### Oil & natural gas extraction data

**EP PetroEcuador**

https://www.eppetroecuador. ec

Quito

**Production / Extraction data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crude Oil &amp; NGL</th>
<th>Natural Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net production</td>
<td>Net production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousand bbl/d</td>
<td>Million bbl/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net production</td>
<td>Million TSP/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net production</td>
<td>Million cfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net production</td>
<td>Million cfd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Founded 1969**

successor to CEPE (Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana), formed in 1972

Shell and Texaco as concessionaires 1964-

**Rede transporte y almacenamiento EP PETROECUADOR**

**Producción Nacional de Derivados**

Cifras en miles de barriles


**Informes de Gastos - Rendición de Cuentas 2018, page 14.**

**Net production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crude Oil</th>
<th>Natural Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million bbl/yr</td>
<td>Billion ft³/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>117.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | na | na | 4,054 | na | na | 241

OilGasOxy_Shell.xls
### US Energy Information Administration, International Energy Statistics

**Updated June 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crude Oil, Condensate, &amp; NGPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prod Marketed Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bcf per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>206.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>220.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>213.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>239.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>260.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>283.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>295.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>176.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>304.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>281.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>287.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>301.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>324.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>348.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>367.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>395.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>400.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>391.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>379.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>376.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>398.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>415.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>395.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>413.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>530.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>534.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>537.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>513.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>506.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>487.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>487.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>500.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>504.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>528.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>558.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>545.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>551.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>534.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Automóviles** | **Domicile** | **Industrial** | **Naviero** | **Eléctrico** | **Petrolero** | **Aireo** | **Pesquero** | **Otros** | **OE4**
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|

Fuente: Estadísticas EP PETROECUADOR

EP Petroecuador (Empresa Estatal Petróleos del Ecuador; Empresa Pública Petroecuador; meaning: State Petroleum Company of Ecuador) is the national oil company of Ecuador. Ecuador who is a member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and, although it is the smallest member, the country produced 526,000 barrels of crude oil per day in 2012. The oil corporation is a significant part of the Ecuadorian economy. The petroleum industry has expanded to the production of refined commodities such as gasoline, liquefied petroleum, and jet fuel. The government of Ecuador is highly dependent on the revenues from the energy sector to support its budget and finance state projects. Petroecuador is a state-owned enterprise, founded on September 26, 1989. In its conception, Petroecuador began as a fiscal agent; however, in time, it came to manage and operate most of the country’s oil sector. It is the successor to Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana (CEPE) which was formed in 1972. In 1973 Ecuador granted Shell Oil drilling concessions. In 1964, Texaco was also invited. From 1977, Texaco became the majority owner (62.5%) until it transferred ownership back to the Ecuadorean state in 1992, maintaining a 37.5% ownership. The transfer of ownership was due to political policies within Ecuador limiting foreign ownership as well as the decision not to re-new the contracts. Petroecuador has been the sole owner and operator of the oil facilities since 1990. In 2000–2008, the company was responsible for 1,415 oil spills. Petroecuador has also failed to clean up sites that were its responsibility under the joint venture. Comparable national companies like Petróbras, Petro-Canada, Statoil and Qatar Petroleum have much higher environmental standards. Between the years 1964 and 1992 the Texaco Corporation and years later Petroecuador carried on intensive oil operations in the northeastern region of the Ecuadorean Amazon. These operations affected indigenous and non-indigenous local livelihoods in the area by impairing the ecological functions and biodiversity of thousands of acres of land. Today the effects of these operations have been investigated and through the dumping crude in open pits, burying oil extraction byproducts, and burning unwanted oil without proper treatment, cancer rates amongst indigenous and non-indigenous residence has increased dramatically with in a ten-year time period. As oil weathers, contamination occurs as aromatic compounds are released and invade surrounding aquifers.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petroecuador (viewed Feb2020.)