





TEHRAN SUMMIT

THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW IRAN PETROLEUM CONTRACTS

28-29 November 2015 - Tehran

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A Group of Experts; A Chain of Value





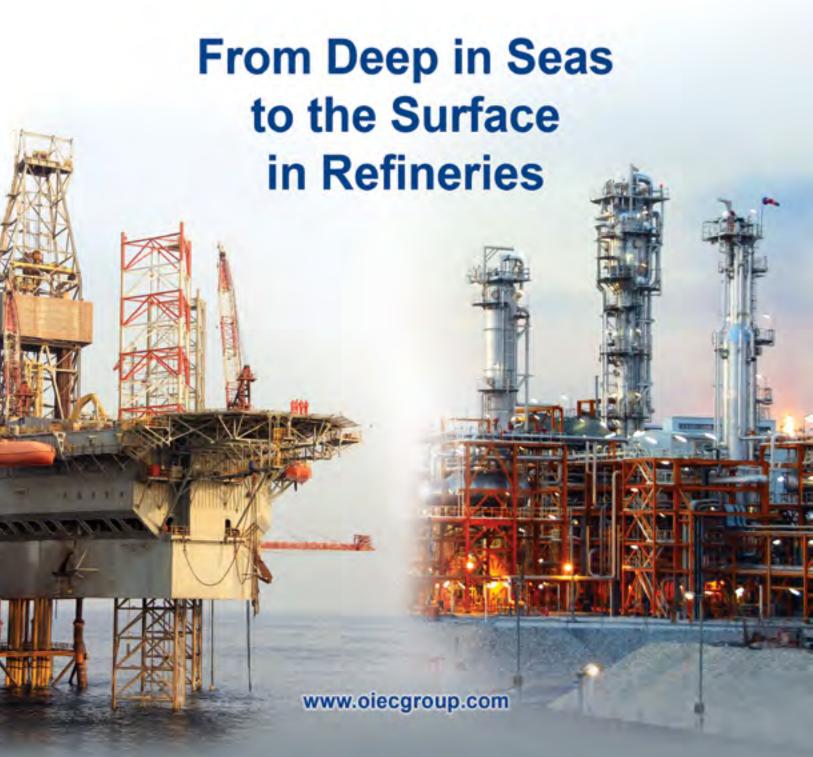




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Persian Section	



Ministerial Order

To: Seyyed Mehdi Hosseini,

Development and deepening of international relations and establishment of constructive political and economic interactions is one of the major objectives of the "Government of Prudence & Hope". Given Iran's huge share of the global oil and gas reserves, the oil and gas sector may play a pivotal role in the development of the nation. Development of oil and gas fields and enhancement of production capacity is an important topic for experts debates and discussion which will be useful to achieve national consensus and will be influencial in expansion of international relationships and creating economic co-operation in the international competitive markets.

Review and evaluation of buy-back contracts as the currently prevailing model contract of the country and its ups and downs during the past twenty years and particularly recent years with the purpose of restructuring the model taken into account better preservation of national interest and maintenance of national sovereignty over natural resources and employment of accumulated wealth of experiences of oil and gas industry and absorbing the required capital and the most advanced technology is a necessity for the oil and gas sector. Restructuring shall be undertaken considering the changes and evolutions in the regional and international markets, competition and the standards of constructive cooperation between producers and consumers.

Therefore, according to statutory responsibilities of Ministry of Petrolium, you along with Mr. Seyed Mehdi Mir-Moezi, Dr. Seyed Mostafa Zeynedin, Mr. Ali Kardor, Dr. Ali Emadi, Dr. Hasan Shokrollahzadeh Behbahani, Mr. Nosratollah Espiari, Dr. Gholamreza Manouchehri and Mr. Mostafa Salari are mandated to manage review of current structure of buyback contracts receiving the comments and opinions of national, domestic and international oil companies and submit your proposal compliant with General Policies mandated by the Supreme Leader, Petrolium Act and other upstream authoritative documents and taking into account the position of Iran in provision and transfer of energy in the region and the world, needs of the country in the area of exploration, development and production, employment of recovery improvement and enhancement methods. It is emphasized that the employed frameworks in the oil and gas sector in the region and the strengths and weaknesses thereto shall be considered in relation to Iran oil and gas sector.

BIJAN NAMADR ZANGANEH

Minister of Petroleum



Iran's new Petroleum Contracts (IPC) will be disclosed in TEHRAN SUMMIT to offer a new chance for more serious economic cooperation in Iran. TEHRAN SUMMIT will definitely be a «good & face-keeping» event and it is foreseen to be greatly welcomed by foreign companies and all clues confirms that! Right now many big petroleum companies are reopening and activating their offices in Tehran. National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) has planned to introduce about 50 petroleum projects in this conference and expand them in different stages. So we ask all domestic and international companies to attend this Conference and prepare the ground for faster steps in the economic field after oppressive sanctions have been lifted.

ROKNODIN JAVADI

Deputy Oil Minister Managing Director National Oil Company



Welcome to TEHRAN SUMMIT



The Tehran Summit is a "ONCE IN A LIFETIME EVENT" for International Petroleum Companies (IOCs) and Domestic Petroleum Companies (DOCs) that Iran's petroleum and gas is their main marketplace. The Tehran Summit is set up to bring together strategic, financial and technical decision makers, managers and advisors involved in petroleum and gas industry all over the world

IRI Minister of Petroleum, Bijan Namdar Zangeneh, and his team will present new model of the Iran Petroleum Contract (IPC) at TEHRAN SUMMIT on 28-29 Nov, 2015. Increasing petroleum and gas production and enhancing recovery from Iran's Green and Brown fields in collaboration with IOCs and Iranian DOCs is the main objective of this event.

S. Mehdi Hosseini Tehran Summit Peresident

INTRODUCTION OF THE TEHRAN SUMMIT

the Minister of Petroleum in October 2013.

The mission of the oil industry in fulfilling sovereignty and property rights of Iran's nation toward Oil & Gas resources and installation across the country, includes "promoting long-term interests of the country through maximizing revenue from Oil & Gas reserves with side activities, and protection of these resources." Evidently, the Oil industry has several strategic policies and takes the necessary proceeding for preserving national interests of the country which are as following: Efficient operation with the highest added value from country's Oil & Gas resources and protecting these reserves, Establishing and promoting effective interaction with national, regional and global beneficiary players, and predicting Oil industry development procedure in the world. For this reason, the Ministry of Petroleum Contracts Review Committee, initiated their executive project toward fundamental changes in Iran international Oil & Gas contracts forum by the order of



Mission

National persuasion, strengthening Iran international ties in regional and global relations in order to establish international collaborations in competitive global markets through using large share of Iran in Oil & Gas reserves.

Objectives

- Introducing Iran Petroleum Contracts (IPC) for implementation of development programs in Oil & Gas fields and increasing the production of the country.
- Introducing investment opportunities in Iran oil and gas upstream industry.
- Reviewing the role of domestic and international key stakeholders in legal and organizational structures of the Iranian oil industry to attract essential investments and technologies through reflecting the latest status review in oil and gas upstream contracts.
- Introducing projects, domestic capabilities and inner capacities of Iran's oil industry.



Strategic Committee



SEYED MEHDI HOSSEINI

Chairman of the oil contracts restructuring committee



ALI KARDOR

Deputy Investment and Financing Director of National Iranian Oil Company - Member of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee



SEYED NASROLLAH EBRAHIMI

Advisor of Iran Oil Contracts Revision Committee



ROKNODDIN JAVADI

Head of Strategic Committee - Iranian Deputy Oil Minister - Managing Director of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC)



MOHAMMAD REZA ANSARI

Chairman of the Board of International Consultants and Contractors Association of Iran



MOHAMMAD IRAVANI

Chairman of the Board of Oil and gas Drilling Assembly Companies in Iran



HOSSEIN AMIRI KHAMKAMI

Vice-Chairman of the Energy Commission of the Parliament



SHOJAEDDIN BAZARGANI

Deputy Petroleum Minister in Majlis and Legal Affairs



REZA PADIDAR

Chairman of the Board of Socitey of Iranian Petroleum Industries Equipment Manufacturers(Astsna)



NOSRAT RAHIMI

Head of the Board of Administrators of Retirement Fund Petroleum



AMIR HOSSEIN ZAMANINIA

Iran's Deputy Oil Minister for International and Commerce Affairs



SEYED MOSTAFA ZEYNODDIN

Former Director

Legal Affairs National Iranian Oil Company(NIOC)

Member of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee



MR. MOSTAFA SALARY

Member of the Oil Contracts Revision Committee



MEHRDAD MOTARJEMI

Managing Director of Gamma Co. Board Member of APEC Association



MOHAMMAD ALI EMADI

Board Member of National Iranian Oil Company Member of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee



MANSOUR MOAZEMI

Consultant of the Ministry of Petroleum



GHOLAMREZA MANOUCHEHRI

CEO of Iranian Offshore Engineering and Construction Company(IOEC)

Member of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee



SEYED MEHRDAD HOSSEINI ZEIDABADI

CEO of ENER+



HAMID REZA ARAGHI

Deputy Oil Minister for Gas Affairs & Managing Director of the National Iranian Gas Company(NIGC)



AYEH KETABI

Advisor and Secretary of the Oil Contracts Revision Committee



KOOROSH KAMALI NEZHAD

Chairman of the Board of ENER+



ALI AKBAR MAHROKHZAD

Director of Legal Affairs and Board Member of National Iranian Oil Company(NIOC)



SEYED MEHDI MIR MOEZZI

Managing Director of Energy Development Company Pasargad & Member of the Oil Contracts Revision Committee



IRAJ MEHRAZMA

Head of Department of Energy Commission of the Parliament Research Centre

Programs

Mail Hall:

- Offering key presentations
- Launching ceremony of new Iran Petroleum Contracts IPC
- Introducing inner capacities of Iran's oil industry
- Introducing new Iran Petroleum Contracts IPC
- Introducing Iran Oil & Gas upstream projectsIntroducing Iran oil and gas upstream projects

Side Events:

- Side Exhibition
- Press Conference
- Book presentation regarding investment opportunities in Iran oil Industry
- Special Tour of Pars Jonubi Development Gas Complex
- Virtual photo exhibition of Iran's Oil & Gas industry Capabilities

Steering Committee



SEYED MEHDI HOSSEINI

Chairman of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee



ALI KARDOR

Deputy Investment and Financing Director of National Iranian Oil Company

Member of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee



ALI AKBAR MAHROKHZAD

Director of Legal Affairs and Board Member of National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC)



SEYED NASROLLAH EBRAHIM

Advisor of Iran Oil Contracts Revision Committee



SEYED MOSTAFA ZEYNODDIN

Board Member of Directors of Pension, Saving & Welfare Funds of Oil Industry - Advisor of Iran Oil Contracts Revision Committee



MAHMOUD REZA FIROOZVAND

University Professor and Oil Contracts restructuring Committee Consultant



AYEH KATEBI

Advisor and Secretary of the Oil Contracts Revision Committee



MEHDI ASALI

Director General OPEC Affairs - Ministry of Oil



MOHAMMAD ALI EMADI

Board Member of National Iranian Oil Company - Member of Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee



SEYED MEHDI MIR MOEZZI

Head of Steering Committee - Managing Director of Energy Development Company PASARGAD & Member of the Oil Contracts Revision Committee



ABDOL MOHAMMAD DELPARISH

Director of Corporate planning, Consolidated Planning Manager and Principal Member/Director at National Iranian Oil Company



FEREYDOUN BARKESHLI

Advisor of the Institute for International Energy Studies



SEYED MEHRDAD HOSSEINI ZEIDABADI

CEO of ENER+



REZA TABIBZADEH

Board Member of APEC Association

1^{st.} Day, 28^{th.} November

Opening Speakers





ELHAM AMINZADEH

Vice President of Iran for Legal

Affairs



BIJAN NAMADR ZANGANEHMinister of Petroleum



Deputy Oil Minister, Managing Director National Oil Company

ROKNODIN JAVADI



SEYED MEHDI HOSSEINI
Chairman of the Oil Contracts
Restructuring Committee

- Presenting conference report
- Legal perspective and government's executive policies concerning new oil contracts forum
- Policies and programs of Petroleum Ministry and new contracts subject
- Development policies of Iran's oil industry
- Launching ceremony of Iran's new oil contracts forum (IPC) with the presence of petroleum minister

Second Panel

11:00 to 12:30

New movement, new period and revival of capacities from the perspective of macroeconomic planning in a resistive economy framework



SEYED MEHDI MIR MOEZZI Managing Director of Energy Development Company Pasargad & Member of the Oil Contracts Revision Committee Oil and economy interactions in the economic development of the country



Contracts Revision Committee

MASOUD NILI

President of Iran advisor for

economic affairs

International relations and capacity development in a resistive economy framework



AMIR HOSSEIN ZAMANINIA Iran's Deputy Oil Minister for International and Commerce Affairs Legislation and Oil & Gas development requirements



ALI MARVIHead of Parliament's Energy
Commission

Viewpoint of International companies on new Oil contracts and collaboration prospects



GHOLAMREZA SHAFEIVice President Strategic
Supervision Deputy Strategic
Planning

The sixth program of position and development of Oil & Gas in economic development



Introduction of new Oil contracts forum (IPC) from legal and contractual aspect



ALI AKBAR MAHROKHZAD

Director of Legal Affairs and Board Member of National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC)

ALI KARDOR



Deputy Investment and Financing Director of National Iranian Oil Company

Member of the Oil Contracts
Restructuring Committee

SEYED MOSTAFA ZEYNODDIN



Board Member of Directors of Pension, Saving & Welfare Funds of Oil Industry - Advisor of Iran Oil Contracts Revision Committee

SEYED NASROLLAH EBRAHIM



Advisor of Iran Oil Contracts Revision Committee

MOHAMMAD ALI EMADI



Board Member of National Iranian Oil Company - Member of Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee

AYE KATEBI



Advisor and Secretary of the Oil Contract Restructuring Committee

SEYED MEHDI HOSSEINI



Chairman of the petroleum contracts restructuring committee and president of the conference

Talin Mansoorian



Consultant of Petroleum Contracts
Restructuring Committee

Upstream rules that must be met in the process of signing a contract – Implementation – Company formation & etc

Introduction of financial model auditing and supervision, and solutions of new forum in financial disputes

General introduction of the Iran Petroleum Contracts including: scope of operations and the continuity in the context of Iran domestic law, ownership and registration of resources, joint partnerships and joint operations

Introduction of Iranian oil contracts from legal perspective including: the rules, resolving disputes, contract assignment strategies

Introduction of Iranian oil contracts in terms of technology including: knowledge transfer methods and use of knowledge and inner capabilities in IPC

introduction of the Iran Petroleum Contracts

Objectives and policies shaping new forum and executive projects

Introduction of financial modelling

Fourth Panel

16:30 to 18:00

Questions and Answers about Iran's new oil contracts forum



SEYED MEHDI HOSSEINI

Chairman of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee



2^{nd.} Day, 29^{th.} November

Fifth Panel

08:30 to 10:30

Introducing Domestic Capacities



GHOLAMREZA MANOUCHEHRI

CEO of Iranian Offshore Engineering and Construction Company (IOEC) - Member of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee



MEHRDAD MOTARJEMI

Managing Director of Gamma Co. - Board Member of **APEC Association**



REZA PADIDAR

Chairman of the Board of Society of Iranian Petroleum Industries Equipment Manufacturers (ASTSNA)



SAEED MOHTADI

Chairman of the Board of Iran Industrial **Equipment Manufacturers Association** (STSA)



HASSAN HASHEMI

Chairman of the Board of Association of Engineering Companies and Construction of Oil and Energy Industries



MOHAMMAD IRAVANI

Chairman of the Board of Oil and gas Drilling Assembly Companies in Iran



PEDRAM SOLTANI

Vice President of Chamber of Commerce, Industries & Mines of Iran

Sixth Panel

11:00 to 12:30

Introducing Iranian onshore Oil Projects



ABDOL MOHAMMAD DELPARISH

Director of Corporate planning, Consolidated Planning Manager and Principal Member/Director at National Iranian Oil Company



Hamid Deris

General Manager of National Iranian South Oil



Seyed Saleh Hendi

Planning director and board member of the Iranian Central Oil Company



KERAMAT BEHBAHANI

AZADEGAN Project Executive Manager of Iran PETROTECH Company



Reza Nowshadi

E&C Manager of AOGC

Seventh Panel

14:00 to 16:00

Introducing Iranian Offshore Oil Projects



KARIM ZOBEIDI

Deputy Director in Assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources Plans (Oil and Gas)

The Country's experiences concerning projects and technologies increasing the recovery factor



Mohammad Mohammadifard

Iranian Offshore Oil Company Head of Reservoir Engineering Studies



Ehsan Mohammadi

Head of Reservoir Engineering of Pars Oil and Gas Company



Yousef Etemadi

Exploration Director of N.I.O.C-KEPCO

Eight Panel

16:30 to 17:30

Introducing Iranian Explanatory Oil Projects



RAHIM NEMATOLLAHI

Deputy Exploration Blocks and Overseas Partnership of National Iranian Oil Company Exploration Management



DAVOOD MORSEL NEZHAD

Exploration Blocks and GIS Plan Project Manager of National Iranian Oil Company Exploration Management



HOSSEIN MOTAMEDI

Head of the Geology Department of National Iranian Oil Company Exploration Management

Summary and Closure





SEYED MEHDI HOSSEINI

Mohammad Reza Moghaddam

Chairman of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee | Deputy minister of petroleum in research and technology

Biographies And Abstracts



BIJAN NAMADR ZANGANEHMinister of Petroleum

Current Minister of Petroleum Ministry of Energy for nine years (1367 to 1376) Minister of Petroleum for eight years (1376 to 1384) Member of the Economic Council for 23 years (1362 to 1384) Member of the Expediency Council (1375 to 1390)



ELHAM AMINZADEHVice President of Iran for Legal

Major: International Law, University of Glasgow, England

Affairs

Academic Activities:

- Research Assistant, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences of Tehran University (from 2008 to July 2013)
- Scientific and executive secretary of the National Conference on Energy Law (May 2009)
- President of the Energy Research Center of Tehran University
- To establish and develop oil and gas law at the Faculty of Law and Energy Law Research Center of Tehran University
- · Editor of Energy Law Studies
- Chairman of the National Conference of Energy (September 1394)
- Member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Engineering liquefied natural gas (LNC) Tehran University (2014)
- Tips and advice, more than 40 masters theses and doctoral so far
- Teaching at the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences of Tehran University (now)
- Taught at the universities of Imam Sadeq (PBUH), International Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tabatabai, administrative and judiciary
- Project and contract review five international conventions on the rights of Space (2008)
- More than 40 presentations at national and international for a

Printing & publishing

- More than 25 scientific papers, scientific extension
- Print proceedings of energy, emission of justice (1389)
- International law, space, outer space treaty, tehran university press (1391)
- Check the recent meeting of the middle east talks (crisis, revolution, war and intervention) 1392
- Save and restore the astronauts and the return of space objects (1392)
- Agreement on the rescue of astronauts and the convention on registration of space objects, tehran university press (1393)

Records

- Legal vice president (from 2013-present)
- A member of the committee of article 76, the board of trustees of the national elites foundation, member of the supreme board of appeal of the ministry of health and medical education,
- Representative of the people of tehran, rey, branch, shemiranat parliament (seventh)



SEYED MEHDI HOSSEINI

Chairman of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee

EDUCATION

1972, Sharif University of Technology Chemical Engineer, Bachelor(BS) 1968, Diploma of Mathematics from Fiyozat High school

WORK EXPERIENCE

•INDUSTRIAL SECTOR (in order of importance)

1981-1984, Deputy Ministry (mines and metals) 1981-1984, Bord member of National Iranian Steel company

1981-1984, Chairman of Iran special Steel Company 1979-1980, Deputy Managing Director, Ahwaz steel Complex

1978-1979, Commercial & Technical Manager of Ahwaz steel Complex

1975-1979, Direct reduction project Manager of Ahwaz Steel Complex

1974-1975, Metallurgical Training at Homburg Steel company, Germany.

1973-1974, Glass Melting Engineer, Pars, Toshiba Co.

OIL SECTOR (in order of importance)

1996-1997 Deputy Oil Minister & President, National Petrochemical Co. (NPC)

1998-2000 Deputy Oil Minister, International Affairs 2002-2005 Deputy Managing Director, National Iranian Oil Company& Bord Member

1993-1996 Director of Exploration National Iranian Oil Company&Bord Member

1997-1998 Chairman & President, Petrochemical Commercial Co. (PCC)

2000-2002 President & Member of the Board of Kala Company in UK-London

1987-1993 Deputy Director International Affairs, National Iranian Oil Company & G.M foreign participations and international Contracts

1984-1987 Director Engineering, Kangan Gas Project

Other important positions:

International contract negotiations
 1981-1984, Chief Negotiator for out of court settle-

ments of disputes between minister of Mines & Metals and American Companies before the Hague Iran-Us claims Tribunal.

1989-1993, The same as above mentioned position for Ministery of Petroleum.

1991-1996, Designer of the Iran oil and gas contracts Model (Buyback) and Chief Negotiators for contracts.

Other Local and International Memberships:

1983-1984,Member of the Sub-commission of the Iran Economic Council

1989-1993,Board member of Madras refinery and fertilizer Companies (MRL&MFL) in Indian

1989-2000, Deputy Oil Minister and Chairman of the Iran Petroleum Institute (IPI)

1989- present, Board member, Iran Petroleum Institute (IPI)

1989-2000, Chairman of the Iranian National Committee for the World Petroleum Congresses (WPC) and member of executive board & Permanent Council.

2000, Candidate for First Vice presidency of the World Petroleum Congresses

1993, Candidate for Head of Research Department of OPEC secreteriate (Deputy Secretary General)

1989-1993, Member of the Board of Directors of Irasenco & Irasen-shell in Senegal.

2002-2005, Vice Chairman Pars Oil and Gas Company (POGC)

2002-2005, Vice Chairman of Petroleum Engineering and Development Company (PEDEC)

2002-2004, Chairman of the South Pars Special Economic Zone (South Pars)

2001-present Member of the International Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE)

•Lectures in Universities:

2007-2008,PHD Courses of Oil contracts, university of Imam-e- Sadegh.

2012-2013, Post Graduate, Oil contract courses, Tehran University, Oil institute.



ROKNODIN JAVADI

Deputy Oil Minister, Managing Director National Oil Company

Education:

- 1) Bachelors in Electrical Engineering
- 2) Masters in Management

Foreign Language Competency:

English: Very good in Speaking, Writing, Listening, Reading.

Work Experiences and Designation:

Deputy Oil Minister & Managing Director for NIOC from: 2013

Managing Director for Oil Industries Engineering Constriction Company (OIEC) & Chairman Vice 1993-1997

Managing Director for National Iranian Gas Export Company (NIGEC) & Chairman Vice 1989-1993

Director for Engineering and Construction & Member of Board of Directors National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC)
2014 -1989

General Manager Engineering &Constriction affairs (NIOC) 1988-1985



SEYED MEHDI MIR MOEZZI

Managing Director of Energy Development Company Pasargad & Member of the Oil Contracts Revision Committee

Education:

Bsc. Industrial Management Msc. Industrial Management Fields of experience:

Oil, gas, Petrochemical, and Energy Section

Work Experience(s):

1. 2008- Present:Pasargad Energy Development Company (PEDC)

Member of Board of Directors and Managing Director

2. Sep.2014-July 2015: Petropars Ltd Chairman of Board of Directors

3. June.2014-April 2015: IOEC Ltd Chairman of Board of Directors

4. 2006-2010: Petropars Ltd Chairman of Board of Directors

5. 2006-2010: Institute of Petropars Oil and Gas Chairman of Board of Directors

6. 2005 - 2007: Advisor to Iran's Oil Minister

7. 2001 – 2005: A. Deputy of Iran's Oil Minister at Oil affairs

B. National Iranian Oil Company Managing Director

8. 1998 – 2000: Deputy of Iran's Oil Minister at Engineering and Projects affairs

9. 1994 -1998: Petrochemical Industry Investment Company

Managing Director

10. 1989 -1994: Petrochemical Company, Bandar Imam Managing Director

11. 1985-1989: Plan and Budget Organization (PBO) Deputy at Production Affairs

12. 1982 – 1985: Plan and Budget Organization (PBO) Industrial Manager

13. 1979-1982: Dural Company

Member of board of directors and Factory Manager

14. 1977-1979: Dural Company

Industrial Manager



MASOUD NILI

President of Iran advisor for economic affairs and President of IMPS

Higher Education

1980 Bsc in Structural Engineering, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

1985 MSc in Economic Systems Planning, Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran

1992 MA in Economics, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK

1995 Ph.D in Economics, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK

Teaching Experience

Undergraduate Courses: Principles of Economics, Macroeconomics, International Economics.

Graduate Courses: Advanced Macroeconomics I and II, Public choice, Political Economics.

Professional Experience

1985 – 1988: Director of Macroeconomic Bearu of Plan and Budget Organization.

1988 – 1991: Deputy Head of Plan and Budget Organization in Economic Affairs and Coordination.

1989 – 1990: The Secretary for the «Council of the First Five Year Plan», the highest level council for the preparation of the First Five Year Plan.

1988 – 1991: The Head of the Expertise Committee for the «Economic Council», the highest level Council for economic decision making headed by the President.

1989 – 1990: The Coordinator (for the preparation) and the final editor of the First Five year Plan of IRI. (1989 –1993)

1986 – 1991: Member of Editorial Board of the Planning and Development Journal, a scientific journal in Farsi. Tehran, Iran.

1996 – 1997: The President of the Institute for Research in Planning and Development.

1998 – 1999: The Secretary of the «Planning Council» for the Third Five Year Plan.

1997 – 1999: The Coordinator (for the preparation) and the final Editor of the Third Five Year Plan of IRI. (2000-2004)

1997 – 1999: The Head of the Expertise Committee for Economic Council.

1997 – 1999: The Secretary of the Macroeconomic Council. The council responsible for the Design of the Macroeconomic Policy of the Third Five Year Plan. 1997 – 1999: The Head of the Committee for the Privatization Plan.

1997 – 1999: The Secretary of the Council of the «Restructuring of the Public Sector».

1997 – 2000: Editor of the Planning and Budget Journal, a scientific journal in Farsi, Tehran Iran.

1997– 2000: Deputy Head of The Plan and Budget Organization in Economic Affairs and Coordination.

1998 – 2002: Member of the National Committee for Economic Research.

1999 – 2005: Economic Advisor to the Minister of Petroleum.

1999 – 2005: The head of the Trustees of the International Institute for Energy studies (on behalf of the Minister of Petroleum).

1999 –2005: Member of the Committee of International Oil Market Review (Ministry of Petroleum).

1999–2005: Member of the Steering Committee for Restructuring of National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC). 2000 –2005:Advisor to the Ministry of Industry and Mine.

2000– 2004:The Manager of the project: «Industrial Development Strategy of Iran».

2003 –2005: The head of Technical Committee for the NIOC Full Potential Project.

2000 – 2013: Head of Economics Department, Graduate School of Management and Economics. Sharif University of Technology.

2008–2012: Dean of the Graduate School of Management and Economics, Sharif University of Technology. 2013 – now: Director of the Institute for Management and Planning studies .

2013 – now: Advisor to the President for Economic Affairs.

Key Professional Activities

- Preparation of the First Five Year Plan of Iran (1988)
- Preparation of the Third Five Year Plan of Iran (1999)

- Design of the Oil Stabilizing Fund for Iran (1999)
- Preparation of the Legal Framework for the Privatization Plan of Iran (1999)
- Preparation of the Iran's Industrial Development Strategy Document (2003)

Oil Sector Investment and the Iranian Economic Development

Oil sector has played a dominant role in the Iranian economic development during the last six decades. Providing hard currency for the import of capital, raw materials and consumer goods, enabling the government to invest in infrastructures and provide public goods, and supplying necessary energy for different economic activities, are the three important roles that have been played by the oil sector in the economy of Iran. In spite of the fact that, oil as a capital intensive and technology dependent sector, has always been the main source of finance for the different kinds of investments in Iran, the sector itself has suffered from lack of sufficient investment. In this paper, the inter-connection between oil and the Iranian economy will be analysed within the context of economic growth. In an economy with higher economic growth, more resources will be available to invest in the oil sector and more investments in oil sector will provide necessary conditions for higher economic growth.

Keywords: Oil Sector, Economic Growth, Investment, Technology, Energy Saving



ALI MARVI Head of Parliament's Energy Com-

- PHD in Management
- 1- Chairman of the Energy Commission and People's Representative of Neishabour and Firouze cities in the Ninth Parliament (Majlis).
- 2- Deputy for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of Petroleum.
- 3- International Vice President, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
- 4- People's Representative of Neishabour in the 4th and 5th parliament.

To reach and implement the 2025 prospects of overall terms of the Resistance Economic Policies, County's Oil & Gas capabilities and new reserves must be expanded and discovered. worthy and necessary actions should be taken towards the development and production of oil and gas reserves with the aim of exports and the impact of regional and global energy markets

Undoubtedly Iran provides an ideal environment for investments in the energy industry and corporations interested can surely benefit from these opportunities.

Basic conditions of oil contracts by the legislature in most oil-rich countries of the world are common. On the other hand, one of the responsibilities of legislators is to remove constraints in the development of different parts of the country, which is an important area of cooperation between legislative and executive.

In the course of cooperation, based on new laws, the task of restructuring petroleum contracts was awarded to the government. The parliament accompanied by a new organ with the specific task of supervision on the exercise of sovereignty and public ownership of oil resources were assigned to monitor and supervise as the High Commission.

For better implementation of the new contracts, the oil industry needs new rules, and changes in some provisions, this is considered an opportunity for the Energy Commission and the state to interact.

Direct sales of crude oil should not be long-term strategy of the country, the complete value-added chain in the oil and gas industry and the development of downstream industries in the country should not be neglected. This movement corresponds to withstand the country's economic policies.



AMIR HOSSEIN ZAMANINIA

Iran's Deputy Oil Minister for International and Commerce Affairs

Amir H. Zamaninia, is a career diplomat serving at the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 1984-1999, finishing his assignment as an Ambassador. He served in the Foreign Ministry as Director-General for International Political Affair from 1999 to 2004. He was appointed as Iranian Ambassador, Extraordinaire and Plenipotentiary, to Malaysia in 2005. Zamaninia served as Deputy President of the Center for Strategic Research (Expediency Council) for International Studies from 2006 to 2012. He has been the Foreign policy adviser to the office of President Rouhani since his election to presidency. Zamaninia is currently Deputy Oil Minister for Trade and international affairs since January 2015.

Zamaninia has been published in Persian and English on Iran's Foreign Policy, focusing mainly on international public law, disarmament, arms control, human rights, terrorism and transnational organized crime.

Zamaninia has a bachelor degree in Judicial Law from Tehran University, a Master's Degree in Political Science and Public Law from Chico State University in California, and a Ph. D Candidate in Criminal Justice from Graduate School and University Center, New York.

Abstract

JCPOA provides a political landscape which constitutes the very basis for meaningful introduction of IPC. JCPOA presents many opportunities for deserved integration of Iranian economy to global economy. It also contains concepts that could theoretically present a degree of uncertainty for foreign companies and investors interested in Iranian oil and gas projects. It is argued that these constraints and uncertainties are but academic and present no real and practical challenge to long term partnership.

Volume and cost of foreign investment is largely a function of perception of investors of political stability and security of the country where investment is to be made as well predictability and transparency and degree of seriousness in confronting corruption in business transactions. Political environment and business environment of the Islamic Republic of Iran in regional context are discussed and comparative advantages of Iran highlighted. Iran's geo-strategic location, some advantageous features of Iranian oil and gas industry, including its advanced industrial base, young, wage-competitive and educated human resources, low cost of oil production, low risk investment and R/P Ratio are briefly discussed as indisputable reasons warranting international oil companies to engage Iran. Some silver lining of international economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran are also mentiond.



GHOLAMREZA SHAFEI

Vice President Strategic Supervision
Deputy Strategic Planning

Gholamreza Shafei has received his Bachelor's degree of Mechanical Engineering in 1975 from Sharif University of Technology.

His activities were as following:

Director of the national Iranian industry organization in 1981, Deputy minister of mines and metals, Minister of Industry in Mir Hossein Mousavi's government, Deputy plan and budget organization in the first half of Hashemi's first government, Minister of Cooperatives in the second half of Hashemi's first government and his second government, Industry minister of Khatami's first government, President Consultant and Iranian ambassador in Russia in Khatami's second government, as well as deputy Minister of Industry, mine and trade, and

chairman of the development and renovation organization of Iran industries at the end of Ahmadinejad's second government.

He was responsible for mines and industries affairs of Expediency Councils Center for Strategic Studies, during Rouhani's presidency. At this moment, Mr. Shafei is fulfilling his responsibility as deputy Technical and Infrastructure Development of Irans Management and Planning Organization in the government.

The Sixth Development Plan and the Significance of Oil and Gas in the Economic Development

This presentation aims at describing "the importance of oil and gas in the economic development" by focusing on activities exerted in the sixth country development plan.

In this process on the one hand the operational basics of designing the sixth national development plan" are introduced and on the other hand, relevant factors in the oil and gas sector are pointed out.

It should be noted that the current presentation is based on the expert views of the Energy Bureau at the Management and Planning Organization (which is affiliated to the Presidency Office) and the indices and figures in field of technical and professional views should not be considered as governments point of view unless passes by and adopted as law by the government.

In order to describe the significance of oil and gas in the sixth development program, the challenges and bottle necks with regards to energy sector are studied and in the next part are considered as an inseparable part of opportunities and strengths in the oil and gas sector.

The features of the program necessitate a special consideration of the upper-hand documents and laws. In the same line two upper-hand document are introduced, namely, the general policies on resilient economy and general policies on the sixth development program

Having studies the said documents and laws the issues are discussed in three fields:

- 1. The significance of oil and gas in the sixth development program
- 2. Objectives perceived for the sixth development plan, namely the 9.4 oil growth rate
- 3. Finally, requirements for the realization of the 9.4 oil growth rate are mentioned

Iran's economy has started the path of development or as better put by the supreme leader has taken "the path of excellence" much slower than some other countries, the causes of which are not to be dealt with in this presentation. Nevertheless, it can be said that challenges and bottlenecks of the energy sector is not similar to that of other countries and regions. Specifically speaking, Iran's issues in the energy sector are neither similar to the past years of the developed countries nor the current conditions of such countries.

It should be taken into consideration that all the problems and issues are not due to domestic transformations and incidents and some of the issues with more extensive effect exist due to global transformations and interactions. Based on a regional pattern against challenges, one could resort to opportunities and strengths and overcome the problems by reinforcing the strengths. Iran is a country which fundamentally benefits from a set of strong points and opportunities with regards to oil and gas sector.



ALI AKBAR MAHROKHZAD

Director of Legal Affairs and Board Member of National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC)

Occupation:

N.I.O.C Legal Manager and Member of board of Directors

Education

B.A (Law), Tehran University, 1978 M.A (INT) & Comparative Law), V.U.B Belgium, 1990 Ph.D (Pub. INT) Law), V.U.B Belgium, 1996

Experiences

Branch

1980-1982	Judicial Organization
1982-1983	N.I.O.C Legal Expert
1983-1986	N.I.O.C Chief of Contracts Affairs
1986-1996	N.I.O.C Senior Expert
1996-2010	N.I.O.R.D.C Chief Of Legal Affairs
1997-2010	N.I.O.R.D.C Member of Board of Directors
1997-2003	IKORC Member of Board of Directors
2003-2009	EORC Member of Board of Directors
2009-2010	ORID Member of Board of Directors
2010-2013	N.I.O.R.D.C Legal Advisor

2013-2014 N.I.O.R.D.C Chief Of Legal Affairs & Member of Board of Directors

2010 up to now: Teaching in Azad University- North

2013 up to now: BAORC & AORC Member of Board of Directors



ALI KARDOR

Deputy Investment and Financing Director of National Iranian Oil Company Member of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee

B.A. Degree in: Financial Management M.A Degree in: Financial Management

Record of Services:

1 - Private Audit Institute Audit Director June 1975 - sep 1980

- 2 Housing & Urbanization Ministry- Kordestan Province/ Reconstruction of Destroyed in War Areas, Sep 1980 sep 1981
- 3 Audit Organization in Bonyad Mostazafan Foundation/ Managing Director, Sep 1981 Dec 1981
- 4 Ministry of Commerce Acting of Minister's Deputy, Dec 1981 - Aug 1982
- 5 Ministry of Industries Acting of Minister's Deputy, Aug 1982 – Dec 1982
- 6 Ministry of Industries Deputy of Minister, Dec 1982 Nov 1984
- 7 Iran Development & Renovation OrganizationAudit Manager, Nov 1984 – May1986
- 8 Ministry of Petroleum (NIGC) Administration, Business & Finance Director Acting of petroleum Minister's Deputy- Board Member in NIGC, May1986 Oct 1989
- 9 Ministry of Petroleum/ Acting of Ministers Deputy in Business Affairs, 1989-1990
- 10 Ministry of Petroleum (Tehran Kala Naft Company) / Managing Director & Board Member in NIOC, 1991-1994
- 11 Ministry of Petroleum (London Kala Naft Company) / Managing Director, June 1994-June1995
- 12 Ministry of Petroleum / Advisor to Oil Minister June, 1995-mar 1996
- 13 Ministry of Petroleum/ Finance Director & Board Member NIOC, Mar 1996-May2006
- 14 Ministry of Petroleum (NIOC)/ Advisor to NIOC's Managing Director & Chief Executive Office of Article No.44 of IRI Constitution @ ERP Manager, May 2006 To Date
- 15 Ministry of Petroleum/ Vice President in Investment & Financing, Sep 2013 To Date



SEYED MOSTAFA ZEYNODDIN

Board Member of Directors of Pension, Saving & Welfare Funds of Oil Industry - Advisor of Iran Oil Contracts Revision Committee

In Addition to the above Responsibilities:

- Member of Auxiliary Commission of Economic Council (for 6 years)
- Member of Currency & Credit Council (for 3 years)
- Member of Association of Certified Accountants (from establishment)
- Board Member of Professional Finance Directors Association
- Member of Supreme Council of Audit Organization in Bonyad Shaheed Foundation
- Legal Auditor to Audit Organization of National Iranian Industries Organization

Academic Degree LLB, Tehran University

LLM, LSE London, UK Ph.D. Nottingham, UK

Languages: Persian: Native Language

English: Fluent (read, write, speak)

Address Home: 0098+21+22820943

Mob.: 0098+912+2175645

E-Mail: mostafa_zeinoddin@yahoo.com

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

1979 LLB, Judiciary Law, University of Tehran
 1988 LLM, Commercial, and Corporate Law University of London, London School of Economy (LSE)
 1992 Ph.D., International Law, University of Nottingham, UK

CAREER AND OCCUPATION

1982-83 Legal Advisor, National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC)

1983-1984 Head of Contracts, NIOC

1984-1986 Deputy Head of Legal Affairs, NIOC 1993- 2010 Director of Legal Affairs, NIOC

1993- 2010 Member of Board, NIOC

1993- 2010 (periodically) Member of Board of Petroleum Engineering & Development Company, Natiran Intertrade Company, National Iranian Gas Export Company & others

2010-cont. Attorney at law& Legal adviser

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1983- cont. Legal Advisor/advocate/arbitrator in various legal disputes cases before local and international courts/arbitration/forum (ICC, UNCITRAL,TRAC,ICJ, Ad-hoc arbitration ...)

2002-cont. Part Time Lecturer of Energy

Law

1995-cont Drafter/negotiator of upstream oil & gas

contracts

2014 Member of oil industry contracts revision



SEYED NASROLLAH EBRAHIM

Advisor of Iran Oil Contracts
Revision Committee

Dr S N Ebrahimi (LLB 1990, Iran; LLM 1994, UK; and Ph.D. 1998, UK), is the Senior Legal Counsel of Oil and Gas Industry. Dr Ebrahimi's portfolio includes preparation and negotiation with over 30 major oil & gas companies. He is an outstanding negotiator in international oil & gas contracts; Attorney at Law and Legal Advisor on international contracts and claims particularly oil and gas industry. He is also the Associate Professor of International Law at Faculty of Law & Politics, Tehran University. His main interests are as follow:

- Oil and Gas Laws and Contracts,
- TEFCEL Strategic Management of Industry Contracts,
- Contracts Risk Recognition and Management,
- Negotiation Skills of International Contracts
- Drafting Professional and Effective Petroleum Contracts
- Disputes Prevention and Disputes Settlement in Industry Contracts
- Claims and Counter-Claim Management of Oil and Gas Projects
- Private International Law,
- General Jurisprudence of Law,
- International Commercial Arbitration,
- International Trade Law,
- Competition Trade law,
- Law for Professional Project Managers.

He has written books in Farsi (Private International Law, and International Economic Law) and English (Mandatory Rules and Other Party Autonomy Limitations in International Contractual Obligations, with Particular Reference to the Rome Convention, 1980) and so many articles in international contractual obligations; private international law; international commercial arbitration; Iran's oil Buy-Back Contracts; Insurance in developing oil and gas industry; product liability and consumer protection. He has delivered many lectures/presentations inside and outside the country and in international forum as well as so many workshops in general industry and particularly oil, gas and LNG industries.

For so many years he has been a member of the Board

of Petroleum Engineering and Development Company, Director of Legal and Contractual Affairs, Petroleum Engineering and Development Company and Member of the Commission for the Transactions/Call for Tenders, PEDEC/NIOC He has also been a member of the Joint Management Committees of so many oil and gas mega projects such as S&N Project with Shell; Sirry E&A Project with TOTAL; Balal Project with ELF Petroleum Iran (TOTAL) and Bow Valley Energy Ltd of Canada; Dorood Project with TOTAL and ELF of France; Salman Project with PETROIRAN & NICO; F&E Project with PETROIRAN & NICO; South Azadegan Project with INPEX and JAPEX of Japan.

In his oil and gas contractual negotiation skills, he was involved in the project preparation and negotiations of so many mega oil and gas fields with more than 30 major oil and gas companies.



MOHAMMAD ALI EMADI

Board Member of National Iranian Oil Company - Member of Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee

Academic Qualification

PHD, Petroleum Engineering, Surrey University, United Kingdom (2004)

PHD Thesis

"Prediction of Molecular Diffusion Coefficients of Gases in Hydrocarbon Liquids at High Pressure and Temperature"

Industrial

- -2005 to Present: Head of Research Institute of Enhanced Oil Recovery
- -2000 to Present: Member of NIOC Board
- -2000 to March 2015: Director of Research & Technology of National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC)
- -2005 to Present: Member of Conference Program Committee (CPC) of World Petroleum Congress (WPC) -2003 to Present: Representative of NIOC in National Oil Companies Forum (Member of Technology and EOR Committee)

Membership

-2006 to Present: Head of European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers (EAGE, Iran Section) -2008 to Present: Head of Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE, Iran Section)

Other Activities

- -More than 60 Journal and Conference Publications, 5 Books and 7 Innovations
- -Supervisor of more than 40 PHD and MSc Thesis
- -The Selected Research Manager between all of Ministries (2008 & 2012)



AYE KATEBI

Advisor and Secretary of the Oil Contract Restructuring Committee

- Studying upstream contracts (productionsharing contracts and service contracts) of producing oil countries around the world.
- Studying risk management of EPC contracts. Experience

Legal Advisor

Iranian offshore engineering and construction company (IOEC)

September 2014 – present (1 year 3 months)

Legal and contract advisor Iran oil contracts restructuring committee 2013 – present (2 years) | Iran

Legal and contractual adviser Petroiran development company 2012 – September 2014 (2 years) | petroiran Development company

Legal and contractual adviser PEDEC 2009 – 2012 (3 years)



Talin mansoorianConsultant of Petroleum Contracts
Restructuring Committee

Education

- 1. PHD student, International oil and gas contracts, Tehran University
- 2. Certificate of Business Management Program (MBA orientation), Manchester Business School, UK
- 3. M.A. Business Management, International Trade Law orientation, ShahidBeheshti University
- 4. B.S. Industrial Management, Isfahan University

Work experience

- 1. Senior investment expert, NIOC, Investment & Finance Deputy
- 2. Commercial advisor to the Iranian upstream contracts restructuring committee
- 3. Senior economic &investment expert, deputy of international and commerce affairs, Iran's ministry of petroleum
- 4. Regional expert, Tejarat Bank

Expertise

- 1. New Iranian upstream petroleum contract (IPC)
- 2. Economic analysis of projects and upstream fiscal system
- 3. Contractual negotiation in economic and financial issues
- 4. Oil and gas contracts such as buy back, finance (EPCF), sales agreements, ...
- 5. Investment and financing methods and procedures in oil and gas sector
- 6 Public Purchase Partnership (PPP) and related contracts such as BOO, BOT, ...
- 7. Familiar to oil and gas pricing

Articles

- 1. Risk Analysis in oil and gas upstream investment (sent for review)
- 2. Comparative Analysis of Iraqi TSC & Kurdistan PSC (2014)
- 3. The essentiality of independence petroleum tax law in Iran (2014)
- 4. Investigation of CKM in organizational performance

improvement (2013)

- 5. Designing a comprehensive model of new customer roles through a CKM approach (2010)
- 6. The essentiality of developing a strategy based on knowledge as a key factor in success of new organizations (2008)



GHOLAMREZA MANOUCHEHRI

CEO of Iranian Offshore Engineering and Construction Company (IOEC) - Member of the Oil Contracts Restructuring Committee

EDUCATION

High School Diploma in Mathematics
Hakim Sanaei School - Esfahan 1970-1974
B.S Civil Engineering
Tehran Technical University 1974-1978
M.S Civil Engineering
Tehran Technical University
Thesis Title-Evaluation of U/G and O/G water recourses of Ardestan Plain 1978-1980
PHD Environment Study
Akhen University – Germany
Thesis Title – Water Trend in Iran and Middle East at Past, Present and Future

EXPERIENCE

Supervisor of Jihad Sazandeghi- Esfahan 1980-1981 Head of Supervision on Esfahan Regional Water supply 1983-1985

Managing Director and Head of Board of Directors Esfahan Water and Sewage system 1985-1989 Deputy Energy Minister in Urban Water and Sewage Managing Director of Iran Water and Sewage system 1989-2001

Advisor to Minister of Energy 2001-2002 Advisor to Minister of Oil 2001-2002 Member of Board of Directors- Petropars co., Iran Project Manager of South Pars Phases 6,7&8 2001-2003

Managing Director and Member of Board of Directors Petropars co.-Iran 2003-2009

Managing Director of Sadid Industerial Group 2011-2012

Managing Director of Keison Oil, Gas and Energy co. 2012-2013

Managing Director of Iranian Offshore Engineering and Construction co. 2014 -Present

Advisor to Minister of Energy 2013-present Advisor to Minister of Oil 2014- present



MEHRDAD MOTARJEMI

Managing Director of Gamma Co. -Board Member of APEC Association

Mr. Mehrdad Motarjemi is the Managing Director of Gamma Company, a construction company established in 1955.

Mr. Motarjemi was born in Ahwaz, Iran and spent most of his young age in south of Iran. He received his engineering degree from Iowa State University in 1970. He joined the National Iranian Oil Company in the same year, working for the Tehran Refinery for 3 years as maintenance and renovation engineer.

He was employed by Gamma in 1973 holding various

positions, starting as a site engineer and working his way up to his present position.

Mr. Motarjemi is one of the founding members of the Associations of the Petroleum Industry Engineering and Construction Companies and he is currently a Board Member.

Abstract

Mr. Motarjemi will speak on behalf of the Association of Petroleum Industry Engineering & Construction Companies (APEC).

Through his presentation, he intends to demonstrate the capabilities of the Iranian companies in implementation of oil, gas and petrochemical projects.

In brief, his presentation will cover:-

- A short history of the relevant construction activities in Iran.
- Major achievements in recent years.
- Present potentials, opportunities for cooperation.
- Introducing APEC, including member's experience, capabilities and services that APEC provides.



REZA PADIDAR

Chairman of the Board of Society of Iranian Petroleum Industries Equipment Manufacturers (ASTSNA)

Graduated in Engineering Operations Research (Operational Research)

(Commonwealth Institute UK) 1978 and 1994 (B) Experience and empirical:

- 1- Field study French LRC Construction in 1978
- 2. The director of marketing and sales for French Serial SA in Iran in 1979
- 3. The director of integrated planning and control of radio and television production 1980- 1984
- 4. The Director-General supports radio and television programs 1985- 1994
- 5. Isco's director of planning and manufacturing group 1995- 1998
- 6. Director Group Isco Iran from 2000 to present
- 7. Co-Founder and Chairman of the 2000 Iranian Petroleum Industries Equipment Manufacturers Association from 2012 to present
- 8. The members of the joint chambers of commerce countries: England, Germany, Belgium, France, Greece, Canada, UAE, Italy, China.

- 9. Faculty Association's casting
- 10-member R & D Industries and Mines of Iran
- 11- Member Association of Investment Advisor and monitoring plans
- 12. The Board of Trustees of the charity Sayyid al-Shuhada (AS)
- 13. Expert and analyst with energy economy in broadcasting and the press of the country
- 14. Lecturer in the university system planning and TV and radio, free, Applied Science (C) Awards:
- The Director of the Middle East International sales Rautomeal Scotland Scottish regional parliament in 2002
- The Director of Development of Industrial Estates manufacturing plants of 1382
- Associate members (academic) of National Geographic

Dynamics of the New Iranian Oil Investment opportunities (making partnership with domestic manufacturers)

Abstract:

Prior to the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the required commodities of Petroleum Industries equipment would be maintained from the US and Western Europe which cause flow of oil revenues.

After the revolution, the Iranian oil industry as the pioneer of self-sufficiency and self-reliance was involved in the production of the equipment locally.

This trend of localizations has seriously begun from 1990 with the much closed partnerships between public-private sectors in Iran. Localization of hundreds strategic and high-tech equipment such as gas turbines, well- head equipment, consumed chemical substances and drilling equipment are as parts of the achievements of this cooperation.

Membership and activity of more than 600 companies in the Society of Iranian Petroleum Industries Equipment Manufacturers (SIPIEM), and the private sector's capacity and potential advantages such as reaching to professional engineers and technicians, lower cost of productions, lower energy costs, geopolitics and geo-economics advantages of Iran, along the preparation of transfer of knowledge and technology, represents the high throughput and the existence of adequate advantageous to stablish the long term partnerships with foreign companies and investors on the basis of the obligations in the new generation contracts called Iran Petroleum contracts (IPC).



SAEED MOHTADI

Chairman of the Board of Iran Industrial Equipment Manufacturers Association (STSA)

- He was born in 1959 and grad mated on metallurgy Engineering from Isfahan industrial university.
- The has 24 years experiences on some fields.
- Project manager on some Research
- Projects in metallurgy field
- Senior Expert for localization of some electrical equipment for power ministry
- CEO of Civil plans on agriculture ministry Gas turbine for .power ministry
- Monee then 15 years experiences in management C&o, general manager, chairman or board member
- With establishing of OTC in 10 years ago by now as C&O of OTC group.

The expectations of Iranian manufacturers from IPC

Abstract:

The speaker, introduces SATSA briefly then comes to the topic and describes the abilities and capabilities of Iranian manufacturers in various fields of Industries and in Oil and Gas.

He gives some examples of what have already made or manufactured by Local manufacturers in some mega Projects in South Pars various Phases.

Besides these, Iranian management on the Mega Projects, especially during the EU/UN/US Sanctions in Phase 12 and Phases 17-18 in South Pars, shows that Iranian companies do able to do every things even when they are alone or in the sanction period.

Describing of what forecasted or approved in the Iranian laws to support local manufacturers, is the other part of Mr. Mohtadi. He tries to describe the using of this legal tools how are important to Iranian manufacturers to develop their knowledges, abilities, creating added values for the country and to be a well-known brand.

Transfer of technology and cooperating with foreign manufacturers are one of main aims of Iranian companies, so the exist laws and acts let them to make win-win relations between foreign and Iranians in the long term agreement forms and to secure the local and region markets in the next future.

At the end, the speaker concludes that without trusting to Iranian manufacturers and giving the chance of cooperation in IPC, what are dedicated as the main goals of IPC, are not achievable and nobody knows when the other chance may come.



HASSAN HASHEMI

Chairman of the Board of Association of Engineering Companies and Construction of Oil and Energy Industries

EDUCATION:

B.S. in Chemical engineering, SHARIF UNIVERSITY ,1971, Biochemical Engineering (course in University Collage of London) 1973

EXPERIENCE:

Jovan consulting engineering Borna consulting engineering

- Assignment on nioc -field (tehran)
- Ahwaz steel complex gas distribution network.
- Expansion of gach-saran water supply
- Abe-teymour production unit.

Technaa construction & consulting engineers (subsidery of borna)

- Position: process engineer, project engineer.
- Assignment to the technipetrol (rome, italy).
- Binak & gach-saran gas injection (pes).
- Assignment on the technip (paris, france).
- Zagross field development.

Borna consulting engineers

Position: project engineer, process engineer

- Deethanizer overhead gas to petro-chemical plant. In imam khomeini port.
- Closed cooling water system in mahshahr lpg plant.
- Ahwaz expansion of water treatment plant. **ECCA Members Capabilities**

ECCA has been founded in 1999 with 6 members who were active in executing Oil, Gas and Petrochemical Projects.

In the 1990s, by the initiation of NPC and in order to expand the potentials of the Engineering Companies to become EPC Contractors for executing EP & EPC Projects; among more than 60 engineering companies active in Oil & Gas sector, 15 companies planned to expand their capabilities to become EP & EPC Contractors.

Since then, these companies which most of them are members of ECCA, have completed most of the refineries, gas treating plants and petrochemical plants in Iran either on stand-alone basis or in a joint venture with the capable international companies.

The ECCA members have executed more than 120 projects with the value of USD 15 Billion.

The ECCA members have more than 9000 employees of which 95% of them are full time employee and 75% of such employees are university graduates.

At the moment, ECCA members are able to increase their capacities to handle about 28 Billion projects. ECCA members companies in cooperation with international engineering companies have been able to acquire and transfer several know-how to Iran and/or develop several licenses for different technologies in Oil, Gas and Petrochemical.

- Kangan natural gas project.

Chagalesh consulting engineer (chce)

Position: project manager, marketiong manager deputy managing director

- Chloride modification and completion of uncompleted Work in ngl-900, ngl-1000.
- Lab-e-sfid gas injection project.
- Esfahan refinery lube oil complex
- Sodium sulfate project.
- Lube cut tower basic design
- Imam khomeini international airport(ikia) utilities

Chagalesh consulting engineer

Position: deputy (managing director & marketing manager.

Chagalesh consulting engineer

Position: projects manager, deputy managing director,

chairman of the board

Conducting the ep & epc projects

Chagalesh consulting engineer Deputy managing director of chagalesh and chairman

of the board of engineering & construction companies association (ecca)

(Oil & power industries)



MOHAMMAD IRAVANI

Chairman of the Board of Oil and gas Drilling Assembly Companies in Iran

Entrepreneur Mohammad Iravani Founded Dana Energy, a leading company targeting oil and gas upstream business, in 2000. Today Dana Energy's projects hold total value of 2.5 billion USD.

After 15 years of flourishing development with exceptional success rate in numerous oil & gas projects across Iran and Middle East, so far Dana Energy is engaged in three business segments: Exploration & Production, Upstream Services and Energy Trading. Headquartered in Tehran, Dana Energy now holds more than 20 companies in more than 7 countries, including

the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Turkey, Oman, Pakistan, UAE and China.

Iravani's vision is to make the top-notch Iranian upstream company. He is also serving as chairman of the board for Association of Iranian Oil and Gas Drilling Companies.

Topic: Iranian Oil and Gas Upstream Industry; Capabilities and Capacities

By: Mohammad Iravani, Chairman of the Board of Oil and gas Drilling Assembly Companies in Iran In the last decade Iran's upstream oil and gas industry has been dominated by the presence and extensive involvement of Iranian companies, featured with high success in conducting various local giant projects. High quality and state-of-the-art geophysical services, successful and efficient drilling operation and provision of a wide range of drilling and production related services are just few examples of the enhanced capabilities by local companies. In this presentation, first section is devoted to the capabilities and capacities of local companies in the upstream O& G industry. Opportunities for future cooperation with the international O& G companies are covered in the second part of the presentation. We review a brief history of Iran's oil and gas industry and the phased developments that led to the current capabilities of providing almost all the upstream services. Thereafter, the competencies and capabilities of the members of Oil and gas Drilling Assembly Companies in Iran are discussed in numbers. This section is concluded with an overview of the market shares of Iranian Service Providers in the drilling business. Last part of the speech suggests on the future of Iran's drilling business and possible cooperation opportunities that requires cutting-edge drilling technology.



PEDRAM SOLTANI

Vice President of Chamber of Commerce, Industries & Mines of Iran

Education:

MBA (merit), Manchester Business School - Manchester - UK

MD, Tehran University - Tehran - Iran

Work Experience

7.1996 – Now: Chairman of PERSOL Corporation Persol is a private conglomerate active in fields of oil products, petrochemicals, paper, mining, transportation, commodities, etc.

URL: www.persol.ir

9.2005 – 4.2007: CEO of Oil Products Export Development Fund of Iran

The Fund is a private sector consortium and works in export oriented infrastructure, logistics and finance.

URL: www.opexfund.ir

7.1996 – 8.2005: C.E.O. of PERSOL Corporation

Honorary responsibilities:

6.2011 - Now: Vice President of Iran Chamber of Com-

merce, Industries, mines and Agriculture

(URL: www.iccima.ir)

3.2007 - Now: Deputy of Tehran Chamber of Com-

merce,

Industries, Mines and Agriculture

(URL: www.tccim.ir)

12.2003 - 4.2007: Director and Sec-

retary General of Iranian Oil,

Gas and Petrochemical Products Exporters' Associa-

tion:

(URL: www.opex.ir)

The private sector of Iran; A structured harmony for playing oil and gas

Pedram Soltani Vice President

Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture

For decades, after nationalisation of oil industry of Iran in 1951, the oil industry had been solely held in the hands of the government and the Iranian private sector had only the chance to work in this sector in peripheral roles such as subcontracting, logistics, etc.

In the past 10-15 years, gradually the role and presence of the public companies, alongside government companies, increased and oil and gas sector became their core activity. Withdrawal of foreign oil companies from Iran oil and gas sector due to the sanctions gave the room to Iranian public companies to take the lead to the extent they were able to. In this period although Iranian private sector didn't find the opportunity to grow as much as the public sector, its domain of activities expanded and extended to EPC contracting, Manufacture of oil and gas equipment and specialized drilling of wells.

The post-sanctions era is considered as the jump-up phase of the genuine Iranian private sector in the oil and gas sector. Therefore Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture, as the representative of the Iranian private sector has taken this role, in collaboration with all relevant specialized business associations, to provide the essentials of this approach and design the collective actions of the private sector to make this plan happen.



ABDOL MOHAMMAD DELPARISH

Director of Corporate planning, Consolidated Planning Manager and Principal Member/Director at National Iranian Oil Company

Education:

Bachelor of Chemical Engineering
University: Petroleum University of Technology

Position:

Corporate Planning Director of National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), Board Member of National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC)

Work Experiences in the Oil Industry:

- Traversing different stages in organization of processing petroleum engineering of oil-rich regions and getting upgraded from engineer to chief engineer level.
- Head of the operational engineering of Aghajari

- Deputy general department of operations of the oilrich regions national company
- Head of general department of operations of the oilrich regions national company
- CEO of Iran's Gachsaran Oil and Gas Exploitation Company
- Corporate Planning Director and Board Member of oil-rich Regions National Company (NIOC)
- Work Experiences Outside of the Oil Industry:
- Hasn't worked outside of the oil industry except a voluntarily period in Jihad

Scientific Articles/ Compilations and Book Translation:

Had published articles, reports and various translations in his career's history related to his organizational tasks



Hamid Deris

General Manager of National Iranian South Oil Company

on behalf of Mr. Aalipoor (General Manager of National Iranian South Oil Company)

Education:

B.Sc. of Chemical Engineering from Petroleum University of Technology (PUT)

Work Experiences:

1994 to 2006: Senior Petrophysicist in Petrophysics Office of Reservoir Evaluation Department 2006 to 2010: Deputy Technical Manager (Head of Petroleum Engineering Department) 2010: Production Manager of NISOC

2010: Advisor of General Manager of Marun Oil and

Gas Production Company

2011: General Manager of Marun Oil and Gas Produc-

tion Company

2012 to Present: Technical Manager of NISOC

Abstract

National Iranian South Oil Company (NISOC), a subsidiary of National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), is by far the country's largest oil company currently producing 3 MMSTB/Day of oil and 2.8 BSCF/Day of gas. NISOC operates 44 oil and gas fields (80 reservoirs) with a total OOIP of 344 MMMSTB and OGIP of 368 TCF, of which over 96 MMMSTB of oil and 258 TCF of gas is estimated to be recoverable. In the recent decade, NISOC has had the largest accretion rate of production (oil and gas) among all the NIOC subsidiaries.

NISOC presents 3 Bangestan reservoirs of the developed oil fields of Ahvaz, Ab-Teymur, and Mansouri with over 67 MMMSTB of OOIP and similar properties, being undersaturate dense carbonate reservoirs with low recovery factors (around 10%). As for process facilities, these 3 reservoirs already have infrastructures required for development including oil production and desalting units as well as collecting and Gas compression stations. Furthermore, IOR activities have been initiated for these reservoirs, from past years, in terms of well-based activities such as installing artificial lifting systems (various downhole pumps).

It should be noted that the main focus of NISOC in development of such fields is on EOR projects aimed at maximizing the recovery factors.

Other opportunities presented by NISOC as candidates for development include Karun-Bangestan gas reservoir (a green field) with NGL-1700 plant along with some other undeveloped(Green) Gas reservoirs such as Ahvaz-Khami, Pazanan-Khami, Binak-Khami, Qalehnar-Bangestan, Kuh-e-Asmari, Karanj-Khami, Bibihakimeh-Khami, and Milatun, with a total OGIP of about 13 TCF and primary production plan of 710 MMSCF/day of gas and 74 MSTB/day of gas condensates.



Seyed Saleh Hendi

Planning director and board member of the Iranian Central Oil Company

Academic Degrees:

BSc Physics - Bu Ali Sina University in Hamedan Master of Geophysics (seismology orientation) - Tehran University

Master of Business Administration (MBA) - Science and Research Branch of Tehran Azad University

Records:

- Planning director and board member of the Iranian Central Oil Company of March 2015- Present
- Advisor to the President of the Institute in the creation of upstream knowledge-based companies, 2014- Present
- The head of research and development campus upstream Petroleum industry (with three Institute of Earth Sciences, Engineering and development of oil

fields) from 2010 to 2014

- Vice RIPI from 2009 to 2010
- Member of the Board of Directors and management of the Petroleum Industry Research Center from 2001 to 2014.
- Advisor to the Chairman of the Petroleum Industry Research Center
- President and Member of the Petroleum Industry Research Trading Commission,
- Member of Research Council Institute for Strategic Studies Technology, the Institute for International Energy Studies 2010-2012.
- A member of the Energy Center of strategic studies of the presidency, 2006-2009
- Member of the Working Group on Technology Policy Council of the Ministry of Petroleum from 2010-14.

Abstract

The Iranian Central Oil Fields Company (ICOFC) established in 1999, is one of the five major production companies of the National Iranian Oil Company. It is responsible for production of gas and oil from 68 reservoirs, comprising 43 gas fields and 25 oilfields; among them, 14 gas fields and 9 oilfields are currently in operation; and by the end of the 20 year outlook plan it will have reached 89 fields in 19 provinces. The Company, at its establishment, was assigned to develop and to produce oil and gas from onshore fields through utilization of all available technology and know-how. As of 2015, ICOFC Produces Approximately 300 MMSCMD.

The Investment opportunities in ICOFC are divided into three categories:

Gas Fields package: This package is comprised of the development of 5 gas fields which are located in the south of Iran

Tange-e-Bijar gas field and ILam refinery: The development of Tang-e-Bijar gas field and increasing the capacity of ILam refinery are included in this package.

West of Iran Oil fields package: This package is comprised of the development of 9 oil fields which are located in the west of Iran and mostly marginal fields common with Iraq oil fields.



KERAMAT BEHBAHANI

AZADEGAN Project Executive Manager of Iran PETROTECH Company

With more than 30 years of experience, Karamat Behbahani started his courier with NIOC South in 1984 as a Senior Design & Technical Services Engineer in the Engineering and Construction Management.

He held various positions such as Senior Design Engineer; Senior Construction engineer; Head, Estimation Department; Manager, Engineering and Design in Oil & Gas Division; and Project Manager, Engineering & Construction Department and, then, moved to Petroleum Engineering & Development Company in 2000 where he has served as Manager, Engineering & Construction of AMAK Project, and currently is the Director of North Azadegan Oil Field Development Project, Director of AMAK and Internal Resources Projects. He also serves

as a main member of the Board of Directors of Arvandan Oil & Gas Company.

Mr. Behbahani holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Natural Gas Engineering from Texas

A & M University, Kingsville, Texas, and a Master of Science degree in Control Engineering (Petroleum Production Option) from the University of Texas.

Abstract

Petroleum, Engineering and Development Company (PEDEC) was established in 1994 to undertake National Iranian Oil Company's (NIOC) responsibilities, to hold the high values of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and to supervise and manage the implementation of engineering and development projects. The company attempts to achieve the desirable ends in its operational projects as a scientific and practical approach for the country's honor and power. To become a fully-nurtured and self-sufficient company within NIOC's subsidiaries is the company's vision. To implement a large number of onshore and offshore projects, PEDEC is working with many engineering and contracting companies both within and outside the country's borders. The company, thereby, provides a platform for the transfer of knowledge and technology in oil and gas industries.

To carry out development projects, the Company shall ensure the followings:

- Supervising the implementation of engineering and development projects to be economically-riskless, on time, and safe
- Managing knowledge based human resources to provide oil industry with experts
- linking constructively with other Ministry of Petroleum's subsidiaries and other departments and organizations in the oilfields
- Keeping IOR and EOR production and implementation of projects for the country's prosperity
- Adopting appropriate approaches to implement projects following environmental standards to have an ecological balance
- Providing utilities and services and developing infrastructures for the poverty-stricken areas neighboring the fields

Petroleum, Engineering and Development Company takes steady steps forward toward the above-mentioned objectives and missions using state-of-the-art-technology and domestic experts.



Reza NowshadiE&C Manager of AOGC

Education

Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering- University of Oil Industry 1997

Master of Science in Chemical Engineering - Iran University of Science and Technology 2011

Background

Employee of NISOC, 1997-1999 Employee of ICOFC 1999-2008 Employee of PEDEC 2008-2014 Employee of AOGC 2014 to date

Professional Experience

- Member of development of oil fields in Yadavaran, MIS, Kish, Tabnak, Shanul, Homa, Sohrab, jufair
- Negotiation leader of Buy Back and EPCF contract of Kish Gas Field Development Phase 1,2 and 3

Operation of Buy back, EPC, EPD, Lump Sum, List price contracts

Executive Careers in recent 5 years

E&C Manager of AOGC 2014 to Date Project Manager of Production and Desalting Plant 165000 BBLD, 2014 to Date

President and Member of Contract conflict resolution 2014 to date

Member of Consulting Services committee 2014 to date Engineering Manager of NGL 3200 Project 2014 Deputy of Kish Gas Field Development 2010- 2014

Abstract

AOGC is a Subsidiary of NIOC in west Karoon river area. In this decade, it has largest accretion rate of production (oil and gas) in NIOC subsidiaries.

AOGC decides to make a new horizon in fields development and increasing the oil & gas production rate in west Karoon area. Sohrab, Sepehr, Susanger, Jufair, Band Karkheh and Arvand are nominated oil fields in one development package for this valuable goal. It should be highlighted that Susangerd and Sohrab are cross border fields. West Karoon Production Unit (WKPU) is a new potential for oil processing in Jufair area with 165 MBBL/Day oil processing capacity. Many of fields are close to WPKU, therefor in conceptual design step, one can concentrate on it for achieving short time of investment return. Based on this potential and other available AOGC facilities, it can be achievable by small investment, comparing to other oil fields development.

The potential production is expected 92MSTB/D totally. Gas gathering system will be finalized during later stages of development in aspect of NGL 3200 capacity and program of "small gas power plants" that is followed by NIOC. In every scenario, parallel development of above mentioned fields is important, however every proposal is welcomed and will be reviewed in friendship and close negotiation.



KARIM ZOBEIDI

Deputy Director in Assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources Plans (Oil and Gas)

Karim Zobeidi holds a BSc degree from Abadan Institute of Technology in Chemical engineering, MS degree from the same university in Reservoir engineering and PhD degree from Tehran University in Reservoir engineering. He has worked in Petroleum engineering for about 26 years and he taught different topics in reservoir engi-

neering for several years. He was Head of reservoir engineering studies department in National Iranian South Oil Company for several years and now he is Deputy of NIOC Corporate Planning Directorate in Hydrocarbon Resources. Also he is Head of Supreme Committee of reservoirs in NIOC.



Mohammad Mohammadifard

Iranian Offshore Oil Company Head of Reservoir Engineering Studies

Education

Master of Science in Chemical Engineering Institution Iran University of Science and Technology (Elm va Sanate Iran)

Work Experience

Oct. 2010 - Now

National Iranian Oil Company-Iranian Offshore Oil Company

Head of Reservoir Engineering Studies
As the head of reservoir study department in a state
oil company, my responsibility is to prepare MDP for
IOOC oil and gas fields in Persian Gulf for development,
re-development IOR\EOR Studies and reservoir management programs. Integrated reservoir study & MDP
preparation for Dorood, Nowrooz, Salman, Resalat,
Balal, Lavan, Tousan has been done and Foroozan,
Sivand, Dena, Alvand, Esfand projects is in progress.

2004 – Oct. 2010 National Iranian Oil Company - Iranian Offshore Oil Company Senior reservoir engineer

As a senior reservoir engineer, I was in charge of reservoir operation for Salman, Dorood, Balal, Foroozan and Resalat Fields. I was involved in production enhancement projects by new horizontal well drilling I was a member of multidisciplinary team for full field reservoir study, dynamic simulation and MDP preparation of the BAHREGANSAR field (Ghar, Asmari, Sarvak, Kazhdumi and Fahlyan Reservoirs).

Mar. 2002 - 2004 National Iranian Oil Company - Iranian Offshore Oil Company

Reservoir engineer

I was a member of multidisciplinary team for full field reservoir study, dynamic simulation and MDP preparation of the Resalat field and also in reservoir operation as a junior reservoir engineer.

IOOC Investment Opportunities

Iranian Offshore Oil Company (IOOC), a subsidiary of National Iranian Oil Company, is one of the world's largest offshore oil and gas producing companies. The operation area of IOOC covers 1800 km by 150 km including 50 green and brown fields in 6 districts as bases for processing plants, compression station and export jetties. Based on the available data, oil and gas in place of IOOC's fields are estimated around 97 billion barrels and 184 TCF, respectively.

Here, we want to present our major investment opportunities including 8 oil & gas fields, named Dorood, Nowrooz, Soroosh, Foroozan, Salman, Farzad A & B and Balal. The current presentation includes brief introduction to the candidate fields, oil and gas in place, field description and exploration, development and production history of the fields.



Ehsan Mohammadi

Head of Reservoir Engineering of Pars Oil and Gas Company

Experience:

10 years in Gas and Oil Field Development in Onshore and Offshore

Education:

Reservoir Engineer, IFP School, France, 2005

Pars Oil Layers

South Pars Oil Field is a common field located in the center of Persian Gulf on the Iran-Qatar border, some 130km from Iranian shores. The field is composed of Cretaceous, mainly carbonate, oil bearing reservoir. It extends to the south across the borders between Iran and Qatar where it is called Al-Shahin field.

Although there are four proven area of A1, A2, B and C, only A2 area has been developed in the first stage of development where seven wells have been drilled to produce 35000 bbl/d through a Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) vessel which will be located in a minimum safe distance from the WHP.

In order to prepare the development plan of the second stage, an extensive appraisal program is required for evaluating the oil production potential of Cretaceous rocks in A1, B and C areas. It is estimated to achieve an oil rate of 20,000 to 30,000 bbl/d in the second development stage.

Considering the specific gravity and viscosity of the oil in these layers, IOR and EOR activities are strongly recommended for these layers from the start of production.

North Pars Gas Field

North Pars giant gas field is an independent field located 120 Km SE of Bushehr city in Persian Gulf, some 35 Km offshore. The sea water depth varies from 0 to 30 meters across the structure. Totally 17 wells have been drilled in this field some 40 years ago, but since they have not been in production during these years and their lifetime has been passed, the existing infra-structure is supposed to be dismantled. The proposed development plan is to produce 3600 MMscf/d (100MS-m3/d) of sour gas from two carbonate reservoirs; Kangan/Upper-Dalan formations as the upper reservoir and Lower-Dalan formation as the lower reservoir. This rate is estimated to be achievable by drilling a total of 46 wells from four wellhead platform. Each platform needs to have its own surface production facilities.

Type of final product (LNG or Domestic Sales Gas) shall be proposed by investor and approved by NIOC.

Golshan and Ferdowsi Gas Fields

Based on the preliminary studies, the initial proposed development

scenario for Golshan and Ferdowsi gas fields is to produce 2500 MMscf/d of gas through an integrated development plan. Type of final product (LNG or Domestic Sales Gas) shall be proposed by investor and approved by NIOC.

Golshan Gas Field

Golshan field is an independent field located in the center of Persian Gulf and neighbored by South Pars structure in the east and Ferdowsi in the west. It is 25 Km from Iran sea border and is located in shallow water (70 m depth).

Based on five appraisal wells drilled in this field, Golshan consists of three gas bearing reservoirs. The sour gas of this field has been reserved in pre-Permian to Triassic deposits called Faraghoun, Dalan and Kangan and hence this field consists both clastic and carbonate lithologies.

According to the proposed development plan, the amount of the gas rate at the start of production has been estimated to be 2000 MMscf/d. This amount is planned to be produced by drilling of 22 wells from two well head platforms, each one shall have suitable surface facilities to produce 1000 MMscf/d.

Ferdowsi Gas Field

Ferdowsi Gas Field is located at shallow waters (60-70m depth) of the central part of Persian Gulf, some 180 km South to South East of Bushehr port. It is 30 km apart from Golshan gas field.

One appraisal well has been drilled in this field and Kangan, upper Dalan and lower Dalan formations are recognized as the proven reservoir horizons and Faraghoun formation is still known as a hydrocarbon reservoir potential of this field. Therefore Ferdowsi can be a known as a mainly carbonate reservoir, but it is probable to have a clastic horizon in this field, as well.

Production rate from this field is estimated to be 500 MMscf/d from a platform hosting 13 wells and other required facilities.



Yousef Etemadi Exploration Director of N.I.O.C-KEPCO

Education:

BSC in petroleum Engineering from I.T.U (Technical university of Istanbul- Turkey) 1980-1984

Thesis subject: Miscible Displacement Mechanism.

Professional Experiences:

(30 Nov. 1988-28 Jun 1995) Production Engineer of National Iranian Oil Company-Exploration & Production. (28 Jun 1995-21 Jun 1996) Senior Production Engineer of N.I.O.C- Exp & Production.

(21 Jun 1996-24 July 2006) Head of well Completion Dept. Of N.I.O.C- Expl.

(24 July 2006-20 jun 2011): Manager of Petroleum Engg. Division N.I.O.C-Expl.

(20 jun 2011 -20 jan 2013): Manager of Petroleum Engg. Dept. N.I.O.C-Khazar Exploration&Production

Company(KEPCO)

(20 jan 2013-up to now): Exploration Director of

N.I.O.C-KEPCO

Academic Activities:

(2004-Up to now): Teaching well completion courses One Semester (3 Units)each year in Amir-kabir University for M.Se Students of Drilling. (1996-2005): Teaching well Completion courses in NIOC-Expl for Junior Engineer.

Many Scientific &Technical presentation for foreign oil company

Khazar Exploration and Production Company (KEPCO)

Subsidary Of N.I.O.C For Northen Part Of IRAN

KEPCO is one of the up stream company under National Iranian Oil Company management. KEPCO was established in January 1998.

KEPCO is the authority in exploration, development and production of oil and gas in Caspian Sea and three littoral provinces of Golestan, Mazanderan and Gilan. KEPCO supervises all the contracts signed by local and international companies regarding exploration and development of hydrocarbon reserves in the area including the pertinent environmental matters.



RAHIM NEMATOLLAHI

Deputy Exploration Blocks and Overseas Partnership of National Iranian Oil Company Exploration Management

Mr. Rahim Nematollahi holds an MSc in Geology-Sedimentology.

He has 17 years of experience as a surface and subsurface geologist.

Also he has 8 years of experience as a project manager in different fields.

He has been working as deputy director, Exploration Blocks and Foreign cooperation in NIOC Exploration Directorate since 2012.



HOSSEIN MOTAMEDI

Head of the Geology Department of National Iranian Oil Company Exploration Management

- Ph.D. Degree in Structural Geology.
- MBA Degree with emphasis in Project Management.
- About 15 years experience as structural geologist in NIOC Exploration with a strong back ground on structural analysis, seismic interpretation skills and prospect evaluation.
- Knowledgably in project management tools, process and techniques.
- Published author of technical papers and books on structural geology/exploration geology issues.
- Experienced in using technical and professional softwares in geoscience field.
- Fluent in English, basic knowledge of Arabic.

Iran's E&P Blocks

NIOC will offer fourteen E&P blocks with almost 71000 Km 2 area which enclose six geological basins. The offered blocks are mixture of mature plays, high potential and new frontier basins.

Zagros fold and thrust belt and its foreland basin (Persian Gulf) with proven multiple hydrocarbon plays is one of the world's most prolific oil and gas province. Four onshore blocks are being offered in different sub-basins of the Zagros including Lurtestan (two blocks), Dezful (one Block) and Fars (one Block). In offshore Persian Gulf three blocks will be offered.

Kopeh Dagh is an inverted sedimentary basin extended from east of Caspian to NE Iran and southern Turkmenistan. It is a gas proven geological province and hosts the giant Khangiran and Gonbadli gas fields in the Iranian side. Three blocks being offered in this basin.

One block will be offered in Moghan area, NW Iran with proved hydrocarbon system and significant amount of discovered oil.

In Central Iran basin one block is being offered in a high potential part of the region.

Two blocks in new frontier basins are offered to attract investment to regions with few geological data. The frontier blocks include Taybad and Sistan onshore blocks which are situated in Taybad and Esatern Iran basins respectively.



DAVOOD MORSEL NEZHAD

Exploration Blocks and GIS Plan Project Manager of National Iranian Oil Company Exploration Management

Mr. Davoud Morsalnejad holds an MSc degree in Geology-Sedimentology.

He has about 13 years experience as Exploration Geologist. He worked two years as the head of NIOC-

EXP upstream database and since 2012 he has been managing Exploration Directorate GIS project and also joined with Exploration Blocks.

1-Presentation

NIOCEXP assigned teams of experts, who are ready to answer IOC's probable questions and assist them in the Data Room.

2-Data visit

As you have informed we introduced onshore, offshore, Oil prone, Gas Prone Blocks in different part of Iran territory.

Thanks to use GIS based software; IOCs could have easy access to the Blocks data. The Data classified in different subject and were linked to the relative spatial objects.

More than 40 spatial layers in Oil and Gas business plus 20 general layers such as Infrastructure, Environmental protected areas and index layers facilitate evaluation of each Block in this round.

Data package

Data packages for each block consist of selective information which let the IOCs to evaluate the blocks. These packages will hand over to IOCs in spatial database format.

Opening Remarks for Tehran summit with Emphasis on IPC Contracts



A) Contractual Regime of Iran Oil and Gas Industry from Past to Present

Going back to the contractual regime of Iran throughout the past, Iran oil and gas industry through more than 100 years has experienced various types of international petroleum contracts while working with international oil companies (IOCs) and oil services companies (OSCs).

As the world industry is well acquainted with Iran oil and gas industry, Iran Petroleum industry commenced its petroleum contracts with the concession agreement signed with the Anglo Persian Oil Company – later the Anglo Iranian Oil Company (AIOC), the forerunner to BP – around 100 years ago.

After nationalization of its industry in 1950, Iran oil and gas industry entered a new era with a consortium of major IOCs following a major legal struggle with AIOC. In the 1960s and 1970s, Iran introduced to the wider petroleum industry particularly major IOCs, various production sharing, and profit sharing and service contracts.

Iran was one of the five countries instrumental in the establishment of OPEC in September 1960. Indeed, OPEC's first Secretary General was an Iranian who laid the foundation of the organization during his initial four year term. In the 1970s Iran led the negotiations with the major IOCs, which ultimately led to the full sovereignty and ownership over oil resources by the group's members.

After bringing down the Shah's dynasty regime and establishment of the Islamic republic of Iran in 1979, the oil policy of Iran was shifted towards the full and exclusive sovereignty and ownership of the oil and gas reserves, which were broadcast and stipulated expressly and/or impliedly in the various Articles of the Iran Constitution particularly Article 44.

After the passage of war, imposed against Iran by Iraqis bath regime, Iran oil and gas industry reconstructed its new service contract, so called buy-back, to deal first with the IOCs for the development operations of the commercialized field (First Generation of Buy-Back), and

then to the integrated exploration and development of the hydrocarbon resources in Iran (Second Generation of Buy-Back). When the economic sanctions started to affect Iran petroleum industry, Iran gave experiencing a Third Generation Buy-Back which gives longer presence to IOCs through TSA and PSAC agreements to be concluded between NIOC and IOCs during the production operations of the fields.

However, as in almost a decade investment in Iran's petroleum industry has gradually come to a standstill due in a large part to the various sanctions imposed on the country, IOCs started to show their dislike to the Buy-Back contract regime, whatever would be its generation. Accordingly, the lack of interest in the buyback contractual framework was dramatically increased, while Third Generation of Buy-Back could not have even a chance to visualize its pros and cons implementation.

After the 5+1 negotiations with Iran for the nuclear deal was concluded, the Ministry of Petroleum of Iran entered into the pros and cons of the previous experiences of various contracts concluded in the upstream projects of Iran, before and after the Islamic Revolution, particularly those three Generation of Service Contracts, so called Buy-Back contracts, then came to the new contractual regime of Service Contract, to be inaugurated in Tehran summit, so called the Iran Petroleum Contracts (IPC).

B) Ambition and Target of Tehran summit on IPC

The post-sanction era, resulted from the P5+1 historic deal with Iran, makes way for the biggest opportunity for international oil & gas companies to access low cost petroleum. Iran is aiming to return to the market post-sanction era, with the planned additional capacity of 500 kbd within a few months from the lifting date of the sanctions and a second stage of growth will add around 1 mmb/d of additional production by the end of 2016 or early 2017. Thus, such opportunities for international and local companies will be incomparable. These opportunities will be greater for Iran's traditional oil customers, whose refineries have been designed for Iran's crudes and who will have further opportunities to return to their pre-

sanction production levels.

Given the relief of sanctions in Iran oil and gas industry, the ambition of Tehran summit is to provide a platform for Iranian and foreign oil companies to be the partners of choic and to develop the first bottom-up analysis of the Iranian fields available for foreign investment.

In this Conference, detailed information of Iran's potential upstream projects, including information on Iran's exploration blocks, green and brown field developments and other onshore and offshore oil and gas E&P projects will be introduced to the attendees.

In this Summit, it will be shown to the wider attendees from the world energy market that Iran oil and gas industry in effect has already opened its largest closed market to the world for trade and commerce. As Iran inquires for the capital and technological sources, there are several areas in which the industry could benefit from the introduction of fresh capital, technology and experience by the major IOCs to Iran petroleum industry.

Certainly, Tehran summit will open a window of opportunity for foreign investors to study and develop the first bottom-up analysis of the Iranian fields available for foreign investment

It will be apparent during the talks to be carried out in the Tehran summit that many IOCs and OSCs, who were previously involved in the Iranian oil and gas industry, would like to return and invest in Iran's oil and gas industry. The newly developed IPC of Iran is in fact designed to provide Iran with a new framework for cooperation with IOCs and OSCs joined with Iranian companies, contractors and entities involved in the petroleum industry of Iran.

C) Capacity & Opportunities of Iran Oil & Gas

Industry in Attracting Foreign Investment

As the world of energy is aware, the Islamic Republic of Iran accounts for around 1% of the world's population and land, but around 10% of the world's oil reserves and 18% of global gas reserves. Having this huge potential of reserves, Iran is targeting to reach to pre-sanction capacity of 4.2 mmb/d in two stages of 500 kbd additional capacity within a few months aftermath of the lifting of economic sanctions and another 900-1000 kbd within a year.

Iran is also targeting another 2 mmb/d from further investment in the development of our new E & P projects. Further, in addition to 1.5 mmb/d of short-term development, Iran is also aiming to create the capacity to increase the production of 2 mmb/d of crude together with 7 bcf/d of natural gas production.

All These ventures in the upstream huge investment in the upstream operations will require the investment of around 120 billion dollars. These, together with midstream and downstream projects including LNG plants, export facilities, petrochemical plants, etc. may need over 150 billion dollars to be expended within a period of 5 years or even less. This fact alone means that major IOCs and project financiers cannot, and will not, ignore a country which arguably holds the world's largest combined oil and gas reserves.

All these investments in a country like Iran, possessing some of the best and appealing geology with low cost, low risk E & P projects, especially in the low oil price environment, provides the most competitive opportunities for investors and IOCs to overcome the current problem of low cash flow conditions. In fact, Iran oil and gas industry has the qualification of lower investment, with quicker and higher production outcome compared with any other opportunities elsewhere.

Iran oil and gas industry is rich in terms of reserves, human skills and technical knowledge. In fact, over 100 years of experience, probably more than one million Iranians have passed through the industry at some point, creating a wealth of knowledge, skills and human resource.

Work of the dedicated people within the general industry or Iran as well as the oil and gas industry, and also the increasing involvement of the private sector in all industrial activities of the Country, has made the Islamic Republic of Iran, one of the most powerful countries in the region, in terms of economic infrastructure, technical and operational foundations, human resources with skills, and huge quantity and quality of the local content.

Further, Iran's long term cooperation with IOCs in presanctions era as well as almost a decade of the heavy sanctions imposed against Iran, have created in fact a golden opportunity for the local companies in Iran to grow considerably to the extent that numerous qualified companie are currently active in Iran's oil industry with the capacity to implement E&D projects even on a turn-key basis. Such outstanding improvements in local capacity are not limited only to the upstream developers, but the same trend has happened with engineering, fabricators, drilling and service companies, as well as EPC contractors.

Therefore, with its huge reserves of oil and gas hydrocarbons, low costs, low risk, strong private sector, high efficiency project and mature oil and gas industry, Iran has the capacity to be a major player in the global hydrocarbon industry for many years to come. Certainly, Iran's balanced participation in both regional and world energy markets will be welcomed by most energy importing countries and will be constructive for the world oil and gas industry in the coming decades.

All these capacity and oil and gas qualifications of Iran in

this contemporary petroleum industry, together with other special promising conditions such as the availability of the well-educated experts in all oil related branches, access to the open sea with over 3000 km of shore equipped with modern ports and facilities,makes Iran oil and gas industry a very different case comparing with other countries in the region.

Without any doubt, Iran certainly will be able to proceed to regain the oil and gas markets it lost due to sanctions. Regaining Iran's lost markets is possible, due to the fact that those consuming countries that had to switch away from Iranian oil to other sources would also want to have access to the Iranian market in order to sell their goods after sanctions as well as securing the rich and stable reserves. In additions, Iran has established during past decades that it is one of the most rational, knowledgeable, stable and secure country, which cannot be compared with its regional countries, which any IOCs would be eager to make long-term investments in this secure and stable countr.

D) New Contractual Regime of IPC as the Tool of Upstream Petroleum Investment in Iran

The IPC is designed to attract capital and technology to Iran, to engage the Iranian state and private sectors in future energy participation with the outside world. Since the IPC introduces a new mechanism of JOC and JOA connecting the international energy market to the local market of Iran, it will not only open a path for IOCs to play their roles in the oil and gas industry of Iran, but also it opens a window of opportunity for smaller foreign companies to team up with the Iranian partners of choice to benefit from existing schemes of IPC.

Having locally qualified companies engaged in the oil and gas sector in Iran, one would forecast that there will be very successful and bright future of corporation between Iranian competent companies and the IOCs, not only for working together in Iran but entering with confidence into the international market for rendering the same services globally.

As IPC mainly concentrates on the increase percentage of oil and gas recovery through implementation of EOR and IOR projects, with the most rapid returns and favorable terms related to the determination of the amount of capital expenditure requires their profit to come from the additional oil produced from the various fields, as well as to develop the oil and gas filed based on MER and maintenance of longer plateau production, the core business of IOCs will be to utilize, transfer and develop the technology and know-how to the Country.

Thus, those IOCs with the new technology and knowhow which that have been absent from Iran for quite some time, would be plenty of opportunities to enter into the green and brown fields of Iran. Thus, introducing new equipment and technology to existing production, refining and transportation operations of oil and gas would lead to reasonable rewards, and thus would be the best policy to gain a good chance to operate in Iran's energy industry for further involvement in the future.

IPC also opens an opportunity for the IOCs to enter into the development of unfinished oil development projects, and/or South Pars gas field phases. The progress on the unfinished oil and gas projects ranges from 10-90%. Collaboration of IOCs joined with the existing Iranian developers of these fields, through the injection of capital or the introduction of better technology, could prove very profitable in a relatively short period.

IPC also grants a golden opportunity for those IOCs and foreign investors joined with Iranian local companies to enter into the gas-based industries in Iran and to be able to get involved in the export of Iran's natural gas. Accordingly, Iran's gas production can easily increase considerably.

As IPC opens an opportunity to the foreign investors, IOCs and OSCs to enter into the three types of the IPC contracts, namely, IPC E&P contracts, IPC D&P contracts, IPC IOR/EOR contract, thus, there would be a wider choice for them to decide in whichtype of contracts, they suits their objectives best and therefore to establish cooperations or to carry out petroleum operations of oil gas blocks or fields.

Finally, the Tehran summit wishes to achieve its target of being a dynamic forum for both IOCs, OSCs and Iranian local companies and contractors to find each other, to establish partner of choice and enter into the multi billion dollar investment opportunities, and to be the core center for the long term strategic establishment of the JV, JOC and JOA based relationship.

Introduction Some of active companies in Iran's Oil and Gas sector



NIOC, Pioneer in National Development Plans



As one of the largest oil companies across the globe with full membership position in the OPEC, the National Iranian Oil Company leads the path in the Middle East in terms of regional and global cooperation, to establish its unrivaled and historic position with respect to production and export in the region, through further promotion of exploration, drilling, production, R&D, refining and distribution of oil, gas and petroleum products as well as exports of the same.

To maintain its position in the region and in the international arena, NIOC has focused its policies on common oil and gas fields (mainly the West Karun and South Pars fields), EOR and IOR, gas injection into oil fields and enhanced and improved recovery of reservoirs which are in their second half of their life cycle. On the other hand, technology advances together with the complexity of economic and political ties has made this major oil company to put in its agenda the national and regional policies and cooperation with the key industrial countries with an eye to energy supply and stability in global oil markets.

Development of Common Oil Fields, Main Priority for NIOC

Development of common oil fields is not only the highest priority development program for the Iranian petroleum industry stipulated in the Fifth Development Plan, but also top in this year's agenda of the NIOC's development programs. Accordingly, exploitation of Iran's common oil and gas fields, especially in the South Pars and West Karun, has been dramatically accelerated upon the efforts of the NIOC and as instructed by NIOC's director and Minister of Petroleum.

POGC in Charge of Developing 28 Phases of South Pars Field

As one of the biggest production companies, Pars Oil and Gas Company is in charge of management and implementation of development plans in 28 phases of the South and North Pars Oil Fields under the leadership of NIOC.

South Pars common field is located in an area of 9700 km2 of which the share of Islamic Republic of Iran comprises some 3700 km2. The gas reserves of this latter part of the field amounts to some 14 TCM and some 18 bn barrels of gas condensates which comprises more than eight percent of the world gas reserves and approximately half of Iran's gas reserves.

Presently, projects have been designed for development of 24 phases to produce 820 million cubic meters of gas per day. South Pars gas field development shall meet the growing demands of natural gas, injection into oil fields, gas and condensate export as feedstock for petrochemical industries.





National Iran petroleum company N.I.O.C



Unprecedented Increase in Oil and Gas Production Some 140 MCM of sweet gas has been added to the national grid through South Pars priority phases (phases 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18) during the tenure of the 11th government. Meanwhile, some 12 desalination units were launched last year and NIOC managed to simultaneously launch a number of platforms to register a further record in the history of oil industry through its accurate and efficient management.

Greatest of Projects in the Iranian Oil Industry Accomplished

With the vigorous efforts of the Iranian experts aimed at realization of the gas production objectives set in Esfand 1393 (Feb-March 2015), the most Iranian phase of South Pars and the greatest project through the history of oil industry in this country is launched by the President. Phase 12 of South Pars is of such magnificent features that it added 2% to GDP, a phase which depict the national determination in realization of the Iranian economic epic. Phase 12 was developed with over \$ 7 bn by the local experts and launched without the participation of foreign human resources, hence it was named the most Iranian phase of the project. The phase equals three standard phases, according to the speculations, and can produce 25 MCM/d natural gas in each of its phases, which equals 8 bn MCM/y, which sums up \$ 2 billion per year by cents

25/CM.

Therefore, upon full commissioning and exploitation of South Pars phase 12, which is equivalent of three standard phases, some \$ bn 6 revenue is generated annually only from the gas production of the said phase. Phase 12 of South Pars with all its products can generate some \$ 10 bn annually and a rate of return of less than 3 years.

Over 40 MMC Gas Produced in Phases 15 and 16 Upon the installation and commissioning of a refinery process, the daily gas production in the South Pars phases of 15 and 16 amounted to some 42 MMC, which is now being injected to the national line.

Nine Oil Field Researches Assigned to Universities and Research Centers

NIOC assigned universities to conduct research of nine oil fields. Ahvaz oil field was delivered to the Iranian Research Institute of Petroleum Industry, Karanj field to Azad University, Mansuri field to Shiraz University, Bibi Hakimeh field to the Research Center for Enhanced Oil Recovery, Koopal field to Sharif University, Gachsaran field to the University of Petroleum Industry, Azadegan field to the University of Tehran together with the Petroleum Institute of the Tehran School of Technology, Darkhoveyn field to Amirkabir University and Sorush field to Sahand University.

A BCM Gas Output Increase in Central Regions Oil Company

The gas production of the Central Regions Oil Company had a rise of one billion cubic meters during the ten months of the year 1393 (in Iranian calendar; March-November 2014) which brought some \$ 1.5 billion foreign exchange savings in purchase of alternative fuel. Included among other achievements made by the Central Regions Oil Company are saving of Euro 100 million through adoption of optimization methods, increase in gas production in line with the resistant economic policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and 30% decrease in oil rig suspensions.

Other measures taken by the above Company include commissioning of phase one of Shourijeh gas storage facility, commissioning of Dehloran desalination plant, 14 gas production wells (exceeding the number of wells produced compared with the preceding years), commissioning of Cheshmeh-Khosh gas injection unit and starting the construction of the NGL 3100 plant.

National Iranian South Oil Company Leads in Oil Production

As the principal authority in charge of oil production in Iran, NISOC undertakes oil production in more than 50 hydrocarbon fields covering over 400 thousand km2 in Bushehr province all through to the north of Khuzestan province, which comprise some 83% of the national crude production.

Under the operation area of this major oil company, some 90 development wells and some 100 workover

wells are dug annually to preserve maximum production and prevent maximum production decline all conducted in addition to the drilling stipulated in the Twenty Year National Outlook and the Five Year Development Plans. Implementation of 715 Capacity Maintenance and Production Support Projects

Currently, the National South Oil Company is working on 715 projects from among which 560 projects are concerned with production capacity maintenance and155 projects with production support. Some 37 desalination projects are underway the implementation processes, which will add some 900 thousands of barrels per day to removing of salt from crude oil. The declared number of projects for gas injection with maximum efficient rate also amounts to 17.

Hundred Percent Realization of NISOC Production Plan In the past year, more than 100% of the oil and gas production plan of NISOC was achieved. At the moment, NISOC has a record of oil production capacity of more than 3 million barrels oil some of which is exported and some sent to refineries. Meanwhile, the capacity for rich

gas production by NISOC amounts to 107 MMC, gas condensates to 168 barrels, and gas injection capacity to 148 MMC/d. Some 668 MMbbl Increase to Oil Reserves Last year, the reservoir studies added some 668 million barrels of oil to NISOC's reserves. Thus far, since 1999, more than 3 billion barrels of oil in place has been added to NISOC's reserves.

Some 98 Percent Flare Minimization

One of the NISOC's serious projects is its plan on gathering of associated gas aimed at prevention of 98% associated gas flaring, to be conducted by 22 projects. The project is launched by a financial allocation of 7.860 billion Rials. For the remaining 2 percent some feasibility studies have been scheduled, which will be implemented if it proves economical.

Auction for Flare Gas

NIOC announced a public call on November 17, 2014, for holding a tender on gas flare aimed at creating added value from the gas flare and preventing pollution caused by flaring of such gases. The total volume of gas flares for tender was declared 20 MMC/d. The time schedule for flare gas conversion to value added products is considered to be one year. In case the investor succeeds in completing the project in less than a year, a 30% discount will be considered of the total price.

New Oil Civilization in Third Millennium

Arvandan is the youngest Iranian oil company which





undertakes production and development of 13 oil fields. This company has in its vision production of 10 billion barrels of recoverable oil by means of natural flow.

A major project conducted by Arvandan under the leadership of NIOC is simultaneous injection of the isolated gas by means of fusion into the oil reservoir to prevent flaring of gas and maximum efficiency of oil production with the output pressure of more than 7500 PSI, which proves to be the highest gas injection pressure in Iran and the Middle East.

National Determination for Development of West Karun Common Oil Fields

The Northern and Southern Azadegan, Yadavaran, and the Northern and Southern Yaran are the common oil fields in west of Karun region which are placed in the priority plans of the 11th government. Through their development, some of the promises of the Minister of Petroleum will be realized concerning the increase in production capacity of oil and gas condensates to 5.7 million barrels until the year 1397 (2018).

Some 50 Thousand Barrels of Early Oil Production in South Azadegan

Presently, the early production in the South Azadegan oil fields amounts to 50 thousand barrels through 21 wells. Tenders are scheduled to raise the early production to 80 thousand barrels in this oil field which will be carried out by early 2016. The schedules indicate that an early production of 320 thousand barrels/d or beyond will be achieved by early 2017.

North Azadegan 75 Thousand Barrels of Oil Production in 2015

According to the declared data, the oil production in phase one of the development plan of North Azadegan has reached 75 thousand barrels per day during the first half of the year 1394 (2015). Phase two of the development

plan aims at daily production of 150 thousand barrels through 50 wells.

Yadavan 85 Thousand Barrels of Oil Production in May 2015

Phase one of Yadavan Common Oil Field development is registered 94% by now, which indicate that we can witness a production of 85 thousand barrels in March. Early production in this common oil field amounts to 50 thousand barrels at the moment. The production capacity of phase two of the plan is estimated to be some 180 thousand barrels.

Over 35% Progress of North Yaran FDP

The progress of North Yaran development plan is declared to be 35 percent. At the moment, the oil output of the field amounts to five thousand b/d which reaches 12-15 thousand b/d until July 2015 taking into consideration the incremental production in the field.

Increased Drilling Facilities in South Yaran Common Field

The FDP of South Yaran Oil Field will be accomplished in the second half of this year by a daily production of 40 thousand barrels.

Sardar-e Jangal Gas Field's Second Flare Put into Operation

Khazar Exploration and Production Company (KEPCO) as one of the five exploration and production companies in the upstream sector of the National Iranian Oil Company is in charge of exploration, development and production in terms of hydrocarbon resources in the Caspian Seas region. Of the main activities of this company, it could be referred to launching flare of the second well in Sardar-e Jangal Field.







Implementing over 30 research and operational projects by Iranian Offshore Oil Company

Gathering associated petroleum gases from the fields in Kharg, Bahregan and Siri and transferring them to Kish Power Plant and Qeshm Cement Production Factory and continued transfer of the associated gases of Sorush and Noruz fields to Khark region are some of the activities of Iranian Offshore Oil Company.

The Company also launched the flowing oil terminal of Khalij-e Fars in 2014. The terminal has the storage capacity of 2 million and 207 thousand barrels per day. The terminal serves as one of the biggest floating oil terminals using the most advanced measurement systems.

Included among other activities of Iranian Offshore Oil Company are commissioning of the polluted water collection tanks in Behregansar oil platform, obtaining 300 wellhead control facilities, and commissioning of Abuzar Gas Compression Platform.

Drilling 133 wells by National Iranian Drilling Company National Iranian Drilling Company is one of the few companies in the world that conducts drilling operation of oil and gas wells as well as related technical and engineering services. This company has 74 onshore and offshore drilling machines.

Some 160 wells have been drilled through operational fleet of this company in the past year and the company has offered 6,564 technical and engineering services on the oil and gas wells.

Non-oil exports from Pars Special Economic Energy Zone's customs raised 84%

Pars Special Economic Energy Zone Organization

was established in 1998 with the aim of providing the necessary facilities for timely implementation of oil and gas projects. Of the main activities of this organization in the past Iranian calendar year, it could be referred to boosting exports of non-oil products from the zone's customs by 84 percent and exploitation of the mechanized sulfur storage facilities.

Building Hi-Tech Facilities

The vision of the Maintenance, Construction and Procurement management is so that it views the strategic needs with special advantages to the benefit of foreign and domestic investors concerning the construction of facilities with the highest technologies and development of knowledge-based products with local know-how. Rise in National Crude Export Capacity

The main mission of the Iranian Oil Terminals Company is to help sustainable production of oil and gas in Iran through the processes of receiving, storing, mixing, measuring (qualitative and qualitative), loading and unloading (exports and imports) of crude oil and oil products and exchange (SWAP), and anchorage of oil tankers. By substantial repairs in the loading arms of the eastern and western quay of the Iranian Oil Terminals Company in Khark, the oil export capacity of Iran was raised in the preceding year.

Through renovation of quays in Khark oil terminal, the operational capacity of crude oil exports was realized within OPEC ceiling of 6 million barrels. Meanwhile, the cost of delays in anchorage and loading of very large crude carriers dropped to zero level.

Among the other achievements of this Company has been building four storage tanks with the capacity of one





million barrels conducted by local contractor's capacities, which contributed to the increase in storage capacity for crude exports for some 28 barrels in Khark.

National Iranian Gas Exports Company

National Iranian Gas Exports Company is an international company which is active with the aim of expanding and strengthening potential capabilities of Iran and playing effective role in the global competitive markets, absorbing foreign investment, expanding gas trade in the region and world.

Included among the major projects of this Company in the past year, it can be referred to implementation of the project for LNG production and export of gas to Iraq to feed Baghdad and Basra power plants for some 18 BCM/Y, export of gas to Oman through a contract encompassing 10 BCM/Y and sale of gas for production and export of power in borderline regions.

NIOC Exploration Directorate; beating heart of oil industry National Iranian Oil Company's Exploration Directorate is active in all offshore and onshore fields of the country by conducting exploration operations as well as technical and economic evaluations.

Activities of the company over the past years led to discovery of noticeable hydrocarbon reserves in the country. Conducting research studies in all oil and gas fields of the country is a big task of the company.

Subsidiaries and directorates, jointed rings of development in NIOC

Other subsidiaries of the National Iranian Oil Company have important responsibilities as well in materializing the national oil industry's objectives specified in the country's 20-year development outlook. Iranian Fuel Conservation Company, affiliated directorates of NIOC including International Affairs Directorate, Research and Technology Directorate, Information Technology and Communications Directorate, Oil and Gas Production Supervision and Coordination Directorate, Combined Planning Directorate, Human Resources Development Directorate, Financial Affairs Directorate and Legal Affairs Directorate, all play role in materializing objectives of the country's oil industry.







Jahanpars Group

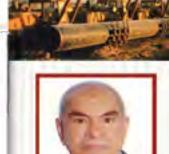
Executive Summary

Jahanpars group with more than a half century of background and successful experience, is proud to have continuously served as a General Contractor implementing oil, gas and petrochemical projects as well as other industrial projects and always has honored its commitments during constructing and bringing major national development projects into the production stream.

Some of the signature projects completed by Jahanpars group are hereunder listed:

- > Extension of NGL 600 Ahwaz
- > Extension of NGL 1600 Bidboland
- > Marun Gas Injection
- > Bibi Hakimeh, Rag e Sefid & Siahmakan Gas Injection
- > Gachsaran Gas Injection
- > Pazanan Gas Injection
- > Rhairabad WTP & Pump Station
- > Bandar Abbas Oil Refinery
- > Arakoil Refinery
- Azadegan Oil Field Development Civil Package
- > Sirri Oil Field Development
- > Dorood Oil Field Development
- > BidBoland II Gas Refinery
- > SP Phase 20-21 Development
- Land Grading, Drainage & Irrigation System

- > Darquain Phase · 10il Field Development
- > AMAK Associated Gas Gathering & Treatment
- > 30" Gas Transmission P. Line
- > Parsian Gas Refinery Phase.1
- > Khangiran Gas Refinery Gas Gathering Lines
- > Esfahan Petrochemical Plant
- > Tabriz Petrochemical Plant
- > Khuzestan Petrochem, Pant
- > Fajr Petrochemical Plant
- > Borzouyeh Petrochemical 4th Aromatic Plant
- Mobarakeh Hot Strip Mill
- > Hormozgan Cement Plant
- Aboozar Oil Field Platform
- > Maroon 2 Oil Production Plant



Nader Ataei President and Managing Director and Chairman of Board

Birth: 1940 Education: M.Sc. in Industrial Management More than 50 years of activities in the field of oil and gas as general contractor





This group is willing to execute the most complicated Mega Projects in Oil, gas and infrastructural industries on Turnkey basis by utilizing its high qualified employees, up to dated Engineering Software and its large fleet of machinery, equipments and prefabricated plants.

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Activities and Ranking in Construction & Erection:

Jahanpars group has been pre-qualified and ranked as top grade in six fields of construction works by the Government Management and Planning and Organization (MPO), as following:

- 1- Oil & Gas Grade one
- 3- Equipment & Installations Grade one
- 5- Power Grade one

- 2- Construction Grade one
- 4- Roads and Transportation Grade one
- 6- Water Grade one





Activities and Ranking in Execution of Turnkey Projects:

Jahanpars group is also certified by (MPO) to execute turnkey EPC projects in the following field:

- 1- Oil, Gas & Petrochemical Industry Type 1.
 Including first grade in following fields:
 - a) Oil, Gas and Petrochemical Refinery;
 - b) Upstream Oil & Gas Surface Facilities;
 - c) Oil and Gas Transmission Lines.

Subsidiary Organization:

<u>Petrogas Jahan Engineering Co.</u> acts as the design engineering and project management body of Jahanpars group. Petrogas is possessed with competent engineers and latest engineering softwares Petrogas is ranked by MPO as a grade one consultancy company for oil, gas and petrochemical projects.

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Petro Foolad Jahan is responsible for managing Logistic bases and plants of Jahanpars E&C Co.

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 of 20,000 tons per year, located in Shahriar near Tehran, is acting as its body for
 fabrication of steel structure.
- Material Construction Complex, located in 60 hectares area, with production capacity
 of 600000 tons per year, producing different kinds of materials for Company's
 construction projects.
- Broomi operation and machinery Logistic and repair base for supporting Khuzestan
 Projects, located at Broomi in vicinity of Ahwaz city.
- Asphalt Plant producing 1500 tons per day for company's projects.

Rahsazan Karoon Kish Co., for construction of railways, roads, airports, harbors and jetties.

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Picture of Projects Jahanpars Engineering and Construction Company



Darquain Oil Field Development



Dorood Onshore Facilities



Bandar Abbas Oil Refinery



Rasht - Neka Trunk Line

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Kensel Smith has nearly 30 years of international experience in business management, strategic planning, business development and investment in oil, gas, and power, chemical and mining sectors. Advises both private sector and government clients in the Americas, Asia, Australasia, Africa, Europe, and the Middle East including the governments of: Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, Thailand, Korea, Greece, Italy, Jordan and the UAE. Also has a strong reputation for leadership in: strategy formulation & execution; corporate & business development; finance & deal structuring; organization development; operational improvement; and cost reduction. Kensel Smith provides strategy, investment and management services and specializes in sourcing and deploying capital and management capability for the formation, development and optimization of businesses and projects.

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Kensel Smith has all the quality systems in place for design, planning, manufacturing and quality monitoring & traceability to ensure that Kensel Smith products match the highest quality & reliability Standards similar to any International major in this field. A well-established Quality System from Materials receipt to Products delivery ensures consistent quality at all levels of the activity. The required inspection and test facilities are installed in house. The company complies with all the legal, statutory and regulatory requirements.

Petro Sina Parsian Energy Gostar Kish (PEDCO)

PEDCO is a petroleum development company, dedicating to blocks development. Petro Almas Kish, drilling, LHD, work over, MD film, and oil products transportation. etc. As a professional petroleum service provider, we have rich oilfield development experience at all of the world and abroad and technical talents. We are experienced in Oilfield Development, Products share agreement outside Iran, also active in Investment, Finance and Capital Deployment upstream and services, we possess the shares and private management with capable foreigner energy companies as partners outside Iran and, in regard with the proceeds gained from projects and development of product share from our joint-ventured fields, we own a substantial amount of cash flow as equity. Enjoying high international banking credit, we are able to obtain sizeable inexpensive amounts of money from accessible funds and credits to finance and manage our projects through placing equity out of our own proceeds. Participation of shareholders in a form of Iranian company along with the attendance of experienced foreign partners, through suitable financial model of certified investment capabilities up to \$800 Million from foreign income sources in terms of shares and stock in other countries such as our finance approval which approved by NIOC. We are financing the projects by prime international financers & specialist energy international funds that we have done previous successful implementation with. The company obtained the cooperative development right of PJ oilfield in the U.S.A, starting the foreign oilfield development. The company now has accumulated the experience of developing many oilfields such as 160 N 9, Mu 109 in Jilin oilfield, PJ oilfield in the U.S.A, and block in Indonesia, etc. We accepted PSC contract with 30year term and sharing ratio of 66.67/33.33.

We have strong source of HR in finance and investment, we are also capable in international organization, R&D, rating and evaluation that enable us to be ready for participation in oil and gas projects by relaying on our experiences in joint-venture energy projects, taking and managing investment risks, and implementing F.S. and evaluation of energy projects.

Petro Almas Kish Company

Petro Almas Kish is well equipped as Drilling company and is under expansion to develop integrated well services in Iran which capable of operating whole oilfield as an expert, Horizontal Well path control & professional research, design and onsite technical services with specialized equipment, undertake directional wells and cluster wells, horizontal wells from design to construction, onsite supporting, operate simultaneously with 10 directional wells or horizontal wells.

Also the company is developed by far the largest, most experienced and most effective team, all certified in their specific functional areas with partnership of international leading. The company has operated whole directional drilling operations of ICOFC (NIOC's Affiliate) over than 50 holes drilling within 5 years and achieved the best performing approval from ICOFC. The company has own two onshore rigs 2000 HP out of Iran, having 10 National Brand of LHD truck for drilling and work over of wells and 58 set advanced LWD, MWD, various dynamic driller tools etc.

Petro Jurassic Pars Kish (PJP)

Petro Jurassic Pars Kish, PJP is specialized in domestic and international trade in respect of petroleum machinery, equipment and spare parts trade (import, export and international trade), such as onshore rigs, offshore platforms, work-over rigs, logging equipment, directional tools, petroleum drilling and production spare parts, etc. The company has established cooperative relationships with more than 300 manufacturers at home and abroad, providing products to demanding countries in the world, PJP is also well qualified in AVL of NIOC's affiliates and related main contractors in Iran.

The company is staffed by strong experts, capable of providing products and solid technical supports simultaneously. The company experts have rich experience in drilling, Petro Almas Kish, work over, oil recovery and oilfield managements, based on which, it can provide proposals and associated program when providing products to realize the maximum profits for the clients.

The company has currently achieved the contracts totally with the value of \$600 million with Iranian NIOC's contractors and has well connected with the suppliers to purchase upstream & downstream drilling products for NIOC. Meanwhile the company started localization plan with participation of multi – qualified worldwide manufacturers for 10 goods listed to NIOC as prior necessities in Iran.





Tadbir Energy Development Group (TEDG), a private joint stock company, established in 2008 to invest in energy industry value chain including oil, gas, petrochemicals and power generation. Currently TEDG has nine subsidiaries active in upstream and downstream of oil and gas, petrochemical and power generation.



Persia Oil and Gas Industry Development Co.(P.O.G.I.D.C) is developing North Yaran oil filed in the form of Buy back contract signed with NIOC. North Yaran oil field, with approximate area of 18.5 Km* 5.2 Km, is a common oilfield located in Khuzestan province, 120 Km south west of Ahwaz, near the border of Iran and Iraq. By completing all the field development phases, the production rate (plateau) would be 30000 bbl/d. P.O.G.I.D.C is the first Iranian company acting as a successful oil fields developer in the form of Buy Back Contract. Based on the 72% actual progress compared with 72.5% scheduled progress by the end of November 2015, it is predicted that the project CAPEX would be lower than estimation and will be delivered to NIOC according to the schedule.



Tadbir Drilling Development Co., a prominent drilling company in the upstream of oil and gas operation, was established in 2012. The company which owns four 2000 HP onshore drilling rigs, is the drilling operator of North Yaran oil field and currently is drilling the last well (20th) of the field.























Pars oil Company, established in 1958, is the first lubricant producer in Iran and the first member of Tehran Stock Exchange (No. 1). The company is the first producer of different types of engine oils, industrial and marine lubricants in Middle East and also produces greases and paraffin.



Pars Bazargan Company is engaged in trading of petroleum products, lubricants, base oil, lubricant industry additives and oil and gas industry equipment.



Ghaed Basir Petrochemical Products Co. is the only producer of colored ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene) in Iran. The company's products are produced in more than 50 grades and have varied application in home devices, automobile industry, electronics and plastic injection.



Bahman Geno company implements construction of the Iran's largest refinery in jask free port with the capacity of refining 300000 bbl/d heavy and extra heavy crude oil.



Palayesh Parsian Sepehr implements the project of constructing a gas refinery with the capacity of refining 80 million cubic meters gas per day. The project purpose is to yield Ethane, Butane, Propane and condensate from the rich gas feed stock and supply Fars province's petrochemical projects feed: as well as increase Iran's revenue in the amount of more than 1 billion dollars annually. The refinery's feeding gas would be provided from Shanool, Homa, Varavi and Tabnak I,II gas fields.



Abadan Power Generation Company is the first Khuzestan's Combined Cycle Power Plant with the capacity of generating 800 MW electricity.



Rey Niroo Engineering Company implements Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants projects.

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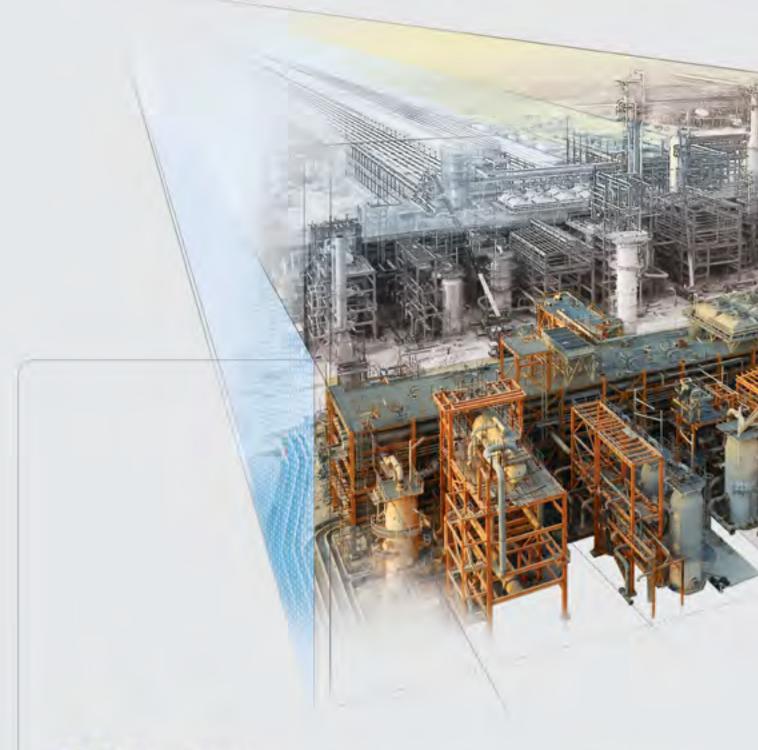




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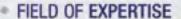
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Some references:

Refineries:

- South Pars Gas Field Development Phases 4 & 5
- Shahid Hasheminejad Gas Refinery Phase II
- Persian Gulf Star Condensate Refinery
- Nar & Kangan Surface Facilities

Petrochemicals:

- Fajr Petrochemical Complex
- Fanavaran Petrochemical Complex
- Borzoyeh Petrochemical Complex
- Arg Shimi Petrochemical Complex

Storage Tanks:

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- Genaveh 10 MBBL Crude Oil Storage Tanks

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تحقق تولید ۷۵ هزار بشکه ای نفت از آزادگان شمالی در سال ۹۶

بر اساس برنامه اعلام شده، تولید نفت از آزادگان شمالی نیمه نخست سال ۱۳۹۴، به تولید ۷۵ هزار بشکه در روز از فاز نخست این طرح توسعه ای، دست می یابیم. در فاز دوم طرح توسعه میدان نفتی آزادگان شمالی، تولید روزانه ۱۵۰ هزار بشکه نفت با حفر ۵۰ حلقه چاه، هدف گذاری شده است.

تحقق تولید ۸۵ هزار بشکه ای نفت از یادآوران در اردبیشت ۹۶

هم اکنون پیشرفت فاز نخست طرح توسعه میدان مشترک یادآوران، ۹۴ درصد اعلام شده است که با این درصد پیشرفت در اردیبهشت ماه امسال شاهد تولید ۸۵ هزار بشکه ای نفت از این میدان خواهیم بود. تولید زودهنگام از این میدان مشترک نیز هم اکنون ۵۰ هزار بشکه است. میزان نفت تولیدی از فاز دوم طرح توسعه میدان نفتی یادآوران نیز ۱۸۰ هزار بشکه بر آورد شده است.



پیشــرفت بیــش از ۳۵ درصــدی طــرح توســعه یـــاران شــمالی

پیشرفت طرح توسعه میدان نفتی یاران شمالی ۳۵ درصد اعلام شده است. هم اکنون میزان نفت برداشتی از این میدان ۵ هزار بشکه در روز است که با توجه به برنامه ریزی برای تولید پلکانی از این میدان، تا تیرماه ۱۳۹۴ به برداشت ۱۲ الی ۱۵ هزار بشکه ای خواهیم رسید.

افزایش ناوگان حفاری فعال در میدان مشترک یاران جنو بی

طرح توسعه میدان نفتی یاران جنوبی در نیمه نخست امسال با تولید روزانه ۴۰ هزار بشکه نفت در روز تحقق می یابد.

روشن شدن مشعل دوم میدان سردار جنگل

شركت نفت خزر به عنوان يكى از پنج شركت اكتشافي و توليدى در بخش بالادستى شركت ملى نفت ايران وظيفه اكتشاف، توسعه و توليد منابع هيدروكربورى در منطقه خزر را بر عهده دارد.از فعاليت هاى شاخص اين شركت در سال جارى مى توان به روشن شدن مشعل چاه دوم در ميدان سردار جنگل اشاره كرد.

اجــرای بیــش از ۳۰ پــروژه عملیاتــی و مطالعاتــی در شــرکت نفــت فــلات قــاره ایــران

طرح جمع آوری گازهای همراه و استحصال میعانات گازی از میدان های مناطق خارگ از میدان های مناطق خارگ، بهر گان، سیری، ارسال گاز از منطقه سیری به نیروگاه کیش و کارخانه سیمان قشم و پیگیری ارسال گازهای همراه میدان های سروش و نوروز به منطقه خارگ از جمله اقدامات شرکت نفت فلات قاره ایران به منظور جلوگیری از سوزاندن گازهای همراه نفت به ده است.

این شرکت همچنین در سال ۹۳ پایانه شناور خلیج فارس را راه اندازی کرد. این پایانه ظرفیت ذخیره سازی ۲ میلیون و ۲۰۷ هزار و صادرات روزانه یک میلیون بشکه نفت را دارد. این پایانه یکی از بزرگترین پایانه های نفتی شناور جهان مجهز به پیشرفته ترین سیستم های اندازه گیری است.

راه اندازی سیستم مخزن جمع آوری آب های آلوده به نفت سکوی بهرگانسر، در اختیار قرار گرفتن ۳۰۰ دستگاه کنترل سرچاهی ساخت کشور و راه اندازی سکوی گازی GCP میدان ابوذر از جمله طرح های این شرکت در سال ۹۳ بوده است.

حفاری بیش از ۱۳۳ حلقه چاه توسط شرکت ملی حفاری ایران

شرکت ملی حفاری ایران یکی از معدود شرکت های حفاری جهان است که عملیات حفاری چاه های نفت و گاز و خدمات فنی و مهندسی





مربوط را انجام می دهد. این شرکت دارای ۷۴ دستگاه حفاری خشکی و دریایی است.

با استفاده از ناوگان عملیاتی این شرکت، طی سال ۹۳، بیش از ۱۶۰ حلقه چاه حفاری شده است. و تاکنون از سوی این شرک، ۶ هزار و ۵۶۴ مورد خدمات فنی و مهندسی بر روی چاه های نفت و گاز انجام شده است.



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اجرای ۷۱۵ پروژه نگهداشت توان و پشتیبان تولید نفت هم اکنون شرکت ملی مناطق نفت خیر جنوب، ۷۱۵ فقره پروژه در دست اجرا دارد که از میان آنها، ۵۶۰ پروژه مربوط به نگهداشت توان تولید و ۱۵۵ پروژه مربوط به پشتیبانی از تولید، است. ۳۷ پروژه طرح های نمکزدایی در دست اجراست که با اجرایی شدن آنها، ۹۰۰ هزار بشکه در روز به ظرفیت فرآورش نفت نمکی افزوده می شود. تعداد پروژههای فعال تزریق گاز با هدف تولید صیانتی نیز ۱۷ پروژه اعلام شده است.

تحقق ۱۰۰ درصدی بر نامه تولید مناطق نفت خیز جنوب در یک سال گذشته به طور میانگین، بیش از ۱۰۰ درصد برنامه های تولید نفت و گاز شرکت ملی مناطق نفت خیز جنوب محقق شده است. هماکنون شرکت ملی مناطق نفت خیز جنوب دارای ظرفیت تولید نفتی بیش از ۳ میلیون بشکه است که بخشی از این نفت صادر و بخشی به پالایشگاه ها ارسال می شود. در ضمن هماکنون ظرفیت تولید گاز غنی در این شرکت، ۱۰۷ میلیون متر مکعب، ظرفیت تولید مایعات گازی، ۱۶۸ هزار بشکه و ظرفیت تزریق گاز روزانه ۱۴۸ میلیون متر مکعب در

افزایش ۲٦٨ میلیون بشکه نفت به مجموع ذخایر

در سال گذشته با انجام مطالعات مخازن ۶۶۸ میلیون بشکه نفت به ذخایر شرکت ملی مناطق نفت خیز جنوب و در مجموع از سال ۱۳۷۸ تاکنون بیش از ۳ میلیارد بشکه نفت درجا به ذخایر این شرکت افزوده شده است.

جلوگیری از سوزانده شدن ۹۸ درصد گاز همراه نفت طرح جمع آوری گازهای همراه نفت با هدف جلوگیری از سوزانده شدن ۹۸ درصد از گازهای همراه نفت با ۲۲ پروژه فعال از پروژه های مورد توجه جدی در مناطق نفت خیز جنوب است. این ۲۲ پروژه با اعتبار ۷٬۸۶۰ میلیارد ریال فعال است.برای جمع آوری ۲ درصد باقیمانده از گازهای همراه نفت نیز مطالعات امکانسنجی در دست بررسی است که در صورت اقتصادی بودن این طرح این مقدار گاز باقیمانده نیز جمع آوری می شود.

مزایده گازهای مشعل

شرکت ملی نفت ایران به منظور جلوگیری از سوختن گازهای مشعل با

هـدف ایجـاد ارزش افـزوده از ایـن منابـع و کاهـش آلودگـی هـای ناشـی از سـوختن ایـن گازهـا، ۲۶ آبـان مـاه سـال ۹۳ اقـدام بـه اعـلام فراخـوان عمومـی کـ د.

حجم کل گازهای مشعل مورد مزایده حدود ۲۰ میلیون متر مکعب در روز اعلام شده است. زمانبندی اجرای پروژه تبدیل گازهای مشعل به محصولات با ارزش افزوده، یک سال در نظر گرفته شده است؛ در صورتی که سرمایه گذار بتواند زودتر از یک سال پروژه را به اتمام برساند، به ازای هر ماه، ۳۰ درصد کل قیمت به آن تخفیف داده می شود.

رویش تمدن جدید نفتی ایران در هزاره سوم

اروندان جوان ترین شرکت نفتی ایران است که تولید و توسعه ۱۳ میدان نفتی را برعهده دارد. مجموعهای که با توجه به دارا بودن این تعداد میدان نفتی مسئولیت تولید ۱۰ میلیارد بشکه نفت قابل استحصال به روش طبیعی و با فشار اولیه مخزن را در برنامههای خود دارد.

همزمانی تزریق گاز جدا شده به صورت امتزاجی به مخزن نفت به منظور جلوگیری از سوزاندن گاز و تولید صیانتی نفت آن هم با توان خروجی فشار بیش از PSI 7500 است، که بالاترین فشار تزریق گاز ایران و خاورمیانه است از ویژگی های این شرکت است که با راهبری شرکت ملی نفت ایران انجام می شود.

عزم ملی برای توسعه میادین مشترک غرب کارون

میدان نفتی آزادگان شمالی و جنوبی، یادآوران و یاران شمالی و جنوبی میادین مشترک نفتی منطقه غرب کارون هستند که در اولویت دولت یازدهم قرار دارند و با توسعه آنها بخشی از وعده وزیر نفت مبنی برافزایش ظرفیت تولید نفت و میعانات گازی به ۵٫۷ میلیون بشکه تا سال ۱۳۹۷ را پوشش می دهند.

تحقق تولید زودهنگام ۵۰ هزار بشکه نفت از آزادگان جنوبی هم اکنون تولید زودهنگام از میدان آزادگان جنوبی به میزان ۵۰ هزار بشکه از طریق ۲۱ حلقه چاه در حال انجام است، مناقصه برای افزایش تولید زودهنگام به میزان ۸۰ هزار بشکه از این میدان نیز در دست اقدام و بررسی است که تا پایان سال ۹۴ محقق می شود.با برنامه ریزی های انجام شده به نظر می رسد تا پایان سال ۱۳۹۵ به تولید اولیه ۳۲۰ هزار بشکه در روز و حتی فراتر از آن دست یابیم.



نفت و گاز پارس متولی توسعه ۲۸ فاز پارس جنوبی

شرکت نفت و گاز پارس، بهعنوان یکی از شرکتهای بزرگ تولیدی، مدیریت و اجرای طرحهای توسعهای ۲۸ فاز پارس جنوبی و شمالی را با راهبری شرکت ملی نفت ایران بر عهده دارد.

میدان مشترک پارس جنوبی ۹۷۰۰ کیلومتر مربع وسعت دارد که سهم جمهوری اسلامی ایران از این گستره در حدود ۳۷۰۰ کیلومتر مربع است. ذخیره گاز این بخش از میدان ۱۴ تریلیون متر مکعب به همراه ۱۸ میلیارد بشکه میعانات گازی است که بیش از ۸درصد از کل گاز دنیا و نزدیک به نیمی از ذخایر گاز کشور را شامل می شود.

توسعه پارس جنوبی در قالب ۲۸ فاز و با هدف تولید روزانه ۸۲۰میلیون متر مکعب گاز به منظور تأمین تقاضای رو به رشد گاز طبیعی در ارتباط با مصارف خانگی و صنایع، تزریق به میدان های نفتی، تأمین گاز و میعانات گازی به منظور صادرات، خوراک پالایشگاه ها و پتروشیمی ها در دست اجراست.

افزایش بی سابقه تولید گاز در صنعت نفت

تاکنون حدود ۱۴۰ میلیون مترمکعب گاز شیرین از طریق فازهای اولویت دار پارس جنوبی (۱۲ م ۱۵ و ۱۶ ۷۷ و ۱۸) در صدت زمان دولت تدبیر و امید به شبکه سراسری افزوده شده است. همچنین طی سال گذشته ۱۲ واحد شیرین سازی راهاندازی شد و شرکت ملی نفت ایران توانست با مدیریت دقیق و کار آمد چند سکو را به طور همزمان راهاندازی کند تا رکورد جدیدی دیگری در تاریخ صنعت نفت به ثبت برساند.

فاز۱۲؛ عظیم ترین پروژه تاریخ صنعت نفت ایران به ثمر نشست

با تلاش شبانه روزی متخصصان ایرانی و به منظور تحقق اهداف تولید گاز اسفندماه سال ۱۳۹۳، برگ زرینی دیگر در تاریخ صنعت نفت ایران ورق خورد تا شاهد راه اندازی ایرانی ترین فاز پارس جنوبی و عظیم ترین پروژه تاریخ صنعت نفت ایران، با حضور رئیس جمهور باشیم در وصف اهمیت فاز ۱۲ پارس جنوبی همین بس که با راه اندازی باشیم در وصف اهمیت فاز ۱۲ پارس جنوبی همین بس که با راه اندازی آن ۲ درصد به تولید ناخالص ملی کشور افزوده شد؛ در واقع می توان این فاز را نماد عزم ملی در تحقق حماسه اقتصادی کشور نامید. فاز ۱۲ با تلاش و همت نیروهای متخصص داخلی توسعه یافت و بدون حضور نیروهای خارجی با سرمایه گذاری بیش از ۷ میلیارد دلار راه اندازی شد از اینرو لقب ایرانی ترین فاز را با خود یدک می کشد. فازی که بر اساس بر آوردهای انجام شده معادل سه فاز استاندارد تلقی می شود و با تولید ۲۵ میلیون مترمکعب گاز طبیعی در روز از هر فاز آن، حدود ۸ میلیارد مترمکعب گاز طبیعی در سال به دست می آید که ایران ترین تولید ۲۵ سنت، برابر با ۲ میلیارد دلار در

بنابراین با راهاندازی کامل فاز ۱۲ پارس جنوبی که معادل ۳ فاز استاندارد است، حدود ۶ میلیارد دلار در آمد تنها از تولید گاز این فاز طی یک سال عاید کشور می شود.

فاز ۱۲ پارس جنوبی سالانه با مجموع تولیداتش حدود ۱۰ میلیارد دلار در آمدزایی نصیب کشور می کنند و باز گشت سرمایهای کمتر از سه سال خواهند داشت.

تحقــق تولیــد بیــش از ٤٠ میلیــون مترمکعــب گاز از فازهــای ١٥ و ١٦

با انجام مراحل نصب و راهاندازی در یکی از فرایندهای پالایشگاهی، تولید روزانه گاز در فازهای ۱۵ و ۱۶ پارس جنوبی به میانگین ۴۲ میلیون متر مکعب افزایش یافت، هم اکنون این میزان گاز تولیدی به خط سراسری تزریق میشود.

واگذاری تحقیقات ۹ میدان نفتی به دانشگاهها و مراکز علمی ۹ میدان نفتی برای انجام تمامی امور فناورانه و تحقیقاتی از سوی شرکت ملی نفت ایران به دانشگاهها واگذار شد. تحویل میدان اهواز به پژوهشگاه صنعت نفت، میدان کرنج به دانشگاه آزاد، میدان کوپال به دانشگاه صنعتی شریف، میدان گچساران به دانشگاه صنعت نفت، میدان منصوری به دانشگاه شیراز و میدان بی بی حکیمه به پژوهشکده از دیاد برداشت، میدان آزادگان به دانشگاه تهران و انتستیتو نفت دانشکده فنی تهران، میدان سروش به دانشگاه میدان سروش به دانشگاه سیدان دارخوین به دانشگاه امیر کبیر و میدان سروش به دانشگاه سهند واگذار شد.

افزایش یک میلیارد متر مکعبی گاز تولیدی نفت مناطق مرکزی

تولید گاز شرکت نفت مناطق مرکزی در ده ماهه سال ۹۳ نسبت به مدت مشابه در سال ۹۲ بیش از یک میلیارد متر مکعب افزایش یافت که این مقدار تولید گاز حدود ۱٫۵ میلیارد دلار صرفه جویی ارزی در خرید سوخت جایگزین به همراه داشته است. صرفه جویی ۱۰۰ میلیون یوروی نفت مناطق مرکزی با اتخاذ روش های بهینه سازی، افزایش تولید گاز در راستای سیاستهای اقتصاد مقاومتی و بهبود ۳۰ درصدی انتظار توقیف دکلها از دیگر دستاوردهای شرکت نفت مناطق مرکزی است. راهاندازی فاز اول ذخیرهسازی شوریجه، راهاندازی کارخانه نمکزدایی دهلران، ۱۴ حلقه چاه تولید گاز (که در مقایسه با سالهای قبل بیشترین تعداد حلقه چاه بوده است)، تزریق گاز چشمه خوش و فعال نمود تعداد حلقه چاه بوده است)، تزریق گاز چشمه خوش و فعال نمود میست.



مناطق نفت خيز جنوب ركوردار توليد نفت

شرکت ملی مناطق نفتخیز جنوب به عنوان رکن اصلی تولید نفت در کشور، با دارا بودن بیش از ۵۰ میدان هیدرو کربوری بزرگ و کوچک در محدوده ای به وسعت افزون بر ۴۰۰ هزار کیلومتر مربع از استان بوشهر تما شمال خوزستان حدود ۸۳ درصد نفت خام کشور را تولید می کند. در محدوده این شرکت معظم نفتی به منظور نگهداشت سقف تولید و جلو گیری از کاهش تولید، سالانه حدود ۹۰ حلقه چاه توسعه ای و حدود ۱۰۰ حلقه چاه تعمیری و همچنین ترمیمی حفاری می شود که این حفاری ها جدای از برنامه تعریف شده حفاری در چشم انداز بیست ساله و برنامههای پنج ساله توسعه است.



شرکت ملی نفت ایران، پیشگام در مسیر توسعه ایران اسلامی

شرکت ملی نفت ایران به عنوان یکی از بزرگترین شرکتهای نفتی جهان و عضو اصلی اوپک، در کسوت پرچمدار همکاری های منطقه ای و جهانی در خاورمیانه، سعی دارد تا با توسعه فعالیت های اکتشافی، حفاری، افزایش تولید نفت و گاز، پژوهش و توسعه، پالایش و توزیع نفت، گاز و فرآورده های نفتی و همچنین صادرات، نقش بی بدیل و تاریخی خود را در عرصه تولید و صادرات در منطقه تثبیت کند.

ایس شرکت هماکنون به منظور حفظ جایگاه خود در منطقه و در عرصه بین الملل، سیاستهای خود را در بخش میدانهای مشترک نفت و گاز (به ویژه میدانهای غرب کارون و میدان مشترک پارس جنوبی)، افزایش ضریب برداشت، تزریق گاز به میدانهای نفتی و افزایش برداشت از میدانهای که در نیمه دوم عمر خود قرار دارند، متمرکز کرده است.

از سویی پیشرفت تکنولوژی و پیچیده ترشدن مناسبات اقتصادی و سیاسی سبب شده تا این شرکت معظم نفتی سیاستهای ملی، منطقهای و همکاری با کشورهای مهم صنعتی در زمینه تامین انرژی و ایجاد ثبات در بازارهای جهانی نفت را نیز در دستور کار خود قرار دهد.

توسعه میدانهای مشترک، اولویت اصلی شرکت ملی نفت ایران

توسعه میدانهای مشترک نفتی و گازی نه تنها اولویت دارترین برنامههای توسعهای صنعت نفت در برنامه پنجم توسعه شناخته شده، بلکه در صدر برنامههای توسعهای سال جاری شرکت ملی نفت ایران نیز قرار گرفته است به طوری که با تلاش شرکت ملی نفت ایران و دستور مدیر عامل و وزیر نفت، بهره برداری از میدانهای مشترک نفت و گاز ایران به ویژه در پارس جنوبی و غرب کارون، سرعت و شتابی چشمگیر را تجربه کرد.

میدانهای با توید کم:

جهت تشویق سرمایه گذاری در همه میدان ها (شرکت های نفتی عموماً علاقه مند به میدان های کوچک را به نفع میدان های کوچک را به نفع میدان های بزرگ هستند و میدان های کوچک تر های بزرگ نادیده می گیرند) برای سرمایه گذاری در میدان های کوچک تر مشوق قائل شده و "فی" بیشتر می گیرند.

فاكتور "R":

فاکتور "R" یک فاکتور شناخته شده در رژیمهای مالی قراردادهای نفتی بوده و کاربرد گستردهای دارد. در این مدل بیشتر با هدف تعدیل در آمدهای پیمانکار و جلوگیری از در آمدهای باد آورده احتمالی مورد استفاده قرار گرفته است.

۵-۵-۵ شرکت مشترک جهت عملیات:

در مـدل جدیـد کلیـه عملیـات بـا اهـداف زیـر بـه صـورت مشـارکت ایرانـی-خارجـي انجـام ميگيـرد:

- › انتقال تكنولوژي روز دنيا و مهارتها و سيستمهاي مديريتي
- » دخالت کمتر دولتی در عملیات و سرعت بخشیدن به اجرای حرفهای کارها
 - شفافيت بيشتر هزينهها
 - » بهرهبرداری بهینه از میادین و تداوم عملیات توسط طرف ایرانی
- » حرکت در جهت بین المللی شدن صنعت نفت و تشکیل شرکتهای نفتی بین المللی ایرانی

جهت تحقق اهداف فوق سازماندهی به شکل زیر پیش بینی شده است:

 جداول شماتیک تعریف روابط وزارت نفت- شرکت ملی نفت ایران-شرکت نفتی بین المللی- شرکتهای ایرانی عضو مشارکت را در مراحل مختلف و نوع اقدامات در هر مرحله و تقسیم وظایف در جداول پیوست (۲٬۳ و۴) این گزارش آمده است.

۵-۵-۶- روشهای انتفال تکنولوژی:

انتقال تکنولـوژی بـه داخـل کشـور و رشـد ظرفیتهـای داخلـی در دو بخـش اصلـی اقتصـادی در مـدل هدفگیـری شـدهاند کـه عبارتنـد از:

الـف) انتفال تکنولـوژی و رشـد کمـی و کیفـی در بخشهـای مهندسـی، سـاخت، سـاختمان و نصب، حفـاری و خدمـات نفتـی.

ب) انتقال دانش و فناوری نفتی و مهارتهای مدیریتی و سیستمها به بخشهای سلیاتی صنعت نفت

این هدف با تمهیداتی که در مدل دیده شده و نیز در فرایند تزریق سرمایه و اجرای طرحها اتفاق میافتد. تمهیدات مدل عبارتند از:

حداکثرسازی مشارکت و ساخت داخل به میزان حداقل ۵۱٪ هزینه طرحها فرصتی بزرگ جهت همه بخشهای مهندسی و ساخت و ساز کشور خواهد بود تا ضمن برخورداری از کسب و کار حرفهای و با نظارت فنی و استاندارد شرکتهای بینالمللی به ارتقای کیفی و البته توسعههای کمی پیردازند. همین تجربه در دوران اجرای طرحهای بیع متقابل و در مدت نه چندان طولانی وجود

داشت به گونهای که شرکتهای متعددی در کشور شکل گرفته و آن چنان رشد کردند که هم اینک مدعی توان اجرای طرحها به صورت کلید در دست (Turn-Key) در همه بخشها اعم از صنایع بالادستی و پایین دستی و یا تاسیسات خشکی و دریایی و غیره میباشند.

مشارکت: مشارکت بخش خصوصی کشور با شرکتهای نفتی و برخورداری از دانش فنی و حمایتهای علمی و مالی آن شرکتها که در چهارچوب قراردادها دیده شده نیز فرصتی دیگر در جهت رشد ظرفیتهای داخلی با نگاهی والاتر و درازمدت تر را فراهم میسازد.

آموزش: آموزش پرسنل ایرانی به میزان درصدی معین از کل هزینه پروژه در نظر گرفته شده که پیمانکاران بایستی با همکاری با شرکت ملی نفت ایران آن را به اجرا در آورند.

تشکیل دفتر مهندسی در ایران: شرکت ها موظفند امور مهندسی خود را در ایران و در دفاتر تخصصی که تشکیل میدهند انجام دهند که در این دفاتر پرسنل ایرانی تقدم استخدام و به کار گیری را خواهند داشت.

۵-۵-۷- زمانبندی قراردادها:

از آن جاییکه مدل قراردادی به صورت "پیوسته" کلیه مراحل عملیاتی اعم از توسعه، بهرهبرداری و تولید، حفظ ظرفیت، بهبود و یا افزایش ضریب بازیافت را در برمی گیرد، لذا حداقل زمان لازم برای چنین عملیاتی (بسته به میدان) دورههای بین ۲۰ تا ۲۵ سال میباشد که همین دوره یعنی ۲۰ سال قابل تمدید تا ۲۵ سال از شروع توسعه میدان در نظر گرفته شده است.

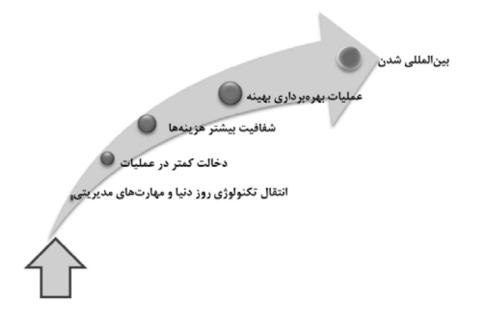
البته در مورد قراردادهایی که از مرحله اکتشاف شروع می شود دوره اکتشاف که معمولاً دورههای بین ۷ تا ۹ سال (بسته به شرایط) را در برمی گیرد. دوره مربوط به اکتشاف بوده و دوره قراردادی ۲۰ساله تنها در صورتی که میدان تجاری کشف و آماده بهرهبرداری شود و از آغاز عملیات توسعه محاسبه می گردد.

۵-۵-۸- برنامــه و بودجــه ســـالانه:Annual Work Program &Budget(AWP)

همان گونه که در بخشهای قبل توضیح داده شد، عملیات توسعه میدان با توجه به تثوری های مهندسی بر آمده از اطلاعات حاصل از چاههای اکتشافی و توصیفی، همچنین زمین شناسی، ژئو فیزیک و تهیه مدلهای میدان Modeling) و سیمولیشن)، تاریخچه تولید منطقه و غیره در قالب یک برنامه تئوری جامع توسعه "Development Plan" تهیه و به صورت پلکانی اجرا می گردد.

ضمناً توضیح داده شد که توسعه پلکانی به دلیل غیر قابل پیش بینی بودن رفتار میدان و احتمال عدم انطباق کامل آن با تئوری ها و برنامه های فوق می باشد. لذا در جهت اجرای صحیح و بهینه عملیات توسعه و رعایت همه ملاحظات فنی و اقتصادی طرح اعم از بررسی رفتار میدان و بازنگری و اصلاح برنامه های توسعه و متناسباً تغییر میزان سرمایه گذاری ها و زمان بندی مصارف آنها روش معمول و شناخته شده "تهیه برنامه های کاری سالانه در چهار چوب برنامه کلی توسعه و اصلاحات بعدی و طبیعتاً پیش بینی بودجه با توجه به حجم عملیات پیش رو در سال بودجه و شرایط بازار از نظر هزینه های عملیاتی می باشد."

این روش بهینه و شناخته شده در مدل جدید مورد بهرهبرداری قرار گرفته و در همین چهارچوب عمل خواهـد شـد.



شركت مشترك جهت انجام عمليات

نمودار شماره دو

به صورت جاري و از همان محل فوق به پیمان کار پرداخت مي شود.

 د- هزینسه تامیسن مالسی "Cost of Money": بـه مـواردی کـه پرداختهای قراردادی پیمانکار بـا تاخیر روبرو میشوند تعلق می گیرد کـه بـر اسـاس نـرخ بین بانکی Libor بـه عـلاوه ۱٪ در نظر گرفتـه شـده اسـت.

نکته: در مورد میدانهای گازی خصوصاً میدانهای واقع در مناطق خشکی که گاز تولیدی در شبکه داخلی مصرف گردیده و صادر نمی شود و اگر میدان میعانات تولیدی آن کم باشد (اصطلاحاً گاز خشک نامیده می شود یا Lean همیانات تولیدی آن صورت باز پرداخت هزینه ها و نیز دستمزد و سود پیمانکار از میادین دیگر پرداخت خواهد شد.

۵-۵-۴- **دستمزد و سود پیمانکار "فی" (Compensation Fee**):

مهمترین بخش رژیم مالی مدل جدید قراردادی همین عامل یعنی دستمزد و سود پیمانکار است که اختصاراً به آن "فی" می گوییم. در قراردادهای سرویس یا خدماتی بر خلاف قراردادهای مشار کتی که طرف دوم قرارداد (پیمانکار) در تولید میدان شریک می گردد جهت جبران ریسکها و دستمزد و سود وی مبالغ نقدی در نظر گرفته شده و پرداخت می شود که میزان آن بسته به نوع قرارداد به فاکتورهای مختلفی نظیر میزان هزینههای سرمایهای، میزان تولید و یا نرخ بازگشت سرمایه و پرداخت می گردد.

در مدل جدید قراردادی (IPC)نیز از این قاعده تبعیت شده و "فی" مورد نظر بر خلاف بیع متقابل که در ارتباط با هزینه ها تعیین می گردید (درصدی از هزینه های سرمایه ای با محاسبه سقف نرخ بازگشت سرمایه "ROR") در ارتباط با تولید در نظر گرفته شده است تا انگیزهای باشد در جهت کاهش هزینه ها و افزایش تولید که برای هر طرح هدفی ایده آل می باشد.

بنابرایـن مشخص می گردد که "فی" عاملی مهم و تعییـن کننـده در کل مـدل اسـت لـذا بـه منظور دارا بـودن ویژگی هـای فـوق بایسـتی مـدل هـای اجرایـی بـا مفهوم

قابل درک و کاربردی برای آن تعریف گردد: این تعاریف و فرمولها به شرح زیر خلاصه می گردند:

الف) ميزان "في":

"فی" برای طرحهای نفتی به صورت دلار برای هر بشکه (\$/bbl) تولید تعیین می گردد.

"فی" برای طرحهای گازی به صورت دلار برای هر هزار فوت مکعب (\$/ mscf) گاز تولید شده تعیین میشود.

ب) كاربرد "في" براي طرحهاي مختلف:

طرح های میدان مکشوفه: همان گونه که در جدول زیر (شماره چهار) ارائه گردیده، میدان های توسعهای مکشوفه با ریسک کم به عنوان مبنای پرداخت "فی" قرار گرفته، آنگاه ضرایب تعدیل به شرح زیر به آن حسب شرایط طرح محاسبه و اعمال می گردد.

طرحهای اکتشاف و توسعه: در اینگونه طرحها عدد ۱ به "فی" اضافه می گردد تا ریسک اکتشافی منظور گردد.

نكات مهم:

- ضرایب ریسک توسط مدیریت اکتشاف با روشهای علمی محاسبه و
 در ۵ طبقه بندی معرفی بشرح جدول فوق آمده است که در "فی" اولیه
 ضرب گردیده و مشوق لازم جهت هر طرح را به وجود می آورد.
- » اولویت و اهمیت میدانهای مشترک باعث گردیده تا "فی" برای آنها دارای بالاترین ضریب تعدیل باشد و مهمترین مشوق جهت اولویت سرمایه گذاران به اجرای طرحهای مربوط به میادین مشترک

۳. میدانهای مشترک با مشوقهای لازم جهت سرعت بخشیدن به عملیات و سرمایه گذاریهای لازم

۴. توسعه و تولید میدانهای مکشوفه (Green Field)

۵. عملیات بهبود و با افزایش ضریب بازیافت میدانهای در حال تولید (Brown Field)

۹. میدانهای نفتی واقع در خشکی و یا دریا شامل کلیه عملیات اکتشاف،
 توسعه، تولید و افزایش ضریب بازیافت

۷. میدانهای گازی واقع در خشکی و یا دریا شامل کلیه عملیات اکتشاف، توسعه، تولید و افزایش ضریب بازیافت

4-4- اصول کلی حاکم بر مدل جدید:

در مدل جدید سعی گردیده تا تلفیقی از ضرورتهای عملیاتی، حقوقی و مالی مورد نظر با رعایت چشم اندازهای آینده و نیز انتظارات طرفهای قرارداد به وجود آورده و در عین آنکه شرایط بازار رقابتی، شرایط حال و قابل پیش بینی آینده بازار از نظر عرضه، تقاضا و قیمتهای آتی و نیز جذابیت کافی در جهت رفع تنگناهای مربوط به جذب سرمایه و تکنولوژی در آن لحاظ شود تا نه فقط توسعه ظرفیتها در رقابت با همسایگان به خوبی اتفاق بیافتد بلکه انتقال تکنولوژی با هدف بین المللی شدن و بی نیازی از این خدمات در آیندهای نه چندان دور نیز انجام گیرد. به طور کلی اصول حاکم بر مدل به شرح زیرخلاصه گردیده اند:

- حفظ حاكميت و مالكيت دولت بر مخازن نفت و گاز
 - حفظ حداکثری منافع ملی

۲.

- انطباق با قوانین و مقررات داخلی کشور
- ۴. ایجاد شرایط برد برد برای طرفین قرارداد
 - ۵. هم سو سازی منافع طرفین
- ثبات و پایداری روابط قراردادی طرفین
- ۷. همکاری در انجام عملیات توسعه و تولید
 - بهرهبرداری بهینه و کار آمد
 - بهبود روند انتقال تکنولوژی
 - ١٠. بين المللي شدن صنعت نفت

۵-۵- مهمترین ویژگیهای مدل جدید:

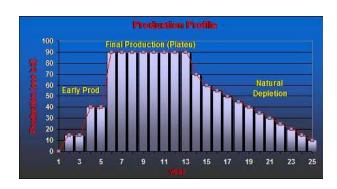
۵-۵-۱- عملیات پیوسته:

در این مدل عملیات توسعه و بهرهبرداری در صورت کشف میدان تجاری به صورت کشف میدان تجاری به صورت پیوسته توسط همان شرکت که در اکتشاف سرمایه گذاری نموده و ریسک آن را پذیرفته انجام خواهد شد. این موضوع گر چه در مدلهای بینالمللی شناخته شده که قبلاً معرفی گردید به عنوان یک قاعده مطرح است ولی این امر در قراردادهای بیع متقابل لحاظ نشده و لذا شانس ورود شرکتهای نفتی ریسک پذیر و سرمایه گذار در این سرمایه گذاری را به حداقل رسانده بود. حل این مشکل مسلماً گامی اساسی در جهت بهبود شرایط قراردادها و هماهنگ شدن بیشتر با قواعد بین المللی و شناخته شده در تعاملات فنی محسوب می گردد.

۵-۵-۲ توسعه **پلکانی:**

همان گونه که در بخش اول توضیح داده شد، علیرغم آن که در عملیات توسعه میادین، مطالعات وسیع زمین شناسی، مهندسی مخازن و مهندسی نفت و غیره صورت گرفته و مدل مخزن به صورت تئوریک طراحی و ساختارهای علمی حاکم بر چنین مخازن مبنای طراحیهای توسعهای قرار می گیرد، معهذا همواره احتمال روبرو شدن با رفتاری کاملاً متفاوت از سوی میدان با طراحیها و بروز شرایطی دور از پیش بینیها و جود دارد. لذا از آن جاییکه سرمایه گذاریهای توسعهای بسیار سنگین می باشد و با وجود احتمال رویدادهای فوق انجام سرمایه گذاری یکباره برای کل طرح و احداث تاسیسات کامل آن با ریسک عدم کاربرد همه ظرفیتهای ساخته شده و هدر رفت این حجم از سرمایه گذاری

روبرو بوده و منطقی به نظر نمی رسد و به همین در این صنعت چنین اقدامی مرسوم نیست. بلکه روش معمول در این طرحها توسعه پلکانی است به این معنا که کار توسعه مرحلهبندی گردیده و هر مرحله بر اساس رفتار میدان و یافتههای جدید در مرحله قبل اصلاح و اجرا می گردد.



- نکته مهم: ایس ویژگی خاص طرحهای بالادستی که آن را از دیگر اندواع صنایع و سرمایه گذاری ها متفاوت می سازد باعث می گردد تما نتوان بعضی از رویههای موجود در تصویب طرحها را عیناً دنبال نمود نظیر ضرورت تصویب توجیه فنی اقتصادی با همه جزئیات آن از ابتدا تما آخر طرح در شورای اقتصاد که با مشکل روبرو است لذا رویههای فوق برای این صنعت و متناسب با ضرورتهای فنی آن بایستی مورد تجدید نظر قرار گیرند. در این رابطه پیشنهاد می نماید:
- یکبار طرح جامع اولیه توسعه میدانها با مفروضات اولیه به تصویب شورای اقتصاد برسد ولی اصلاحات بعدی ناشی از تحولات اشاره شده فوق که موکول به شرایط آتی میدان و بازار میباشد با تصویب وزارت نفت انجام و نیاز به مراجعه دو یا چند باره به شورای اقتصاد نباشد چرا که در آن صورت نمی توان قراردادی مشروط با سرمایه گذاران را امضا نمود که موکول به تصویب یا عدم تصویب شورای اقتصاد در هر یک از مراحل بعدی باشد و اساساً هیچکس حاضر به امضای قرارداد مشروط و سرمایه گذاری بدون چشم انداز روشن نمی باشد.

۵-۵-۳- هزينهها:

در این مدل چهار نوع هزینه به شرح زیر تعریف می گردد:

الف مزينه سرمايهاي مستقيم "Direct Capital Costs" شامل:

- هزینه های اکتشافی که تنها در صورت کشف میدان تجاری قابل بازپرداخت به پیمانکار می باشد. این هزینه ها به صورت قسط بندی در مدت ۵ تا ۷ سال پس از شروع تولید اولیه از محل حداکشر ۵۰ درصد عواید و در آمد همان میدان بازپرداخت می شود ولی در صورتی که میدان تجاری کشف نگردد قابل بازپرداخت نبوده و ریسک پیمان کار می باشد.
- هزینه های توسعه ای و حفظ ظرفیت و بهبود و افزایش ضریب بازیافت: کلیه هزینه های مهندسی، تامین تجهیزات حفاری، اجرایی و ساخت و نصب تاسیسات که منجر به دستیابی به اهداف توسعه و تولید میدان طبق برنامه های تنظیمی و اصلاحات بعدی مورد توافق گردد که همراه با هزینه های اکتشافی به شرح فوق قسط بندی و از همان محل بازپرداخت می گردد.

ب- هزینههای غیر مستقیم "Indirect Capital Costs"؛ به هزینههایی که به دولت یا موسسات دولتی شامل مالیات، بیمه تامین اجتماعی، گمرک یا عوارض و نظایر آن پرداخت می شود اطلاق می گردد که به صورت جاری قابل بازپرداخت به پیمانکار می باشد.

ج- هزینه های بهرهبرداری "Opex": کلیه هزینه های مربوط به به بهرهبرداری از چاه ها و تاسیسات فراورش و انتقال و غیره را شامل می گردد که

داشته باشند و کشور نه فقط از طریق فروش نفت کسب در آمد نماید بلکه مانند شرکتهای نفتی بین المللی چون شل و بی پی و نظایر آنها که گاهی معادل همه در آمد نفتی ما از محل صدور خدمات فنی و سرمایه گذاریهای نفتی در آمد می سازند در آمد ساخته و از نقطه نظر علمی، فناوری و مالی در این بخش نیز به کفایت لازم برسد.

تجربه های بین المللی نشان می دهد که کشورهای موفق در این زمینه مثل مالزی، برزیل، نروژ، آرژانتین، اسپانیا و حتی کویت با اراده ای جدی مسیر خود را از همین نقطه آغاز کرده اند یعنی:

مشارکت با شرکتهای بزرگ نفتی در طرحهای داخلی و سپس کسب دانش لازم و خصوصاً شناخت قواعد بازی در چنین مشارکتهایی و آنگاه ادامه کار در خارج مرزها و تبدیل شدن به شرکت نفتی بینالمللی

لذا ضرورت فراهم نمودن این زمینه مشارکت برای بخش خصوصی و دولتی کشور با هدف بینالمللی شدن بایستی مورد نظر قرار گیرد.

ضرورت بهرهبرداری از فضای مثبت تر سیاسی در سطح بین المللی برای تحقق اهداف فوق و در عین حال پشتیانی و حمایت از دیپلماسی کشور در رویارویی با مسئله هستهای و رفع تحریمها: مسلماً لابی نفتی در همه کشورهای عضو (۱+۵) خصوصاً آمریکا از لابیهای قوی و تاثیر گذار در روند سیاست گذاری بینالمللی کشورهای متبوع خود بوده در عین حال که وجود تحریمها موجب غبن آنها با از دست دادن فرصتهای ارزشمند در بازار ایران گردیده و ناخشنودند. لذا چنانچه به گونهای از جمله با ارائه مدلهای جذاب تر قراردادهای نفتی مورد تشویق قرار گیرند می توانند فشار قابل توجهی بر سیاستمداران اعمال نمایند. نظیر این مورد را در جریان تحریم یک جانبه آمریکا علیه صنعت نفت کشورمان را تجربه کرده ایم که شاهد شکل گیری ائتلافی قدر تمند از سوی حدود ۹۰۰ شرکت، بانک و موسسه آمریکایی (به شرحی که قبلاً گفته شد) علیه این تحریم و فعال شدن

۵-۲- مهمترین اهداف بازنگری:

اهداف اصلی این بازنگری را می توان تیتروار به شرح زیرخلاصه نمود:

۵-۲-۱ ایجاد تحول در فرآیند اکتشاف، توسعه، بهرهبرداری بهینه از میادین نفت و گاز کشور

۵-۲-۲- تسریع در بهرهبرداری از میدانهای مشترک

۵-۲-۳- افزایش ضریب بازیافت از مخازن نفت و گاز

۵-۲-۴- کاهش هزینه ها و ریسکهای کشور در اکتشاف، توسعه و تولید از

میادین نفت و گاز

۵-۲-۵ جلب سرمایههای لازم در بخش های اکتشاف، توسعه و بهرهبرداری و انتقال حداکثر ریسک به شرکت نفتی و اجرای برنامههای توسعه بخش بدون فشار بر منابع مالی داخلی

۵-۲-۵ انتقال دانش و فناوری روز دنیا به ظرفیتهای داخلی کشور اعم از ظرفیتهای درون و یا بیرون این صنعت و بومیسازی آن

۵-۲-۷-همسو سازی منافع کشور و شرکتهای سرمایه گذار جهت افزایش بهرهوری و ایجاد فضای مثبت و سازنده همکاریها

۵-۲-۸ کمک به روند بینالمللی شدن ظرفیتهای داخلی اجرایی در بخش نفت و گاز و پیدایش شرکتهای عامل نفتی ایرانی

۵-۲-۹ کمک به دیپلماسی کشور در مسائل مربوطه به رفع تحریمها

۵-۳- کارایی مدل برای کاربردهای گوناگون مورد نیاز:

موضوع قراردادهای نفتی و گازی بسته به شرایط مختلف طرحها اعمم از اکتشافی با درجات ریسک متفاوت، توسعهای میدانهای کشف شده یا اصطلاحاً میدانهای مکشوفه "Green Field"، میدانهای در حال تولید برای عملیات بهبود و یا افزایش بازیافت (IOR/EOR) که به نام میدانهای قهوه ای عملیات بهبود و یا افزایش بازیافت (IOR/EOR) که به نام میدانهای قهوه ای یا "Brown Field"، شناخته می شوند، میدانهای کوچک یا بزرگ و میدانهای مشترک یا غیر مشترک نفتی یا گازی هر یک دارای ویژگیهای خاص خود میباشند که در بدو امر نیاز به انواع مختلف مدل قراردادی با کاربردهای مربوط به هر یک از موارد فوق احساس می گردید ولی پس از بحث و بررسیهای طولانی و نیز به منظور جلو گیری از تعدد مدلهای قراردادی که هم عملیات آینده سیستمهای اجرایی را با مشکل روبرو ساخته و هم جهان را در تعامل با کشور و در شناخت مدل قابل قبول ایران دچار سر در گمی می سازد کمیته تصمیم گرفت تا تنها یک مدل با حداکثر انعطاف جهت کاربرد در همه موارد فوق را طراحی تا به عنوان مدل ایران در کشف و توسعه و تولید میدانهای نفتی فوق را طراحی تا به عنوان مدل ایران در کشف و توسعه و تولید میدانهای نفتی

این مهم گرچه بسیار مشکل و بلکه غیر ممکن مینمود ولی با تلاشهای کارشناسان و اعضا و مشاورین کمیته نهایتاً این مدل طراحی که به "IPC" معروف گردید به گونهای که بتواند با تغییر در یک یا چند پارامتر قرارداد اهداف هر طرح تامین و مدل به صورت کاربردی قابل بهرهبرداری گردد لذا این مدل در ۷ زمینه به شرح زیر کاربرد خواهد داشت:

١. اكتشاف و توسعه و توليد توأمان

۲. اکتشاف، توسعه و تولیددر مناطق با ریسکهای مختلف شامل مناطق پر
 ریسک و آبهای عمیق



اکتشاف را حل کند به حل دو مشکل دیگر به شرح زیر پرداخته شد:

اول: تعيين سقف هزينه ها:

مقرر شد به جای تعیین سقف هزینه که در ابتدای کار معلوم نیست چقدر است تا پایان مرحله اول مهندسی پایه طرح (FEED) و انجام مناقصه ها و کسب اعمداد واقعی صبر نموده و سپس سقف را با چشم بازتر معین و طرفین به آن متعهد شوند.

دوم: حل مشكل مشاوره فني دوره توليد:

عدم حضور پیمان کار در دوره بهرهبرداری موجب شده بود تا صنعت از دریافت مشاوره های فنی در این دوره بهره نبرده و تردید در تولید بهینه در هر دو طرف به وجود آمده بود که جهت حل این مشکل قراردادهای ارائه خدمات فنی Agreement(TSA) Technical Services" به قراردادها افزوده شد.

تحولات فوق گرچه بهبود نسبی ساختاری را موجب گردید ولی دیگر تحولات بازار شامل افزایش چشمگیر قیمتهای نفت که موجب شد تا رقبای بیشتری در صحنه عملیات توسعهای در برابر کشورمان ظهور نمایند، همچنین تجربههای کسب شده توسط شرکتهای نفتی در ایران که متاسفانه و در عمل منجر به عدم بر آورده شدن انتظارات توافق شده اقتصادی برای شرکتهای نفتی گردیده و تقریباً همه آنها با فاصله زیاد (به جزیک مورد فازهای ۲ و ۳ پارس جنوبی) از نرخ بازگشت مورد انتظار و قراردادی حدود ۱۶٪ فاصله گرفته و به ارقامی بین صفر تا کمتر از ۱۰٪ بسنده کردند. لذا می توان این طور نتیجه گرفت که "بیع متقابل فرمولی یک جانبه به نفع ایران و به ضرد شرکتهای نفتی از نظر اقتصادی به بوده است".

پر واضح است که این عملکرد علیرغم دستاوردهای اقتصادی بزرگ برای کشور تضمین کننده ادامه همکاری های بینالمللی با شرکتهای نفتی نبوده و نمیباشد.

۵- بازنگری قرارداد و معرفی اصول و مدل جدید پیشنهادی "Iran Petroleum Contract":

۵-۱- مهمترین دلایل بازنگری:

در بخش های گذشته به دلایل و ماموریت واگذار شده به کمیته بازنگری جهت اصلاح و یا ابداع مدلی جدید برای رفع تنگناهای موجود و فراهم نمودن

زمینه های گسترده و ضروری برای توسعه ظرفیت های تولیدی و صادراتی نفت و گاز اشاراتی صورت گرفت لذا به همین دلیل در این بخش به طور خلاصه و تیتروار این دلایل را به شرح زیر می آوریم:

۵-۱-۱ ضرورت توسعه میادین نفت و گاز به ویژه میدانهای مشترک

۵-۱-۲- ضرورت توسعه صادرات نفت و گاز به عند استراتژیک اقتصادی و سیاسی هم عنوان یک هدف مهم استراتژیک اقتصادی و سیاسی هم به منظور ایجاد و افزایش ثروت و در آمد ملی و توسعه اقتصادی ناشی از آن و هم با هدف تاثیر گذاری سیاسی ناشی از تقویت جایگاه کشور در بخش تامین انرژی جهانی و آثار سیاسی مترتب بر آن (محورهای اصلی اقتصاد مقاومتی در بخش اند ژی)

۵-۱-۳- ضرورت نزدیک شدن به رویه های پذیرفته شده بین المللی جهت توسعه همکاری های بخش نفت و گاز با صنعت و بازار جهانی با هدف تعامل سازنده فنی، مالی و سرمایه گذاری و انتقال دانش فنی با جهان

۵-۱-۹ ضرورت فراهم ساختن ساز و کار متناسب جهت موفقیت در فضای رقابتی بازار سرمایه و فناوری خصوصاً در رقابتهای گسترده موجود منطقهای

۵-۱-۵- آسیب شناسی قراردادهای جاری و حدود ۲۰ سال تجربه قراردادهای بیع متقابل و شناخت عینی و عملی تنگناها و مشکلات عملیاتی، اجرایی و مالی آنها و ضرورت فاصله گرفتن از این مشکلات

۵-۱-- ضرورت استفاده از فناوری های مدرن و روز آمد: که موجب بهره برداری با راندمانهای بسیار فراتر از کشورمان در دیگر نقاط جهان گردیده است. پدیدهای که آثار آن در جایگاه پولی به صدها و بلکه هزاران میلیارد دلار تخمین زده می شود. (در بخش های قبلی توضیح داده شد که کاربرد این گونه فناوری ها اگر تنها ۱ درصد راندمان برداشت از مخازن را افزایش دهد رقمی در حدود ۵۰۰ میلیارد دلار با فرض نفت ۱۰۰ دلاری برای کشور تولید شروت خواهد

۵-۱-۷- ضرورت انتقال فناوری پیشرفته: صنعت نفت کشورهم در بخش سخت افزاری، هم نرم افزاری و هم سیاستهای مدیریتی دچار نقیصههای فراوانی است که هر یک می تواند موجب زیانهای هنگفتی باشند، لنا بهره گیری از فناوری های پیشرفته و سپس بومی سازی آن و نیز توسعه مراکز پژهشی مرتبط با همکاری صاحبان فناوری راه حل درستی جهت رفع مشکلات فوق می باشند.

۵-۱-۸- ضرورت بین الملی شدن صنعت نفت کشور: با آن که متجاوز از یک قرن از عمر صنعت نفت کشور می گذرد، همچنان در جایگاه مصرف کننده و وارد کننده دانش روز و سرمایههای شرکتهای نفتی می باشیم در حالی که انتظار طبیعی آن است که کشور دارای شرکتهای نفتی عمل کننده (عامل) شده که نه فقط در داخل بلکه در سطح بین المللی حضور داشته حضور







زیر برای خود تعریف نمود:

مرحله اول: تهيه مدل مفهومي چارچوب جديد قرار دادها

مرحله دوم: اعلام عمومی مدل مفهومی در یک گردهمایی هم اندیشی عمومی و کسب نظرات کارشناسان و صاحبنظران

مرحله سوم: اعمال اصلاحات لازم در مدل مفهومي و نهايي كردن آن

هرحله چهارم: تهیه متن مصوبه پیشنهادی جهت ارائه به دولت محترم جهت تصویب به موجب ماده ۷ قانون اختیارات و وظایف وزارت نفت مصوب ۱۳۹۱/۰۲/۱۹

هرحله پنجم: اقدام به تدوین متن قرارداد در دو گروه کارشناسان مرتبط و یک کمیته مدیریت

هر حله ششم: برگزاری سمینار در لندن با هدف ارائه مدل قراردادی در سطح جهان همراه با معرفی فرصتهای سرمایه گذاری در کشور

۴-۶- تحولات قراردادهای بیع متقابل:

این مدل ایرانی قراردادهای نفتی طی عمر قریب ۲۰ سال خود هیچ گاه ایستا نبوده و صنعت نفت کشور همواره تلاش نموده تا با کسب تجربههای عملی در جهت رفع تنگناها اصلاحاتی را اعمال و به این ترتیب سه نسل با ویژگیهای زیر شکل گرفته است:

نسل اول: ویژگی های نسل اول قبلاً توضیح داده شد، در این نوع از قرارداد عملیات از شروع مرحله توسعه آغاز می گردید و با رسیدن به اهدافی مشخص پایان یافته و پیمان کار پروژه را تحویل و میدان را ترک می کرد. در این نسل، شرح کار، سقف هزینه ها و زمان پروژه ثابت و محدود به دوره ته سعه به د.

نسل دوم: در حرکتی تکمیلی، مرحله اکتشاف در نسل دوم به این گونه قرادادها اضافه شد ولی بر خلاف روشهای متداول شرکتهای نفتی در ازای قبول ریسک ترین مرحله عملیات در ازای قبول ریسک ترین مرحله عملیات نفتی است مجوز ورود به مرحله توسعه را پیدا نکرده بلکه تنها در رقابت با دیگران اولویت می یافتند که این امر نیز با تردید جدی و کم استقبالی از مدل نسل دوم روبرو شد.

نسل سوم: در نسل سوم با توجه به تجربه های کسب شده بدون آن که مشکل

نفتی خارجی شرکت ملی نفت ایران

-۳-۴ ماموریت کمیته: بر اساس

۱۲) حسن موسوی. کارشناس قراردادهای

۳-۴- ماموریت کمیته: بر اساس حکم ابلاغی وزیر محترم ماموریت های زیر به عهده کمیته قرار گرفت:

- » مطالعه و ارزیابی قراردادهای بیع متقابل نفتی که الگوی جاری کشور است.
- » آسیب شناسی فراز و نشیبهای این خانواده قراردادی در طول قریب ۲۰ سال گذشته خصوصاً سالهای اخیر و جمع بندی تجربههای حاصله
- » رعایت چارچوب سیاستهای کلی ابلاغی، قانون نفت و دیگر اسناد بالادستی در تهیه مدل جدید
- » اصلاح ساختار الگوی قراردادی با هدف حفظ هر چه بیشتر منافع کشور و تداوم حاکمیت ملی بر منابع هیدرو کربوری
- » بررسی الگوهای منطقهای و ارزیابی نقاط قوت و ضعف آنها در ارتباط با صنعت نفت ایران
- » جلب سرمایهها و بهترین فن آوری های نوین و استفاده از تجارب صنعت نفت کشور

۴-۴- ضرورت توسعه ظرفیتهای تولیدی و ویژگیهای مدل جدید قرارداد در سخنان ریاست محترم جمهور و وزیر محترم نفت:

ریاست محترم جمهوری اسلامی در دیدار از وزارت نفت:

» ساخت ظرفیتهای تولیدی نفت و گاز، حتی اگر از آنها هم تولید نکنیم قدرت است.

وزير محترم نفت:

- » با توجه به سهم بزرگ ایران از ذخایر جهانی نفت و گاز، این بخش می تواند از محورهای اساسی توسعه روابط منطقهای و تاثیر گذاری سازنده بر روند تحولات سیاسی-اقتصادی کشور باشد
- » بی شک ایران با داشتن بالاترین ذخایر گاز و دومین ذخایر متعارف نفت جهان باید سهمی متناسب با این ذخایر در بازار جهانی به دست بیاورد. این خواستی ملی و همگانی است که هیچکس نمی تواند مانع تحقق آن شود.
- » قراردادهای جدید باید به گونهای باشد که به ارتقای ظرفیتهای ملی منجر شود

4-4- عملكرد كميته بازنگري قراردادها:

در اجرای حکم ابلاغی کمیته شش مرحله اصلی در اجرای کار را به شرح



وفق این چارچوب انجام شود لزوماً و منطقاً از همراهی همه مسئولین و محافل سیاسی-اقتصادی کشور برخوردار خواهمه بود.

درسهای مترتب بر موارد و استراتژیهای تدوینی از سوی مقام معظم رهبری را می توان این گونه خلاصه نمود:

کشور باید در جهت حفظ ظرفیتهای تولیدی و توسعه آنها، صادرات نفت (فرآورده) و گاز طبیعی با بهره گیری از مجموعه امکانات داخلی، منطقهای و بینالمللی که دیپلماسی کشور نیز آن را تسهیل نماید حرکت و با دستیابی به ذخایر راهبردی بیشتر و توسعه ظرفیتهای تولیدی و نیز توسعه صادرات، اثر گذاری در بازارهای جهانی نفت و گاز را به نفع جایگاه کشور در هرگونه تعاملات بینالمللی تقویت نماید.

اهداف فوق و در نتیجه افزایش ثروتهای ملی در بخش نفت و گاز ابتدا از طریق افزایش اکتشافات جدید و نیز کاربرد فناوریهای نوین و روز آمد در جهت افزایش بهرهوری و ضریب بازیافت از مخازن نفت و گاز به دست آمده و سپس برای تبدیل آن به نقدینگی نیازمند سرمایه گذاری در بخش توسعه و تولید از اینگونه میدانها، نگهداشت این ظرفیتها و نهایتاً با اجتناب حداکثری از خام فروشی و صدور به بازارهای مصرف تحقق می بابد.

صنعت نفت کشور اینک در جهت رفع همه موانع پیش رو و برای تحقق سیاستهای راهبردی فوق در همه زمینه ها تلاش خود را آغاز کرد که یکی از مهم ترین آنها بازنگری چارچوب و مدل قراردادهای بالادستی نفت و گاز با توجه به تجربه قریب به ۲۰ سال استفاده از مدل قراردادی جاری بیع متقابل، نگاه جهانی به کشورهای تولید کننده و خصوصاً کشورهای رقیب و همسایه و اقدامات اخیر آنها و نیز با توجه به رقابتی بودن بازار سرمایه و خدمات نفتی می باشد.

4- تشکیل کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی:

در مهر ماه سال ۱۳۹۲ وزارت نفت بر آن شد تا با بهره گیری از کارشناسان و مدیران مجرب در نفت و گاز اقدام به تشکیل کمیته ای جهت آسیب شناسی قراردادهای بین المللی و منطقه ای، مشاوره با کارشناسان و شرکتهای داخلی و خارجی مجرب در این بخش و با توجه به قوانین و مقررات بالادستی کشور و نیز با رعایت استانداردها و روشهای شناخته شده بین المللی و با هدف بین المللی شدن صنعت نفت کشور نمود که کار خود را بلافاصله آغاز کرد.

۴-۱- اعضای کمیته:

- ۱) سید مهدی حسینی، رئیس کمیته
- ۲) سید مهدی میرمعزی، مدیرعامل سابق شرکت ملی نفت
- ٣) سيد مصطفى زين الدين، مدير سابق امور حقوقى شركت ملى نفت ايران
- ۴) على كاردر، رييس سرمايه گذاري شركت ملي نفت ايران و معاون مديرعامل
 - ۵) غلامرضا منوچهری، مدیر عامل سابق شرکت پتروپارس
 - نصرت اله اسپیاری، مدیر عامل سابق شرکت ملی مناطق نفت خیز جنوب
 - ٧) رضا سالاري، رئيس سابق پژوهشكده حقوق مركز مطالعات انرژي
- ۸) حسن شکراله زاده، رئیس سابق اداره ارزیابی مخازن شرکت ملی مناطق نفت خیز جنوب
 - ۹) على عمادى، عضو هيات مديره شركت ملى نفت ايران

4-7- مشاورین کمیته:

- ١) دكتر محمودرضا فيروزمند. مدير سابق امور حقوقي شركت ملى نفت ايران
- ۲) دکتر نرسی قربان. مدیر عامل شرکت نار-کنگان و عضو کمیسیون انـرژی اتـاق بازرگانـی ایـران
- ۳) دكتر نصراله ابراهيمي. مدير سابق امور حقوقي شركت مهندسي و توسعه نفت
 - ۴) دکتر فریدون برکشلی. مدیر سابق امور اپک
 - ۵) على عرشي. مشاور قائم مقام معاون وزير درامور بين الملل
 - عبدالمحمد دلپریش. مدیر برنامه ریزی تلفیقی شرکت ملی نفت ایران
 - ۷) آیه کاتبی. کارشناس قراردادهای نفتی و مشاور رئیس کمیته بازنگری
- ۸) رسول شیخی نژاد. معاون مالی و رئیس سابق امور بین الملل شرکت
 - علامرضا زورمند. مدیر پروژه سابق شرکت مهندسی و توسعه نفت
- ۱۰) زهرا گودرزی. کارشناس قراردادهای نفتی خارجی شرکت ملی نفت ایران
 - ١١) تالين منصوريان. كارشناس اقتصادي وزارت نفت



۱- ویژگیهای صنعت بالا دستی نفت و گاز

مهمترین موضوعی که زیر ساخت اصلی روابط بین المللی صنعت نفت را از دیگر صنایع بکلی متمایز میسازد ویژگی های ذاتی این صنعت است که در جهان به عنوان صنعت خطر پذیر یا Risk Business شناخته می شود. به عبارت دیگر روابط سرمایه گذاری در بخش بالادستی نفت در جهان با پذیرش ریسک کامل از سوی سرمایه گذاران و با شروع عملیات اکتشافی آغاز می شود؟ ریسکی که احتمال آن گرچه در نقاط مختلف هر کشور، منطقه و جهان متفاوت است ولی در پر ظرفیت ترین مناطق از نظر ظرفیت هیدو کربوری نیز این ریسکی هر گز حذف نمی شود. مهم ترین این ریسکه ها عبار تند از:

۱-۱- ریسک عدم موفقیت در کشف یک میدان تجاری:

۱-۲ ریسک رفتار میدان در مرحله توسعه و تولید:

۳-۱-ریسک عدم بازگشت هزینهها:

۴-۱- ریسکهای سیاسی، مصادره اموال، خرابکاری و تروریسم

لنا ویژگیها و ریسکهای فوق وقتی با مواردی همچون پیچیدگیهای تکنولوژیکی، تحولات دائمی فناوریها و لنزوم کاربرد آنها در برداشت بهینه از مخازن، حجم فوقالعاده بالای سرمایه گذاری، لزوم تداوم سرمایه گذاریها و کاربرد فناوریها در طول دوره بهرهبرداری همراه می گردد، این صنعت را متفاوت نموده و این امر موجب گردیده تا در جهان قواعدی خاص به کار گرفته شود، قواعدی که بایستی آنها را بخوبی بازشناخت و متناسب با منافع ملی، نقاط قوت و ضعف، توانمندیها و نیازها آنها را به کار گرفت.

این قواعد در کلیت موضوع چه مواردی می تواند باشد:

الف: نظر به وجود ریسکهای فوقالذکر و نیز سرمایههای ریسکی بالا امروز در اکثر قریب به اتفاق کشورهای جهان این هزینهها تا قبل از کسب درآمدهای کافی از خود میدان به هیچ وجه به بودجه کشورها تحمیل نشده بلکه آنها را بر دوش سرمایه گذاران نفتی می گذارند.

ب: در همه جهان به عنوان یک اصل اقتصادی رابطه متوازن بین ریسک و در آمدRisk-Reward "به عنوان مبنای منطقی در تعامل بین کشورهای صاحب نفت و گاز و شرکتهای نفتی سرمایه گذار پذیرفته شده است.

٢- طول عمر ميدان و مراحل مختلف عملياتي:

یک میمدان نفتی یا گازی از زمان اکتشاف دورههای زیر را پشت سر می گذارد که در هر مرحله بایستی اقدامات مربوط به آن دوره با ویژگیهای خودش انجام تا بهترین بهرهبرداری ممکن صورت گیرد این مراحل عبارتند از:

۱-۲ مرحله اکتشاف: در این مرحله بالاترین ریسکها متوجه عملیات می باشد.

۲-۲ مرحله توسعه: در این مرحله معمولاً چندین برابر مرحله اکتشاف سرمایه گذاری صورت می گیرد.

۲-۳- مرحله بهرهبرداری: مرحله بهره برداری به لحاظ هم ملاحظات فنی و هم ملاحظات اقتصادی و با هدف کاهش بار مالی از همان مرحله اول (تولید اولیه) آغاز می شود.

۲-۴- حفظ ظرفیت: تولید میدان ها برای ماندن در بهترین سطح تولید صیانتی نیاز به عملیات حفظ ظرفیت دارند.

۲-۵- بهبود ظرفیت بازیافت: سطح تولید میدانهای نفتی و یا گازی در هر صورت و برا گازی در هر صورت و برای همیشه در سطح حداکشری باقی نمانده و در صورت عدم سرمایه گذاریهای جدید، چندین برابر نفت تولید شده در مخزن و به صورت غیر قابل دسترس باقی میماند.

9-7- افزایش ضریب بازیافت (Enhance Oil Recovery): ایس عملیات به عنوان آخرین مرحله شامل استفاده از پیشرفته ترین فناوریها و البته سرمایه گذاری های سنگین متناسب با شرایط هر میدان و پس از مرحله قبلی انجام تا دوره و میزان تولید برداشت از میدان را تا زمان تخلیه کامل افزایش داده و حداکشر برداشت ممکن را باعث گردد.

٣- اقتصاد مقاومتي و چشم انداز صنعت نفت و گاز کشور:

کارگزاران صنعت نفت با آشنایی با ضرورتها، منافع و قواعد کار و توجهات اقتصادی در پی گسترش سرمایه گذاریهای سود ده و افزایش صادرات نفت و گاز و ایجاد در آمدهای ملی و رونق اقتصادی سایر بخشها بوده اند. با ابلاغ اصول اقتصاد مقاومتی از سوی مقام معظم رهبری و به خصوص با عنایت به مواد ۱۲،۱۲ و ۱۴ آن مسیر حرکت و استراتژی کلان برنامههای صنعت نفت و گاز کشور به نحوی تبیین گردیده که مسلماً هر گونه حرکت آئی صنعت که



گزارش عملکرد کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



نشست هفتم/ ۱۴،۰۰ تا ۱۵،۳۰

معرفي طرحهاي نفتى دريايي



معاون بررسی طرحهای منابع هیدروکربوری مدیریت برنامه ریزی تلفیقی و مسوول میادین مشترک شرکت ملی نفت ایران

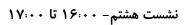


آقاي مهندس محمد محمدي فرد

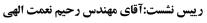
رييس مهندسي مخازن مطالعاتي شركت نفت فلات قاره ايران



آقای احسان محمدی رییس مهندسی مخازن شرکت نفت و گاز پارس



معرفي طرحهاي اكتشافي





معاونت بلوكهاي اكتشافي و مشاركتهاي خارجي مديريت اكتشاف شركت ملي نفت ايران



آقای دکتر حسین معتمدی

رييس اداره زمين شناسي مديريت اكتشاف شركت ملى نفت ايران



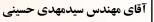
آقاى مهندس داوود مرسلنژاد

آقای مهندس یوسف اعتمادی مدیر اکتشاف شرکت نفت خزر

مدیر پروژه بلوکهای اکتشافی و طرح GIS مدیریت اکتشاف شركت ملى نفت ايران

جمع بندي و اختتامیه: ۱۷:۳۰ تا ۱۸:۰۰





ارایه جمع بندی موضوعات کن<mark>فرانس</mark>



محمد رضا مقدم

معاون وزیر نفت در امور پژوهش و فناوری



برنامه زمانبندی سخنرانیهای سالن اصلی - روز دوم (هشتم آذر ۱۳۹۴)

نشست پنجم/ ۸۰،۳۰ تا ۲۰،۳۰

معرفي ظرفيتهاي داخلي كشور



رييس نشست: آقاي دكتر غلامرضا منوچهري

مشاور وزیر نفت و عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



آقاي مهندس مهرداد مترجمي

عضو هیات مدیره انجمن شرکتهای مهندسی و پیمانکاری نفت، گاز و پتروشیمی (اَپِک)



آقای دکتر رضا پدیدار

رييس هيات مديره انجمن سازندگان تجهيزات صنعت نفت ايران





آقاي مهندس سعيد مهتدي

س هیات مدیره انجمن سازندگان تجهیزات صنعتی ایران



آقاي دكتر پدرام سلطاني

آقاي مهندس حسن هاشمي

و ساخت صنایع نفت و نیرو

رييس هيات مديره انجمن شركتهاي مهندسي

نایب رییس اتاق بازرگانی، صنایع و معادن ایران

نشست ششم/ ۱۱۰۰۰ تا ۱۲۰۳۰

معرفي طرحهاي نفتي خشكي ايران



رييس نشست: آقاي مهندس عبدالمحمد دلپريش

مدير برنامهريزي تلفيقي شركت ملى نفت ايران



حمید دریس مدیر امور فنی شرکت ملی مناطق نفتخیز جنوب



آقاي مهندس سيد صالح هندي مدیر برنامه ریزی شرکت نفت مناطق مرکزی ایران



مجری طرح آزادگان شرکت مهندسی و توسعه نفت

آقاي مهندس كرامت بهبهاني

آقاي مهندس رضا نوشادي سرپرست مهندسی و ساختمان شرکت نفت و گاز اروندان

نشست سوم/ ۱۴:۳۰ تا ۱۶:۳۰

معرفی مدل جدید قراردادهای نفتی (IPC) از منظر حقوقی و قراردادی

قوانين بالادستي موضوع قراردادهاي جديد



رييس نشست: آقاي دكتر على اكبر ماهرخزاد

عضو هيات مديره 🔳 و مدیر امور حقوقی شرکت ملی نفت ایران



آقای علی کاردر

معاون سرمایه گذاری و تامیسن منابع مالسی شسر کت ملسی هالی هالی نفت ایران و عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



آقاي د كتر سيد مصطفى زينالدين

عضو هيات ريسه صندوق بازنشسنگي نفت ايران و پيوستگي در بستر قوانين داخلي ايران، مالكيت، همكاري مشترك و شركت عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



آقاي دكتر سيدنصراله ابراهيمي مشاور کمیته بازنگری قرادادهای نفتی

آقای دکتر محمدعلی عمادی



عضو هیات مدیره شرکت ملی نفت ایران و عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی





آقاي مهندس سيدمهدي حسيني رییس کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی و رييس كنفرانس

تالین منصوریان مشاور کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی

معرفي كلى مدل جديد قراردادهاي نفتي

اختلافات، شيوه واگذاري قراردادها

از دانـش و توانمنـدي داخلـي در IPC

مُشْترك عملياتي، شيوه حل و فصل اختلافات فني

اهداف و سیاستهای شکل گیری مدل جدید و برنامههای اجرایی آینده

معرفي كليات مدل مالي حسابرسي و نظارت و راهحلهاي مدل جديد در اختلافات

معرفی کلیات قراردادهای نفتی ایران شامل: دامنه عملیات و چگونگی

معرفي قراردادهاي نفتي ايـران از منظـر حقوقي، قوانيـن حاكـم، حـل و فصـل

معرفی قراردادهای نفتی ایران از منظر فناوری شامل: انتقال دانش و استفاده



معرفي مدل مالي

نشست چهارم/ ۱۷،۰۰ تا ۱۸:۳۰

پرسش و پاسخ در مورد مدل جدید قراردادهای نفتی ایران - IPC



رییس نشست: آقای مهندس سید مهدی حسینی رییس کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی و رییس کنفرانس

اعضا و مشاورین کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی پاسخ به پرسشهای حاضران درباره مدل جدید قراردادهای نفتی ایران

برنامه زمان بندی سخنر انی های سالن اصلی - روز نخست (هفتم آذر ۱۳۹۴)

نشست اول/ افتتاحیه رسمی و سخنرانیهای کلیدی: ۸:۳۰ تا ۲۰:۳۰



مهندس ركنالدين جوادي معاون وزير نفت و مديرعامل شركت ملى نفت ايران سیاستها و برنامههای وزارت نفت افق و سیاستهای توسعهای صنعت نفت ایران



مهندس بيژن زنگنه مقام عالى وزارت نفت و موضوع قراردادهای جدید



دكتر الهام امينزاده

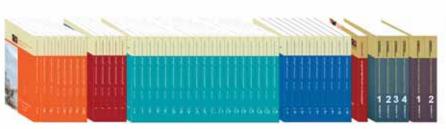
معاون حقوقي رييس جمهور

نگاه حقوقی و سیاستهای اجرایی دولت درباره مدل جدید قراردادهای نفتی



مهندس سیدمهدی حسینی رییس کمیته بازنگری قرار دادهای نفتی و رييس كنفرانس ارایه گزارش کنفرانس

مراسم رونمایی از قراردادهای جدید صنعت نفت ایران (IPC) با حضور وزیر نفت





نشست دوم/ ۱۱۰۰۰ تا ۱۲۰۳۰

حرکت جدید، دوره جدید و احیای ظرفیتها از منظر برنامه ریزی کلان اقتصادی در چارچوب اقتصاد مقاومتی

تعامل اقتصاد و نفت در توسعه اقتصادی کشور



رييس نشست: آقاي مهندس سيد مهدي ميرمعزي عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی و رییس کمیته علمی کنفرانس



آقاي دكتر مسعود نيلي مشاور ارشد اقتصادي رييسجمهور



آقای دکتر علی مروی رييس كميسيون انرژي مجلس شوراي اسلامي





آقاي مهندس غلامرضا شافعي و برنامه ریـزي کشـور

نگاه قانون گذاری و ضرورتهای توسعهای نفت و گاز





معاون فنی و توسعه امور زیربنایی سازمان مدیریت بر ناهه ششم توسعه و جایگاه نفت و گاز در توسعه اقتصادی

روابط بین الملل، دیپلماسی انرژی و توسعه ظرفیت ها در چارچوب اقتصاد مقاومتی

كميته علمى: (به ترتيب الفبا)



آقای مهندس سید مهدی میرمعزی مدیر عامل شرکت گسترش انرژی پاسارگاد و عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی رییس کمیته علمی



آقاي دكتر سيدنصراله ابراهيمي مشاور كميته بازنگري قرادادهاي نفتي



آقای دکتر فریدون برکشلی مشاور موسسه مطالعات بين المللي انرژي



آقای مهندس سید مهدی حسینی رييس كميته بازنگري قراردادهاي نفتي





آقای سیدمهرداد حسینی زیدابادی مديرعامل موسسه ارتباط گستران انرژي



آقاي مهندس عبدالمحمد دليريش مدير برنامهريزي تلفيقي شركت ملى نفت ايران



آقای د کتر سید مصطفی زین الدین عضو هیات ریسه صندوق بازنشستگی نفت ایران و عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



آقاي مهندس رضا طبيبزاده



عضـو هیـأت مدیـره انجمـن شـركتهاي مهندسـي و پیمانـكاري نفـت، گاز و 🤳 پتروشیمی(اَپک)



آقاي دكتر محمودرضا فيروزمند

عضو هیات علمی دانشگاه نفت تهران و مشاور کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



خانم آیه کاتبی مشاور و دبیر کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



آقای علی کاردر

معاون سرمایه گذاری و تامین منابع مالی شرکت ملی نفت ایران و عضو كميته بازنگري قراردادهاي نفتي



آقای دکتر مهدی عسلی مدیرکل امور اوپک و مجامع انرژی وزارت نفت



آقای دکتر محمدعلی عمادی

عضو هیات مدیره شرکت ملی نفت ایران و عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



آقای دکتر علی اکبر ماهرخزاد عضو هيات مديره



آقاي دكتر غلامرضا منوچهري مشاور وزیر نفت و عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی

برنامهها:

سالن اصلي:

- ارایه سخنرانی های کلیدی
- مراسم رونمایی از قراردادهای جدید نفت ایران IPC
 - معرفى ظرفيتهاى داخلى صنعت نفت ايران
 - معرفي مدل جديد قراردادهاي نفتي ايران IPC
 - معرفی پروژههای بالادستی نفت و گاز ایران

برنامههای جانبی:

- ارایه کتاب فرصتهای سرمایه گذاری در صنعت نفت ایران
 - نمایشگاه عکس مجازی توانمندی های صنعت نفت ایران
 - برنامههای فرهنگی

ماموریت:

اقناع ملی، تعمیـق روابـط بینالمللـی ایـران در منطقـه و جهـان و جلب همکاری های اقتصادی در بازارهای رقابتی جهانی از طریق به کارگیری سهم بزرگ ایران در ذخایر جهانی نفت و گاز

اهداف:

- معرفی مدل جدید قراردادهای نفتی ایران (IPC) جهت اجرای برنامه های توسعه میدان های نفت و گاز و افزایش
- معرفى فرصت هاى سرمايه گذارى بالادستى صنعت نفت و
- بررسی نقش و جایگاه ذینفعان کلیدی داخلی و بینالمللی در ساختارهای حقوقی و تشکیلاتی صنعت نفت ایران جهت جذب سرمایه گذاری ها و فناوری های لازم از طریق انعکاس آخرین وضعیت بازنگری در قراردادهای بالادستی نفت و گاز
- معرفی فرصتها، توانمندیها و ظرفیتهای داخلی صنعت نفت

شورای سیاست گذاری شامل رییس و اعضای شورا:



آقاي مهندس ركن الدين جوادي معاون وزير نفت و مديرعامل شركت ملى نفت ايران 🚪 رییس شورای سیاست گذاری



آقاي دکتر اميرحسين زمانينيا معاون وزیر نفت در امور بینالملل و بازرگانی



آقاي دكتر سيدنصراله ابراهيمي مشاور كميته بازنگري قرادادهاي نفتي



آقاي مهندس محمد ايرواني



رییس هیات مدیره انجمن حفاری نفت و گاز ایران



آقای دکتر حسین امیری خامکانی نایب رییس کمیسیون انرژی مجلس شورای اسلامی





آقای دکتر شجاع الدین بازرگانی معاون وزير نفت در امور حقوقي و مجلس



آقای دکتر رضا پدیدار



رييس هيات مديره انجمن سازندگان تجهيزات صنعت نفت ايران (استصنا)



آقای مهندس سید مهدی حسینی رییس کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



آقاي سيدمهرداد حسيني زيدابادي



مدیرعامل موسسه ارتباط گستران انرژی



آقاي مهندس نصرت رحيمي رييس هيات رييسه صندوقهاي بازنشستكي كاركنان صنعت نفت



آقاي دکتر سيد مصطفى زينالدين



عضو هيات رييسه صندوق بازنشستكي نفت ايران و عضو کمیته بازنگری قرار دادهای نفتی



آقاي دكتر مصطفى سالاري عضو كميته بازنگري قراردادهاي نفتي

آقاي مهندس حميد رضا عراقي معاون وزیر نفت و مدیرعامل شرکت ملی گاز ایران



آقاي دكتر محمدعلي عمادي عضو هيات مديره شركت ملى نفت ايران



خانم آیه کاتبی مشاور و دبیر کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



آقای علی کاردر

معاون سرمایه گذاری و تامین منابع مالی شرکت ملی نفت ایران و عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



🚪 آقای کورش کمالینژاد

رییس هیات مدیره موسسه ارتباط گستران انرژی



آقای دکتر علی اکبر ماهرخزاد

عضو هيات مديره 📕 و مدیر امور حقوقی شرکت ملی نفت ایران





آقای مهندس مهرداد مترجمی

مديرعامل شركت گاما وعضو هیات مدیره انجمن شرکتهای مهندسی و پیمانکاری نفت، گاز و پتروشیمی (اَپک)





آقاي دكتر غلامرضا منوچهري

مديرعامل شركت مهندسي وساخت تاسيسات دريايي ايران مشاور وزیر نفت و عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



آقای مهندس سید مهدی میرمعزی

مدير عامل شركت گسترش انرژي پاسار گاد و عضو کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی



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كنفران كليسل

وزارت ننت کیتهازنری قراده دهای فتی



رکن الدین جوادی معاون وزیر نفت و مدیرعامل شرکت ملی نفت ایران و رییس شورای سیاست گذاری



سید مهدی حسینی رییس کمیته بازنگری قراردادهای نفتی وزارت نفت و رییس کنفرانس

پیام رییس شورای سیاستگذاری

قراردادهای جدید نفتی ایران (IPC) در کنفرانس تهران رونمایی می شود تا فرصتی باشد برای همکاری های جدی تر اقتصادی در ایران. قطعاً کنفرانس تهران رویدادی «خوب و آبرومند» خواهد بود و پیش بینی می شود شاهد استقبال چشمگیر شرکتهای خارجی در این کنفرانس باشیم. چرا که شواهد از استقبال گسترده از این کنفرانس حکایت دارد؛ بطوری که هماکنون بسیاری از شرکتهای بزرگ نفتی در حال بازگشایی و فعال کردن دفاتر شان در تهران هستند.

شرکت ملی نفت ایران در نظر دارد در این کنفرانس حدود ۵۰ پروژه نفتی را معرفی کند و در مراحل مختلف به توسعه آنها بپردازد. بنابراین من از نمایندگان شرکتهای داخلی و بینالمللی میخواهم در این کنفرانس حضور یابند و زمینه را برای برداشتن گامهای پرشتاب تر در حوزه اقتصادی پس از کنار رفتن تحریمهای ظالمانه فراهم کنند.

پیام رییس کنفرانس

مأموریت صنعت نفت در اعمال حق حاکمیت و مالکیت ملت ایران نسبت به منابع و تأسیسات نفتی و گازی سراسر کشور از طریق تأسیسات نفتی و گازی سراسر کشور عبارت است از «ارتقای منافع درازمدت کشور از طریق بیشینه سازی در آمد های کشور حاصل از منابع نفت و گاز و فعالیت های جانبی و صیانت از این منابع ». بدیهی است بهره برداری کار آمد، اثر بخش و با بیشترین ارزش افزوده از منابع نفت و گاز کشور و صیانت از آنها، برقراری و ارتقای تعامل موثر با بازیکنان ذینفع ملی، منطقه ای و جهانی و پیش بینی روند تحولات صنعت نفت در دنیا و انجام اقدامات لازم جهت حفظ منافع ملی کشور از سیاست های استراتژیک صنعت نفت میباشد.

بـه همیـن دلیـل، کمیتـه بازنگـری قراردادهـای نفتـی وزارت نفـت، بـا روی کار آمـدن دولـت یازدهـم، پـس از دسـتور مقـام عالـی وزارت نفـت در مهـر مـاه ۱۳۹۲ کار اجرایـی خـود را بـرای تغییـرات اساسـی در مـدل قراردادهـای بینالمللـی نفـت و گاز ایـران آغـاز کـرد.

لذا با توجه به وظایف قانونی وزارت نفت، به نه نفر از مدیران ارشد حقوقی - قراردادی وزارت نفت مأموریت ویژهای داده شد تا در چهار چوب سیاستهای کلی ابلاغی مقام معظم رهبری، قانون نفت و دیگر اسناد بالادستی، با توجه به جایگاه مهم کشور در عرصه تأمین و انتقال انرژی در منطقه و جهان، ضرورت یا نیازهای کشور در حوزههای اکتشاف، توسعه و تولید و به ویژه کاربرد روشهای مفید اصلاح/افزایش بازیافت ذخایر با ملاحظه نظرات و همکاری شرکتهای ذیربط ملی، داخلی و بین المللی نسبت به بررسی ساختار فعلی قراردادهای بیع متقابل اقدام کرده و در راستای اهداف اشاره شده، پیشنهادات لازم برای ایجاد اصلاحات در مفاد الگوی قراردادهای مزبور را ارائه نمایند.

اینک پس از گذشت ۲۴ ماه از فعالیت شبانه روزی این کمیته به همراه مشاوران داخلی او بین المللی، بازنگری قراردادهای صنعت در بالادستی به اتمام رسیده و زمان رونمایی از آن رسیده است. به همین دلیل مقرر شد «کنفرانس تهران» در هفته اول آذر ماه ۱۳۹۴ با حضور مقامات و صاحبنظران بین المللی و نمایندگان شرکتهای بزرگ صنعت نفت و گاز و پیمانکاران داخلی و خارجی برگزار شود.

معرفی مدل جدید قراردادهای نفتی – IPC بهمراه معرفی پروژههای بالادستی صنعت نفت برای مشارکت شرکتهای بینالمللی داخلی، همچنین معرفی توانمندیهای شرکتهای داخلی در اجرای پروژهها، از مهمترین اهداف برگزاری «کنفرانس تهران» است.

امید است با حضور مدیران و صاحبنظران صنعت نفّت، نمایندگان محترم مجلس شورای اسلامی و دستاندر کاران مرتبط با حوزه بالادستی نفت و گاز، کنفرانس تهران با موفقیت برگزار شود.





حکم مقام عالی وزارت نفت جناب آقای مهندس سید مهدی حسینی

یکی از برنامه های مهم دولت تدبیر و امید، توسعه و تعمیق روابط بین المللی و تعامل سازنده سیاسی و اقتصادی است. با توجه به سهم بزرگ ایران از ذخایر جهانی نفت و گاز، این بخش می تواند از محورهای اساسی توسعه روابط منطقهای و تاثیر گذاری سازنده بر روند تحولات سیاسی-اقتصادی کشور باشد. کاربرد الگوهای قراردادی مناسب برای اجرای برنامه توسعه میدانهای نفت و گاز و افزایش ظرفیت تولید کشور، از مباحث مهمی است که بررسی کارشناسی آن برای اقناع ملی، مفید و در گسترش روابط بین المللی و جلب همکاریهای اقتصادی در بازارهای رقابتی جهانی، راهگشا خواهد بود. مطالعه و ارزیابی قراردادهای بیع متقابل نفتی که الگوی جاری کشور است و فراز و نشیبهای این خانواده قراردادی در طول قریب بیست سال گذشته و بهویژه در سالهای اخیر، ضروری و اقدام به اصلاح ساختار این الگوی قراردادی با هدف حفظ هر چه بهتر منافع کشور و نیز تداوم حاکمیت ملی بر منافع هیدور کربوری با استفاده از تجارب صنعت نفت کشور در این حوزه ا و همچنین جلب سرمایهها و بهترین فناوری های نوین، الزامی به نظر می رسد که باید با عنایت به تحولات جــاری بازارهای نفت و گاز منطقه و جهان، وجود رقابتها و نیز لزوم همكـــاري سازنده مصرف كنندگان و توليد كنندگان مورد توجه قرار گيرد. لذا با توجــه به وظایف قانونی وزارت نفت به جنابعالی و آقایان مهندس سید مهدی میر معزی، دکتر سيد مصطفى زين الدين، على كاردر، دكتر محمد على عمادي، دكتر حسن شكراله زاده بهبهانی، مهندس نصرت اله اسپیاری، دکتر غلامرضا منوچهری و مصطفی سالاری ماموریت داده می شود که در چهار چوب سیاستهای کلی ابلاغی مقام معظم رهبری، قانون نفت و دیگر اسناد بالادستی، با توجه به جایگاه مهم کشور در عرصه تامین و انتقال انرژی در منطقه و جهان، ضرورت یا نیازهای کشور در حوزههای اکتشاف، توسعه و تولید و بهویژه کاربرد روشهای مفید اصلاح/افزایش بازیافت ذخایر با ملاحظه نظرات و همکاری شرکتهای ذیربط ملی، داخلی و بینالمللی نسبت به بررسی ساختار فعلی قراردادهای بیع متقابل اقدام كرده و در راستاي اهداف اشاره شده، پيشنهادات لازم براي ايجاد اصلاحات در مفاد الگوی قراردادهای مزبور ارائه نمایید. تاکید می شود که الگوهای به کار گرفته شده در سالهای اخیر در کشورهای منطقه و ارزیابی نقاط قوت و ضعف آن ها در ارتباط با صنعت نفت ایران نیز باید مورد توجه قرار گیرد.

بیژن زنگنه وزیر نفت



با همراهي



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رییس کمیته علمی: سید مهدی میرمعزی

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