# DOWNLOAD PDF NATIONAL OIL COMPANIES

## Chapter 1 : National Oil Corporation of Kenya â€“ National Oil Corporation of Kenya

*A national oil company (NOC) is an oil and gas company fully or in the majority owned by a national government. According to the World Bank, NOCs accounted for 75% global oil production and controlled 90% of proven oil reserves in*

Libya granted multiple concessions to Esso , Mobil , Texas Gulf, and others, resulting in major oil discoveries by He eventually elaborated a new theory of the state in which all productive units and workplaces were to be directly governed by popular congresses. As part of his vision, the National Oil Corporation was established on 12 November In July , further legislation made NOC responsible for marketing all domestic oil products. Nationalization and the Arab oil embargo[ edit ] The price of oil during the embargo. In the s Libya initiated a socialist style nationalization program under which the government either nationalized oil companies or became a participant in their concessions, production and transportation facilities. After commencement of the Arab-Israeli War , Saudi Arabia, Libya, and other Arab states proclaimed an embargo on oil exports to countries who supported Israel, primarily the United States. NOC compensated for this weakness by arranging barter deals with France and Argentina. During , agreements reached with Exxon, Mobil, Elf Aquitaine and Agip provided production-sharing on an basis onshore, offshore. Eventually, all the foreign companies excluding BP agreed to partial nationalization, providing Libya with a substantial oil surplus. However, declining world oil prices resulted in NOC selling back its production shares. On 10 March , the U. Exxon and Mobil left their Libyan operations by January In March , controls were expanded to prohibit exports to the Ras al-Enf petrochemical complex. The agreements included expenditure guarantees by the Libyan government, an important departure from earlier regulations, designed to help offset sanctions. The sanctions, imposed on 31 March , initially banned sales of equipment for refining and transporting oil, but excluded oil production equipment. Under these condition, NOC Chairman Abdallah al-Badri emphasized reducing new projects and upgrading domestic facilities. Republic of Korea and Lasmo. Foreign operators were encouraged to produce exclusively for export, limited to national oil companies with pre-sanctions equity in Libya. This policy was an attempt to contain the amount of crude offered on the spot market through third-party traders, and increase downstream investment. The US welcomed the move, but said it would maintain economic sanctions until it saw evidence of compliance. Lash announced that Libya had sent its first shipment of crude oil to the US since resumption of ties between the two countries. In May , the U. Likewise, companies have tried using enhanced oil recovery EOR techniques to increase production at maturing fields. On 30 January , Libya held its first round of oil and natural gas exploration leases since the US ended sanctions: Winners of Libyan exploration area are determined based on how high a share of production a company is willing to offer NOC. Whichever company offers NOC the greatest share of profits is likely to win. Libya has substantial potential for exploration with an average of 16 wells per 10,km, whereas similar countries usually average 50 the world average is These include the Murzuq, Kufra and Cyrenaica Platform regions, as well as the deeper Palaeozoic plays in the semi-mature Ghadames and mature Sirte basins. In the Murzuq Basin, shows in oilwells in the early s, followed by discoveries of giant fields like Elephant in , opened a vast, formerly condemned, marginal province. In November , the group chairman, Mustafa Sanalla, announced the group is seeking to boost output to , barrels a day by the end of and about 1. NOC has a network of onshore oil, gas and product pipelines, crude oil export facilities and a gas pipeline. From Sicily, it flows to the Italian mainland, and then to the rest of Europe. Previously, natural gas exports were limited to LNG. Foreign direct investment into the oil sector is likely, which is attractive due to its low cost of oil recovery, high oil quality, and proximity to European markets. Industry experts believe the discovery to be one of the biggest made in Libya for several years. Elephant began production in February ConocoPhillips operates the Waha fields with a These are simple hydroskimming refineries, but their products meet market specifications due to high quality crude. NOC is also expected to re-tender an engineering, procurement and construction contract for upgrading the Zawia refinery.

## Chapter 2 : National Oil Corporation - Wikipedia

*The National Oil Corporation (NOC; Arabic: Ø§Ù„Ù…Ø¤Ø³Ø³Ø© Ø§Ù„Ù̂Ø·Ù†ÙŠØ© Ù„Ù„Ù†Ù•Ø· â€Ž) is the national oil company of blog.quintoapp.com dominates Libya's oil industry, along with a number of smaller subsidiaries, which combined account for around 70% the country's oil output.*

National Oil Corporation of Kenya About National Oil The National Oil Corporation of Kenya is a fully integrated State Corporation involved in all aspects of the petroleum supply chain covering the upstream oil and gas exploration, midstream petroleum infrastructure development and downstream marketing of petroleum products. In the upstream, National Oil facilitates and directly participates in oil and gas exploration activities in Kenya. National Oil is among the few African national oil companies directly involved in the search for oil and gas. In the midstream development of petroleum infrastructure, National Oil identified and is working on three key projects including the development of an offshore floating jetty technically known as a Single Buoy Mooring SBM , the establishment of Strategic Petroleum Reserves SPR and the crafting of a Petroleum Development Master Plan for Kenya. With the ongoing petroleum infrastructure projects, National Oil aims to position the Kenyan coast an important petroleum trading hub in the same league as Fujairah, Amsterdam and Rotterdam as well as prepare for the anticipated oil and gas production from Kenya and the East African region following recent discoveries. National Oil has an active downstream business segment with a growing retail network of over 99 service stations spread throughout the country. The Corporation also serves a cross-section of resellers, industrial and government businesses from its modern Nairobi National Terminal. In addition to its fuels business, National Oil has developed and deployed a number of innovative products and services including its SupaGas brand of Liquefied Petroleum Gas LPG , the Supa range of motor and industrial lubricants, an advanced electronic fuel management system named SupaCard and a vibrant alternative business unit that deals with non-fuel businesses. Our History National Oil was incorporated in April with a mandate to participate in all aspects of the petroleum industry. The Corporation is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya through a joint ownership by the Ministry of Petroleum and Mining and the National Treasury. National Oil became operational in and its initial operations were limited to exploration activities delegated from the then Ministry of Energy. In , National Oil went downstream and actively started participating in the importation and sale of petroleum products including crude oil, white fuels, lubricants and LPG. Our Vision A fully integrated world class oil and gas company. Our Purpose Providing security of supply of petroleum in the country. Living our values, growing a sustainable, responsible and profitable company that contributes to national development. Exploring, developing and producing oil and gas resources for the benefit of the Kenyan people. Our Strategic Intent To be a premier oil and gas company, excelling in downstream, enhancing midstream and developing a vibrant upstream sector. Our Values We thrive by providing customers with excellent service We take pride in win-win partnerships 2. Integrity Integrity is at the core of our business. We keep our word. We prudently manage our resources and deliver a fair return to our shareholders We conduct our operations in an environmentally and socially responsible manner We uphold best practices of good corporate governance 5. Our People Our employees are our most valuable resource We have the skills and expertise to deliver our vision We continuously improve our capacity to deliver excellence We create an environment of mutual respect, open communication, shared values, teamwork, recognition and equitable rewards National Oil Latest News.

## Chapter 3 : Reforming National Oil Companies: Nine Recommendations | Natural Resource Governance In

*Profile of National Oil Companies, covering major activies, news, key executives and more.*

SNH Cameroon The nine recommendations for companies and the authorities who oversee themâ€" described in detail in the reportâ€"are: Core features Defining and financing a commercial mandate 1. Carefully define commercial and non-commercial roles. Limit non-commercial activities where sophisticated or expensive commercial activities heighten the risk and cost of conflicts of interest. Define a clear commercial strategy, and adhere to it. Clearly define what the NOC will not do, and enforce consistently. Limit regulatory role at stage where NOC aspires to true competitiveness. Develop a workable revenue retention model. NOC needs access to sufficient revenue flows to cover costs, but where NOC has too much control over state finances, it risks becoming a parallel state. Other things equal, the higher the share of overall public revenues passing through the NOC, the lower the justification for it to have autonomy over revenue flows. Procure external financing by listing some NOC shares on public stock exchanges or issuing external debt where appropriate. Take advantage of capital-raising and corporate governance impacts of markets. Limiting political interference in technical decisions 4. Define clear structures and roles for state shareholders. Limit the number of government shareholders to promote coherent management. Empower professional, independent boards. Make appointments according to well-defined, meritocratic processes. Emphasize technical expertise rather than political patronage. Invest in NOC staff integrity and capacity. Adopt strong employee accountability provisions. Promote training and merit-based promotion. Restrict conflict of interest. Encourage learning orientation throughout company. Ensuring transparency and oversight 7. Maximize public reporting of key data. Disclose revenues, costs, revenue flow between NOC and the state, production, plans, results of oil trading and quasi-fiscal activities. Secure independent financial audits, and publish them. Commission audits by skilled independent professionals, and make results available to citizens. Choose an effective level of legislative oversight. Ensure responsibility of NOC and its officials to answer to the legislature without unduly constraining decision-making.

## Chapter 4 : About Us â€“ National Oil Corporation of Kenya

*The (Inter) National Oil Company - recipe for success (pdf) Download KB F or many emerging economies heavily dependent on oil revenue, the dramatic fall in prices has unleashed a chain reaction with far-reaching consequences on government budgets, sovereign investment, economic development incentives, and critically on subsidy support and.*

May 29, How is crude oil found and produced? Geologists preparing a hole for the explosive charges used in seismic exploration Source: Stock photography copyrighted Geologists often use seismic surveys on land and in the ocean to find the right places to drill wells. Seismic surveys on land use echoes from a vibration source at the surface of the earth, usually a vibrating pad under a special type of truck. Geologists can also use small amounts of explosives as a vibration source. Seismic surveys conducted in the ocean rely on blasts of sound that create sonic waves to explore the geology beneath the ocean floor. Schematic of different types of oil and natural gas wells Source: Wyoming State Geological Survey public domain Schematic of the basic types of oil and natural gas deposits Source: If enough oil is found to make it financially worthwhile to pursue, development wells are drilled. The type of well that is drilled depends on the location, geology, and oil resource. Advances in drilling and production technologies have increased U. Now, many directional or horizontal wells can be drilled from one location, or well pad, to access greater areas of oil- and natural gas-bearing rock. The type of geologic formation where the oil is located determines the technologies used to start the flow of oil and natural gas from the reservoir or resource-bearing rock into the wells. Hydraulic fracturing is used to access the oil and natural gas contained in tiny pores of rock formations composed of shale, sandstone, and carbonate limestone. Hydraulic fracturing breaks up the rock in the formations and creates pathways that allow oil and natural gas to escape from the rock layers. Hydraulic fracturing involves forcing water, chemicals, and sand or other proppants materials used to keep the pathways open under high pressure into the wells. Steam, water, or carbon dioxide $CO_2$ can also be injected into a rock layer to help oil flow more easily into production wells. After the oil has been collected from wells in a production field, pipelines, barges, trains, or trucks transport the oil to refineries or to ports for shipment on oil tankers to other countries. Conventional and unconventional production Production of crude oil and natural gas is sometimes called conventional production or unconventional production. Conventional production generally means that crude oil and natural gas flow to and up a well under the natural pressure of the earth. Unconventional production requires techniques and technologies to increase or enable oil and natural gas production beyond what might occur using conventional production techniques. In the United States, most of the new oil and natural gas production activities on land use unconventional production technologies. Tight oil production The U. Tight oil is produced from low-permeability sandstones, carbonates for example, limestone , and shale formations. Energy Information Administration EIA uses the term tight oil to refer to all resources, reserves, and production associated with low-permeability formations that produce oil, including shale formations.

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## Chapter 5 : National Oil Company | IHS Markit

*National Oil Corporation, along with its subsidiaries, is engaged in the exploration, development, and production of oil and gas in Libya. The company is engaged in refining, processing, and.*

It is therefore obvious that oil and gas companies play a significant role in the Nigerian economy. Nigeria is the biggest exporter of oil and gas in Africa. According to the USA Energy Information Administration, the oil reserves of Nigeria is somewhere between 17 and 22 billion barrels; some other sources claim this figure could actually be up to 35 billion. Nonetheless, coastal regions of the country also provide a significant amount of gas and oil. Nigeria currently has over oil fields and over active wells. On the question of the natural gas reserves, Nigeria can provide 5, square kilometers to the world; the biggest natural gas initiative in the country is provided by the Nigerian Liquefied Gas Company. Oil and gas companies in Nigeria Nigeria is the biggest producer of oil and gas in Africa, and a home for a lot of international oil companies. Interestingly, the top international companies in the petroleum industry of the world also work with Nigeria. So which players in the Nigerian petroleum market are worthy of making the top list of Petroleum companies in Nigeria? Check them out below: Top ten oil and gas companies in Nigeria! Benefits of crude oil in Nigeria The beginning of the relationship between Addax Petroleum and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation started in The company is a part of the Chinese Sinopec Group; their major production power is concentrated in the Middle East and Africa. The company works with over wells in Nigeria. Its net worth is estimated at more than 17 million pounds. Nexen Inc Nexen Inc is one of the most prominent companies in the list of oil and gas companies in Nigeria. Their main asset in Africa are offshore projects in Nigeria, which started in They are also into deep water exploration in Nigeria. Their current financial interest of this oil giant is located in onshore assets in Atala and Oza. Its net worth is estimated at more than 67 million pounds. Total It is a multinational oil and gas company which also has great interest in working with Nigeria; they have had working relations with Nigeria for over fifty years. It currently has a wide distribution network of over oil stations. The company is also involved in power generation and chemical production in Nigeria. Its net worth is estimated at more than billion dollars. Petrobras Petrobras is one of the best oil and gas companies in Brazil; a lot of Nigerians like this company and dream of joining its international team. Its main focus is on oil, gas and alternative energy sources. Shell Shell is a globally known company and a top player in the oil industry! It has been working with Nigeria for over 60 years and continues to develop new ways of cooperating with the NNPC. A lot of Nigerians also dream of working with Shell. Statoil This is the biggest Norwegian oil company in the world! It has been working with Nigeria since the early s. It is responsible for the Agbani exploration project in Nigeria. Chevron The headquarters of this oil company is stationed in the USA. The main fields of interest for the company are oil, gas and alternative energy sources. Exxon Mobil Exxon Mobil is the top oil company in the world; its operations are related to various sources of oil, gas and alternative energy. Conclusion If you visit the websites of all the oil and gas companies in Nigeria mentioned above, you will be able to get complete information about their operations in the country!

## Chapter 6 : The Worldâ€™s Biggest State Owned Oil Companies | Investopedia

*Today national oil companies (NOCs) control approximately 90 percent of the world's oil reserves and 75 percent of production (similar numbers apply to gas), as well as many of the major oil and gas infrastructure systems.*

While the company would remain primarily government owned, stocks purchased by institutions and individuals would help it raise needed revenue. In order to attract those investors and give them confidence, the oil company needed to develop a new strategic vision and roadmap for growth. Its leadership team wanted to follow the example of industry giants by increasing crude oil production and refining capabilities and then launching a profitable chemical business that was tightly integrated with their core operations. To achieve those goals, they knew they needed objective knowledge of evolving market conditions and expert advice about how to capitalize on current and future opportunities. In , this national oil company reached out to multiple firms in search of expert analysis and comprehensive information content spanning the entire petrochemical industry value chain from below the wellhead to retail stores. Company managers set aggressive production goals and made major investments â€” equivalent to millions of US dollars â€” in their refining operations. In their part of the world, they produce heavy crude oil so the company had to expand its refining capabilities to produce marketable products such as gasolines and distillates. Over the next few years, the national oil company upgraded two of its biggest refineries and positioned itself to launch a new chemical business. Like Shell, Exxon, BP and other multinational industry titans, this oil company could reap additional value from a complementary new line of business. The question now was which markets they should target and which chemicals to produce. Company managers initially asked one Chemical Consulting team to develop a screening study with a high-level assessment of market opportunities. A year later, in , the company kicked off the next phase of the project by requesting additional information. Another team of Chemical Consulting experts conducted more detailed commercial analysis and feasibility studies on the top-rated opportunities as well as providing specific, updated recommendations. As a result, the company avoided sinking billions of dollars into the pursuit of markets that no longer favor them and is now focusing on dynamic new market opportunities. Anonymous Manage Resources and Risks One key recommendation from Chemical Consulting focused on the idea of establishing a partnership with either a trading company or another chemical firm. To launch a new chemical business would require the national oil company to address a whole series of high-stakes challenges â€” financial, technological, commercial and more. Specialized technologies would have to be licensed. Distribution channels would need to be developed. By teaming with a major global player, this national oil company could tap into additional resources, shorten its organizational learning curve and distribute the substantial costs and risks inherent in this venture. A partner or partners could be invaluable in helping the national oil company reach international markets. Together, they would advise the company on which prospective partners might be the best match, what steps would be needed to reach an agreement, and any issues that might need to be resolved. A Game Changer Over the next two years , the national oil company team continued working with IHS Markit to lay the groundwork for their chemical business launch and update the commercial opportunities analysis. By , however, it was clear that a seismic shift in global energy markets would have a major impact on their plans. The emergence of United States shale gas as viable new feedstock was revolutionizing the competitive landscape. Past assumptions about the costs of producing certain chemicals in the US versus developing countries were suddenly turned upside down. Now it seemed that it would be difficult for this national oil company to compete profitably, while relying on conventional heavy crude oil feedstock, with US chemical manufacturers who could force prices down on chemicals derived from shale gas. For example, while the US shale boom is forcing down prices on chemicals such as ethylene, it may be opening up greater opportunities to develop new biofuel-based chemicals such as bioethylene, based especially on demand from consumer companies. Poised for Success Today, this national oil company is ready to move ahead with plans to launch a chemical manufacturing business that will complement its successful oil production and refining operations.

## Chapter 7 : National Oil Companies | International Energy Forum

*The fall in oil prices since mid has profoundly changed the prospects for national oil companies (NOCs). If, as seems likely, prices remain low for a number of years, investors will be far more cautious, international oil companies will see reduced cash flows, and many exploration projects will be put on hold or cancelled.*

## Chapter 8 : National Oil Companies in the Third Petroleum Era | Accenture

*Since national oil companies generally hold exclusive rights to exploration and development of petroleum resources within the home country, they also can decide on the degree to which they require participation by private companies in.*

## Chapter 9 : National Oilwell Varco

*Every day, the oil and gas industry's best minds put more than years of experience to help our customers achieve lasting success. We have the people, capabilities, and vision to serve the needs of a challenging and evolving industry â€" one the world can't live without.*