

Oil & natural gas extraction data

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Climate Mitigation Services
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Iraq National Oil Company, Iraq

www.oil.gov.iq

Baghdad

yellow column
indicates original
reported units

State-owned
enterprise

Production / Extraction data

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

Iraq National Oil Company formed in 1966



Year	Iraq NOC			%	Iraq		%	Iraq NOC		%
	EIA data	EIA data	60% of Iraq		gross gas prod'n	net gas prod'n		60% of Iraq		
	thousand bbl / d	million bbl / yr	million bbl / yr		Bcf/yr	Bcf/yr		(est. Bcf/yr)		
1950										
1951										
1952										
1953										
1954										
1955										
1956										
1957										
1958										
1959										
1960	970	354	35	10%	na	23		2.3	10%	
1961	1,010	369	37	10%	na	24		2.4	10%	
1962	1,010	369	37	10%	interpolated	20		2.0	10%	
1963	1,160	423	42	10%	interpolated	17		1.7	10%	
1964	1,260	460	46	10%	na	14		1.4	10%	
1965	1,320	482	48	10%	na	13		1.3	10%	
1966	1,390	507	304	60%	na	21		12.9	60%	
1967	1,230	449	269	60%	na	18		10.9	60%	
1968	1,500	548	329	60%	194	27		16.4	60%	
1969	1,520	555	333	60%	196	32		19.0	60%	
1970	1,550	566	339	60%	200	28		16.6	60%	
1971	1,690	617	370	60%	220	31		18.4	60%	
1972	1,470	537	322	60%	185	30		18.0	60%	
1973	2,020	737	442	60%	250	35		21.0	60%	
1974	1,970	719	431	60%	230	40		24.0	60%	
1975	2,260	825	495	60%	369	58		35.0	60%	
1976	2,420	883	530	60%	369	58		35.0	60%	
1977	2,350	858	515	60%	interpolated	59		35.6	60%	
1978	2,560	934	561	60%	interpolated	60		36.1	60%	
1979	3,480	1,270	762	60%	interpolated	61		36.7	60%	
1980	2,522	921	552	60%		62		37.2	60%	
1981	1,005	367	220	60%		23		13.8	60%	
1982	1,017	371	223	60%		24		14.4	60%	
1983	1,010	369	221	60%		18		10.8	60%	
1984	1,214	443	266	60%		20		12.0	60%	
1985	1,443	527	316	60%		23		13.8	60%	
1986	1,700	621	372	60%		45		27.0	60%	
1987	2,089	762	457	60%		132		79.4	60%	
1988	2,705	987	592	60%		202		121.4	60%	
1989	2,951	1,077	646	60%	dry natural gas	215		129.3	60%	
1990	2,070	756	453	60%	prod. marketed gas	148		88.8	60%	
1991	305	111	67	60%		41		24.6	60%	
1992	425	155	93	60%		106		63.8	60%	
1993	527	192	115	60%		95		57.2	60%	
1994	573	209	125	60%		119		71.2	60%	
1995	585	214	128	60%		119		71.2	60%	
1996	599	219	131	60%		121		72.7	60%	
1997	1,175	429	257	60%		117		69.9	60%	
1998	2,165	790	474	60%		148		89.0	60%	
1999	2,523	921	553	60%		121		72.7	60%	
2000	2,586	944	566	60%		120		72.0	60%	
2001	2,410	880	528	60%		106		63.6	60%	
2002	2,043	746	447	60%		92		55.1	60%	
2003	1,321	482	289	60%		46		27.5	60%	
2004	2,026	740	444	60%		69		41.3	60%	
2005	1,893	691	414	60%		94		56.2	60%	
2006	2,014	735	441	60%		106		63.6	60%	
2007	2,100	766	460	60%		219		131.6	60%	
2008	2,389	872	523	60%		278		166.9	60%	
2009	2,403	877	526	60%		305		182.8	60%	
2010	2,412	880	528	60%		300		180.1	60%	
Total	na	31,513	17,680		na			2,527		

OGJ100		OGJ100	
Million bbl / yr	Bcf/yr	Million bbl / yr	Bcf/yr
792			
984			
1,051	202		
744	141		
103	22		
155	58		
164	68		
201	88		
219	121		
210	123		
419	152		
770	231		
922	269		
940	243		
860	243		
741	70		
465	50		
731	67		
661	66		
699	62		
759	59		
885	241		
876	248		
861	280		

Energy Intel
Bcf/yr
130
117

Cell: I9**Comment:** Rick Heede:

The Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) was founded in 1966 by the Iraqi government. It was empowered to operate all aspects of the oil industry in Iraq except for refining which was already being run by the Oil Refineries Administration (1952) and local distribution which was also already under government control. In 1961 Iraq passed Public Law 80 whereby Iraq expropriated 95% of the Iraq Petroleum Company's concessions, and went on to announce the intent to form the INOC in 1964. In 1967 Iraq and the Soviet Union signed the Iraq-Soviet Protocol which committed the Soviet Union to give technical and financial aid to the company. In 1967 and 1968 the company's purview was expanded to include areas expropriated from the Iraq Petroleum Company. Unlike the National Iranian Oil Company, the INOC was forbidden from entering into partnerships or granting concessions to foreign oil companies. Though there was discussion of allowing the French Compagnie Française de Pétroles, partners in IPC from whom the North Rumaila Field had been appropriated, to enter into a contract to develop the field, ultimately, with the help of the Soviet Union, the INOC opened the field on 7 April 1972. In 1972 nationalization was complete. In its first years of sole control INOC managers succeeded in raising production in Iraq from 1.4 million barrels per day (220,000 m³/d) to over 3 million barrels per day (480,000 m³/d) in 1980. But the outbreak of war with Iran that year severely hit capacity. In April 1987, under newly appointed oil minister Issam Chalabi, Decree 267 merged the INOC with the oil ministry, which became the direct operator in the industry as well as its regulator. At an operational level, the single national-level company was broken into a series of regional companies, the largest among them being North Oil Company, based in Kirkuk, and South Oil Company, based in Basra. wikipedia.

The following dateline is from: Thompson, Eric V. (undated) A Brief History Of Major Oil Companies In The Gulf Region, Petroleum Archives Project, Arabian Peninsula & Gulf Studies Program, University of Virginia, www.virginia.edu/igpr/APAG/apagoilhistory.html Iraq Petroleum Company:

1912: Turkish Petroleum Company founded with 50% ownership by Turkish National Bank, 25% Deutsche Bank, 25% Royal Dutch/Shell

1914: Turkish Petroleum Company reorganized, with Anglo-Persian holding 50%, Deutsche Bank and Shell each holding 25%

1914: Ottoman Grand Vizier promises Mesopotamian concession to Turkish Petroleum Company, but final concession agreement is not signed

1922: CFP joins Turkish Petroleum Company

1925: Turkish Petroleum Company gains oil concession in Iraq

1928: Gulf joins Turkish Petroleum Company

1928: Royal Dutch/Shell, Anglo-Persian, CFP, Exxon, Mobil, Atlantic Richfield, Gulf Oil Corporation, Standard Oil of Indiana [Amoco], and Participations and Explorations Corp., establish a joint venture called the Near East Development Company; The Near East Development Company signs "Red Lines Agreement" binding participating companies to cooperate with Turkish Petroleum Company in any ventures in Turkey, the Levant, Iraq and Arabian Peninsula (Atlantic, Gulf, and Standard eventually sell their shares to other participants)

1929: Turkish Petroleum changes name to Iraq Petroleum Company

1932: Mosul Petroleum Company formed to hold northern portion of IPC's Iraq concession

1938: Basrah Petroleum Company formed to hold southern portion of IPC's Iraq concession

1939: IPC establishes Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company Ltd. (ADPC) to hold Abu Dhabi concession

1939: British government seizes IPC shares held by CFP

1966: Iraq revokes portions of IPC concession and nationalizes these concessions

1972: Iraq nationalizes remaining IPC concessions

1973: Iraq nationalizes assets of foreign assets in Basrah Petroleum Company

Cell: M9**Comment:** Rick Heede:

World Bank, 2008b, has no data on Iraq NOC. Presumably 100 percent state-owned through the Iraq Ministry of Petroleum.

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:

Total net worldwide crude oil plus natural gas liquids produced by each company or state-owned enterprise. Where data is available, we list net production. Crude production includes natural gas liquids (NGL) unless noted.

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: F24**Comment:** Rick Heede:

We have no information on INOC's equity production or details of production sharing agreements with international operators. Until detailed information becomes available we assume that INOC's equity share of Iraqi production is 60% per year for 1966-2010. This may under-estimate INOC's share in some years and over-estimate INOC's share in other years, and is subject to revision.

The Oil & Gas Journal estimates for 1987-2001 appear to reflect total Iraqi production, not INOC's, and we do not use the O&GJ data (reproduced in column L). We attribute 10 percent of Iraq oil production prior to INOC's formation in 1966.

Cell: J24**Comment:** Rick Heede:

We have no information on INOC's equity production or details of production sharing agreements with international operators. Until detailed information becomes available we assume that 60% of Iraqi oil production is INOC's equity share for 1966-2010.

The Oil & Gas Journal estimates for 1987-2001 appear to reflect total Iraqi production, not INOC's, and we do not use the O&GJ data (reproduced in column L).

Cell: D26**Comment:** Rick Heede:

Data for 1960 through 1999 and 2002-2003 from EIA (2004) Annual Energy Review 2003, Table 11.5: World Crude Oil Production 1960-2003. INOC production is assumed to account for 100 percent of Iraq's production.

Cell: I26**Comment:** Rick Heede:

U.S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook 1964, page 348, marketed production 1960-1964.

Cell: I30**Comment:** Rick Heede:

U.S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook 1968, page 750, marketed production 1964-1967. Gross production not shown.

Cell: I34

IraqNOC

Comment: Rick Heede:

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

Cell: I37

Comment: Rick Heede:

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

Cell: I38

Comment: Rick Heede:

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

Cell: I40

Comment: Rick Heede:

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

Cell: L51

Comment: Rick Heede:

Oil & Gas Journal OGJ100 production data for Iraq NOC, 1987-2010. Unless 100 percent of Iraq's oil production is owned by INOC -- which we do not have information to confirm -- we do not use the OGJ100 data in the INOC attribution (see column F).

Cell: B53

Comment: Rick Heede:

Myers Jaffe, Amy (2007) Case Study on Iraq's Oil Industry, Wallace S. Wilson Fellow for Energy Studies, Rice University, in The Changing Role of National Oil Companies in International Energy Markets, James Baker III Institute for Public Policy, Rice University, 1-2 March 2007. To quote:

Restructuring Iraq's Oil Sector

- The dissolution of the Iraq National Oil Company in 1987 led to 15 state-owned oil companies directly under the Ministry of Oil.
- New Iraqi Oil Law
 - INOC revived as an independent holding company but new Iraqi oil companies can be created
 - Creation of High Federal Oil and Gas Council
 - Provincial Authorities will have own committees, oil minister
 - Current and future oil revenues to be collected by Federal government and redistributed back to regions based on population.

Cell: M53

Comment: Rick Heede:

Oil & Gas Journal OGJ100 natural gas production data for Iraq NOC, 1987-2010. The OGJ100 data exceeds EIA estimates for total natural gas production for several years and appears unreliable. We instead estimate INOC's gas production in column F.

Cell: D66

Comment: Rick Heede:

INOC production for 2000 and 2001 from EI (2002) Top 100, p. 160. Estimates only. EI's estimates only differ slightly from EIA's estimates.

Cell: N66

Comment: Rick Heede:

Gas production data 2000 & 2001 also from EI Top 100.

Cell: B69

Comment: Rick Heede:

Iraq was invaded and subsequently occupied by the U.S. military in March, 2003.

Cell: L74

Comment: Rick Heede:

OGJ100 2010 pg 69; updated 2008 value

Cell: J75

Comment: Rick Heede:

OGJ100 2010 pg 69

Cell: L75

Comment: Rick Heede:

OGJ 3 Oct 2011 pg 49

Cell: M75

Comment: Rick Heede:

OGJ100 2010 pg 69

Cell: D175

Comment: Rick Heede:

Myers Jaffe, Amy (2007) Case Study on Iraq's Oil Industry, Wallace S. Wilson Fellow for Energy Studies, Rice University, in The Changing Role of National Oil Companies in International Energy Markets, James Baker III Institute for Public Policy, Rice University, 1-2 March 2007.