1,352	1,349	1,246.6	409.7	15.3%	912.5	2,671	3,744	1,366	3.1	1,125		
1996	3,745.7	1,367	1,547	1,420.0	409.7	14.1%	1,045.3	2,910	3,759	1,372	3.6	1,320		
1997	3,734.2	1,363	1,787	1,659.8	388.5	13.3%	741.6	2,917	3,776	1,378	3.8	1,391		
1998	3,708.8	1,354	1,907	1,765.8	353.2	11.2%	882.9	3,143	3,855	1,407	4.3	1,571		
1999	3,632.2	1,326	2,193	2,041.2	370.8	10.2%	1,059.5	3,623	3,603	1,315	5.1	1,871		
2000	3,771.3	1,377	2,299	2,127.4	370.8	9.6%	1,200.7	3,871	3,850	1,405	5.4	1,984		
2001	3,803.7	1,388	2,521	2,330.8	469.7	11.6%	971.2	4,038	3,824	1,396	6.1	2,211		
2002	3,530.5	1,289	2,924	2,648.6	381.4	8.9%	932.7	4,273	3,617	1,320	7.2	2,629		
2003	3,837.8	1,401	3,140	2,860.5	427.3	9.4%	988.8	4,556	4,084	1,491	7.6	2,758		
2004	4,106.4	1,499	3,224	2,962.9	430.8	9.0%	1,112.4	4,768	4,216	1,539	8.8	3,206		
2005	4,240.3	1,548	3,818	3,655.1	423.8	7.4%	1,077.1	5,703	4,217	1,539	9.3	3,412		
2006	4,150.4	1,515	4,425	3,835.6	559.0	9.4%	941.5	5,926	4,291	1,566	10.2	3,718		
2007	4,035.6	1,473	4,592	3,951.7	554.3	9.0%	1,005.7	6,152	4,356	1,590	11.4	4,168		
2008	4,176.1	1,524	4,810	4,107.1	593.7	9.3%	968.1	6,372	4,415	1,611	11.9	4,352		
2009	4,173.2	1,523	6,206	4,986.4	560.6	7.5%	661.1	7,428	4,285	1,564	13.1	4,793		
2010	4,248.5	1,551	6,031	5,161.3	585.5	7.5%	1,157.3	7,774	4,421	1,614	13.9	5,082		
2011	4,219.4	1,540	6,078	5,360.9	588.0	7.4%	1,249.1	7,915	4,512	1,625	14.6	5,332		
2012	3,523.3	1,286	6,538	5,639.8	619.8	7.6%	1,020.6	8,169	4,850	1,391	15.1	5,563		
2013	3,197.9	1,167	6,538	5,696.3	582.7	7.2%	1,045.1	8,083	3,609	1,317	15.2	5,563		
2014	3,383.6	1,235	data na	6,162.3	547.4	6.3%	1,121.4	8,636	3,714	1,356	17.0	6,196		
2015	3,488.4	1,273	data na	6,526.2	512.1	5.6%	1,093.0	9,098	3,853	1,406	17.8	6,482		
2016	4,367.5	1,594	7,082.8	7,082.8	Updated June 2019 (dry gas, EIA stats to 2017)	NA	NA	4,586	1,674	19.2	7,020			
2017	4,697.6	1,715	7,576.8	7,576.8	Updated June 2019 (dry gas, EIA stats to 2017)	NA	NA	5,024	1,834	21.3	7,775			
2018	4,462.7	1,629						4,715	1,721	23.2	8,457			

Updated June 2019
Crude oil, condensate, & NGPL

Updated June 2019 Updated June 2019 Updated June 2019 Updated June 2019

BP Stat Rev Jun19

BP Stat Rev Jun19

1990-2011 totals	63,908	56,810	9,684	10%	20,221	94,517
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NIOC notes:

NIOC Oil & Gas Production

Reserves: www.en.nioc.ir / Publications / Fact Book:

NIOC Oil and Gas Exploration

Our Operations: Crude Oil



Central Intelligence Agency

Cell: I9

Comment: Rick Heede:

NIOC at a Glance Since 1951, National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) has been directing and making policies for exploration, drilling, production, research and development, refining, distribution and export of oil, gas, petroleum products. NIOC, with a vast amount of oil and gas resources, is one of the world's largest oil companies. At the present time, it is estimated that the company holds 137 billion barrels of liquid hydrocarbons and 29 trillion cubic meters of natural gas. www.en.nioc.ir

Cell: M9

Comment: Rick Heede:

World Bank, 2008b, page 436: "The National Iranian Oil Company is the only NOC operating in the upstream petroleum sector under the responsibility of the Ministry of Petroleum." 100 percent government owned. World Bank (2008b) A Citizen's Guide to National Oil Companies, Part B: Data Directory, World Bank, Washington, & Center for Energy Economics, Bureau of Economic Geology Jackson School of Geosciences University of Texas, Austin, 764 pp.

Cell: D11

Comment: Rick Heede:

On this worksheet we report extractive data for each company or state-owned enterprise. Three columns under crude oil and natural gas allow for data reported in one of three formats (e.g., thousand barrels per day, or million barrels per year, or million tonnes per year). Coal is normally reported in U.S. or metric tonnes per year. Note: the carbon content of the extracted resources is adjusted by a number of factors before emissions estimates are made in the worksheet 1 to the left. Most important is the subtraction of the fraction typically sequestered in petrochemicals and other non-combusted uses such as road oils, waxes, lubricants, greases, etc. See the comment for each extracted resource for detailed discussions of the combusted vs sequestered fractions.

Cell: D12

Comment: Rick Heede:

NIOC is 100% state-owned, and we assume that all Iranian oil and gas production is attributable to NIOC.

Cell: H12

Comment: Rick Heede:

Natural gas is typically reported as dry gas; natural gas liquids are reported under crude oil. Carbon dioxide is normally removed from the gas flow at the production site (see "Vented Carbon Dioxide"). "SCM/d" = standard cubic meters per day. "cf/d" = cubic feet per day.

Cell: F18

Comment: Rick Heede:

We assume that the production reported by Iranian E&P Company (see column L) represents total production in Iran, not the proportion attributable to the government as royalty production. Therefore we attribute 10 percent of Iranian production as royalty production by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (later British Petroleum); we do not, however, have data on the royalty percentage or details on the crude oil provided the host government. However, Iranian Exploration and Production Company is a different entity from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, though we do not have any details on the company, other than the production reports cited at right. We attribute 100 percent of the nationalized production, starting in May 1951, to the newly-established NIOC, until 1954 when the Iranian Oil Participants Ltd (IOP) agreement, in which a fifty-fifty split was negotiated. NIOC or energy historians may revise this allocation with new information on the production-sharing elements of the agreement; we have found no data on the proportion attributable to NIOC (the fifty-fifty is a profit-sharing agreement). The founding members of IOP included British Petroleum (40%), Gulf (8%), Royal Dutch Shell (14%), and Compagnie Franaise des Pétroles (later Total S.A., 6%). The four Aramco partners - Standard Oil of California (SoCal, later Chevron) - Standard Oil of New Jersey (later Exxon, then ExxonMobil) - Standard Oil Co. of New York (later Mobil, then ExxonMobil) - Texaco (later Chevron) - each held a 8% stake in the holding company. Wikipedia, viewed March 2013. NIOC took possession of IOP production in 1974 (see note at B66), and we allocate 10 percent of Iranian oil production to NIOC as of 1974.

Cell: M18

Comment: Rick Heede:

1 long ton = 1.016054 tonne; 1 tonne = 7.33 bbl.

Cell: L20

Comment: Rick Heede:

Iranian Oil Exploration and Producing Company & Iranian Oil Refining Company, Review of 1959, p. 14-15, shows annual crude oil production annually from 1928 to 1959, in million long tons per year.

Cell: B24

Comment: Rick Heede:

"In 1932 the government of Iran, led by Reza Khan Shah -- unilaterally cancelled its contracts with all foreign companies." "A year later, the Iranian government negotiated a new contract ... with the newly minted Anglo-Persian Oil Company." (Anglo-Iranian Oil Company as of 1935; the future British Petroleum, now BP.) Mahdavi, 2012, page 240. Mahdavi, Paasha (2012) "Oil, monarchy, revolution, and theocracy: a study on the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), in Victor et al, eds, Oil and Governance, pp. 234-279, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1034 pp. Also see Yergin, 1991, The Prize, pp. 269-271.

Cell: E43

Comment: Rick Heede:

"Iran withdrew from the final negotiations on "participation" on the grounds that it already "owned" the operating company following the 1951 nationalization." Stevens, 2012, page 181. Stevens, Paul (2012) "Saudi Aramco: the jewel in the crown," in Victor et al, eds, Oil and Governance, pp. 173-233, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1034 pp. Mossadeq, the new Prime Minister, succeeded in canceling Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's (AIOC, later BP) "prior oil concession and fully expropriated its assets. Thus, NIOC came to be nationalized, for the sake of creating revenue for the government and protecting Iran's oil from foreign development." Mahdavi, 2012, page 241. Mahdavi, Paasha (2012) "Oil, monarchy, revolution, and theocracy: a study on the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), in Victor et al, eds, Oil and Governance, pp. 234-279, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1034 pp. CMS thus attributes 67 percent (May-Dec 1951) of 1951 to NIOC, and 100 percent thereafter.

Cell: J43

Comment: Rick Heede:

See, for example, www.iranchamber.com/history/oil_nationalization/oil_nationalization.php

Cell: G46

Comment: Rick Heede:

While ownership over Iranian production is far less than crystal clear -- see cell note at B-66 -- CMS assumes 60 percent allocation to NIOC from 1954 to 1973, and 100 percent from 1974-2010. This may be revised if NIOC provides data on their equity production 1951-forward.

Cell: D50

Comment: Rick Heede:

U.S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook 1970, page 764, gross and marketed production 1968-1970.

Cell: D52

Comment: Rick Heede:

Energy Information Administration International Energy Annual 2003, Table G.1 World Production of Crude Oil, NGPL, and Other Liquids, 1980-2003. Also: Oil production data from EIA (2004) Annual Energy Review 2003, Table 11.5.

Cell: L52

Comment: Rick Heede:

Iranian Oil Operating Companies, Annual Review for years 1960 through 1972, crude oil production tables. No mention is made of natural gas production (albeit, CMS has partial copies of each year's report). Annual report courtesy of University of Exeter's Arab World Documentation Unit, www.ex.ac.uk/awdu

Cell: I63

Comment: Rick Heede:

U.S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook 1972, page 846, gross and marketed production 1970.

Cell: I64

Comment: Rick Heede:

U.S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook 1974, page 887, reports both gross and marketed production for 1972-1973.

Cell: B66

Comment: Rick Heede:

The proportion of Iranian oil production "owned" by NIOC, whether through concessions, royalties, shared productin contracts, and similar joint (or sole) ventures, is not clear from 1954 (the Shah was restored to power in 1953); the Majlis approved the creation of an international consortium in 1954 "to explore, produce, refine, and distribute Iranian oil." Consortium included members of the Seven Sisters (Gulf, Exxon, Texaco, Chevron, Shell, Mobil, and BP, plus CFP at 6 percent [now Total]). "The Consortium entered a fifty-fifty contract to split profits from the sale of oil with NIOC." "The nationalization process in 1951 actually allocated reserve rights to NIOC alone whereas the consortium was granted exploration and production rights but not full ownership." All quotes above from Mahdavi, 2012, pages 241-242. "Only in 1974 did NIOC gain monopoly control over exploration, production, and operations of Iranian oil fields." Mahdavi, page 242. Mahdavi, Paasha (2012) "Oil, monarchy, revolution, and theocracy: a study on the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), in Victor et al, eds, Oil and Governance, pp. 234-279, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1034 pp.

Cell: I66

Comment: Rick Heede:

U.S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook 1976, page 887, reports both gross and marketed production for 1974-1976.

Cell: L79

Comment: Rick Heede:

Oil & Gas Journal, various years.

Cell: M79

Comment: Rick Heede:

Oil & Gas Journal, various years.

Cell: M92

Comment: Rick Heede:

OGJ100 Sep2002 table shows a large discrepancy in gas production: 10,541 Bcf in 2000, 11,01 Bcf in 2001 (vs the data from EIA showing 2,130 and 2,330 BCF, respectively).

Cell: L101

Comment: Rick Heede:
OGJ100 6Sep2010 pg 69

Cell: M101

Comment: Rick Heede:
OGJ100 6Sep2010 pg 69

Cell: L103

Comment: Rick Heede:
Oil & Gas Journal OGJ100, Sep13 and Sep14.

Cell: L106

Comment: Rick Heede:
Oil & Gas Journal, 5Sep12016, OGJ100, National Iranian Oil Co. data for worldwide production of oil and gas, 2014 and 2015.

Cell: L108

Comment: Rick Heede:
Oil & Gas Journal, OGJ100, 3 September 2018, page 45. Shows oil and gas production for 2016 and 2017.

Cell: D116

Comment: Rick Heede:
NIOC Annual Report 2017. Scant production data.
"Iran's oil production, along with gas condensate, reached 4.6 million barrels per day in 2016, which represents an increase of 703,000 barrels per day or 18 percent of Iran's oil production compared to 2015.
"The National Iranian Oil Company, in its 5th Development Plan, aims to increase its daily oil production capacity to 4.7 million barrels, with a daily gas production capacity of 1.3 billion cubic meters, and a capacity to produce liquids and gas condensates of 1.1 million barrels per day.

Cell: M133

Comment: Rick Heede:
Tanaka, Koichiro (2007) "Upstream Development Strategy of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC)," Director JIME Center Institute of Energy Economics, Japan, in: The Changing Role of National Oil Companies in International Energy Markets, James Baker III Institute for Public Policy, Rice University, 1 March 2007.

Cell: B194

Comment: Rick Heede:
NIOC Oil & Gas Production (<http://en.nioc.ir/Portal/Home/Default.aspx?CategoryID=95949051-0d6f-4ca9-be99-45b894630ca5&TabNo=3>): Operations / Exploration & Production)
NIOC has successfully increased its production capacity of crude oil to 4.335 million barrels per day from March 2007 to March 2008, compared with 4.275 million barrels per day in the same period last year. This was achieved by implementation of development projects of offshore and onshore oilfields through buyback or its natural resources.
6.1. Production of crude oil and NGL was 4.093 million barrels per day from March 2007 to Mar08, of which 17.6 percent was from offshore oilfields and 82.4 percent from onshore.
6.2 Average production of natural gas from March 2007 to March 2008 was 505.8 million cubic meters per day, having increased by 9 percent compared with the last year, which was 464/2 million cubic meters. Additionally, the average production of gas condensates reached 409.9 thousand barrels per day, having increased 6.9 percent in comparison with last year, which was 383.4 thousand barrels.
6.3. 53 percent of hydrocarbons production from March 2007 to March 2008 was in the form of liquid hydrocarbon and 43.7 percent was in form of natural gas, which shows a 4.7 percent increase in gas proportion in production of hydrocarbons in comparison with the last year. Long-term trends in crude oil production reveal a cumulative crude oil production equal to 2.25 billion barrels over the 30 years before the Islamic Revolution. This value increased to 36.5 billion barrels over the 30 years after the Islamic Revolution. Furthermore, average daily crude oil production was near 2.394 million barrels, while it has been increased to 3.318 million barrels per day over the 30 years after the Islamic Revolution. Another key role that crude oil plays in the economy is export of 2.5 million barrels of crude oil per day, helping to economic development of the country.

Cell: B197

Comment: Rick Heede:
[www.en.nioc.ir / Publications / Fact Book](http://www.en.nioc.ir/Publications/FactBook):
Having 10% and 18% of the world's oil and gas reserves respectively, Iran was the Opec's second largest oil producer in the Iranian year (ending late March 2008). The country also enjoys an outstanding status in meeting the world's energy demands with a production capacity of over 4 million barrels of crude oil per day. It is expected that Iran will supply over 12% of the world's hydrocarbon productions by the next 20 years.
Possessing huge reserves of hydrocarbons, National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) is considered as one of the world's giant oil companies. For the time being the in place oil and gas of the company are estimated over 137 billion barrels of crude oil and 28 trillion cubic meters of gas. National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) managed to increase 2,840 million barrels of crude oil, 1,045 billion cubic meters of gas, and 898 million barrels of NGL and condensates to the country's in place reserves by developing its explorations of 5 oil and gas fields in the year ending late March 2008.

Cell: B200

Comment: Rick Heede:
NIOC Oil and Gas Exploration: Exploration operation is a basic and essential activity in National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC). In the Iranian year ending late March 2008, NIOC carried out the drilling operations of 7 wells and testing 6 exploratory wells, and started drilling 5 new exploratory wells using 6.64 drilling rigs. The overall expected + producible in place reserves was 2,841 million barrels of crude oil, 898 million barrels of NGL and condensates, and 1,045 billion cubic meters of dry gas. This amount was explored in the year ending late March 2008. A comparison of exploration with production of hydrocarbon from 21 March 2007 to 21 March 2008. The total amount of hydrocarbon production (oil, NGL, gas, and condensates) was 2,809.24 million barrels. The total amount of explored producible hydrocarbon (oil, NGL, gas, and condensates) was 5,553.3 million barrels

Cell: B203

Comment: Rick Heede:
Our Operations: Crude Oil
Long-term trends in crude oil production reveal a cumulative crude oil production equal to 2.25 billion barrels over the 30 years before the Islamic Revolution. This value increased to 36.5 billion barrels over the 30 years after the Islamic Revolution. Furthermore, average daily crude oil production was near 2.394 million barrels, while it has been increased to 3.318 million barrels per day over the 30 years after the Islamic Revolution.