## Production / Extraction data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crude Oil &amp; NGL</th>
<th>Natural Gas</th>
<th>Background data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net production</td>
<td>Net production</td>
<td>Net production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thousand tonnes</td>
<td>Million bbl/yr</td>
<td>Million tonnes/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,785</td>
<td>1,935</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:
- Yellow column indicates original reported units.
- 73% SOE

### Background data:
- 1 cubic meter = 35.314667 cf
- 1 tonne = 7.33 bbl

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**Polish Oil & Gas Company Annual Report 2010, page 34.**
The PGNiG Group is the leader of the Polish natural gas market, with approximately 32 thousand employees. Apart from Poland, where the PGNiG Group is one of the largest employers, we operate in various countries on many continents, including: Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uganda, the Czech Republic, Austria, Germany, Belarus, Ukraine and Hungary.

PGNiG SA is the largest Polish oil and gas exploration and production company. It is a leader in natural gas segments in Poland that are trade, distribution, oil and gas exploration and production as well as gas storage and processing.

The Polish Oil & Gas Company holds interests in Norway, Denmark, Libya, Egypt, and Pakistan.
Wikipedia states that PGNiG was established in 1976.

PGNiG, whose stock was floated on September 23rd 2005, is one of the largest Polish companies listed on the Warsaw market. In July 2010 the Company’s free float increased from 15% to 27%.

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.

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.

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.
Net production typically excludes a number of diverted gas streams. Quantities and fractions vary; ExxonMobil’s exclusions are probably typical of the industry: “Net production available for sale quantities are the volumes withdrawn from ... natural gas reserves, excluding royalties and volumes due to others when produced, and excluding gas purchased from others, gas consumed in producing operations, field processing plant losses, volumes used for gas lift, gas injections and cycling operations, quantities flared, and volume shrinkage due to the removal of condensate or natural gas liquids production.”

Inasmuch as the PGNiG datum for 2010 is a fraction of the oil production reported in Oil & Gas Journal, the OGI must be viewed as potentially erroneous and may be revised if company can provide accurate production data for 1976-2009.

The PGNiG datum for 2010 is in good agreement with the oil production reported in Oil & Gas Journal,