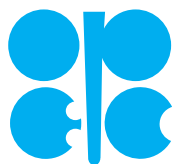


GENERAL INFORMATION



**Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
2012**

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The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

Foundation

The first move towards the establishment of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) took place in 1949, when Venezuela approached Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia and suggested that they exchange views and explore avenues for regular and closer communications between them.

The need for closer cooperation became more apparent when, in 1959, the International Oil Companies (IOCs) unilaterally reduced the posted price for Venezuelan crude by 5¢ and then 25¢ per barrel, and that for Middle Eastern crude by 18¢ per barrel. This prompted the convening of the First Arab Petroleum Congress which took place in Cairo, Egypt. The Congress adopted a resolution calling on the IOCs to consult with the governments of the producing countries before unilaterally taking any decision on oil prices. It also set up the general agreement on the establishment of an 'Oil Consultation Commission'.

In August 1960, the IOCs further reduced the posted prices for Middle Eastern crude by 10¢ to 14¢ per barrel. In response to this, the following month, the government of Iraq invited Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela to meet in Baghdad to discuss this continued unilateral reduction of the prices of crudes produced by their respective countries.

As a result, from 10–14 September 1960, a conference was held in Baghdad attended by representatives of the governments of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. It was this First Conference that established OPEC as a permanent intergovernmental organization.

Location

At its Second Conference in Venezuela (1961), the decision was taken to base the OPEC Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland and in May 1961, the first meeting of the OPEC Board of Governors convened there.

In April 1965, the OPEC Conference decided to move the headquarters to Vienna, Austria. Negotiations with the Austrian Government were successful and a Host Agreement was signed by the then Austrian Foreign Minister, the late Dr. Bruno Kreisky, and the OPEC Secretary General at that time, Mr Ashraf Lutfi, on 1 September 1965.

Initially, OPEC's Vienna headquarters were housed in two small buildings on Möllwaldplatz 5. The Headquarters were later transferred to Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 10 before moving in March 1977 to Obere Donaustrasse 93, alongside the Danube Canal in Vienna's second district.

In November 2009, the Secretariat relocated to Helferstorferstrasse 17, near the Vienna Stock Exchange in the city's historic first district.

Structure

I The Conference

This is the supreme authority of the Organization and consists of Heads of Delegation — normally the Ministers of Petroleum, Oil, Energy, or equivalent portfolio of Member Countries. The Conference, which meets at least twice a year and operates on the principle of unanimity, is responsible for the formulation of the general policy of the Organization and the determination of the appropriate ways and means of its implementation.

The Conference also decides on applications for membership of the Organi-

zation, and acts on reports and recommendations submitted by the Board of Governors on the affairs of the Organization. It approves the appointment of Governors from each Member Country and elects the Chairman of the Board. Moreover, the Conference directs the Board to submit reports or make recommendations on any matter of interest to the Organization, and considers and decides upon the Organization's budget, as submitted to it by the Board.

II The Board of Governors

The Board is composed of one Governor nominated by each Member Country and confirmed by the Conference for two years. The Board directs the management of the Organization, implements resolutions of the Conference, draws up the Organization's annual budget and submits it to the Conference for approval. It also decides upon any reports submitted by the Secretary General, and submits reports and recommendations to the Conference on the affairs of the Organization.

III The Economic Commission

This is a specialised body operating within the framework of the Secretariat, with a view to assisting the Organization in promoting stability in international oil markets. The Commission is composed of the Secretary General, the National Representatives appointed by the Member Countries, and a Commission Coordinator (who is ex-officio the Director of the Research Division).

III The Secretariat

It is the headquarters of the Organization and carries out its executive functions, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute and under the direction of the Board of Governors. The Secretariat consists of the Secretary General and such staff as may be required. It is responsible for the implementation of all

resolutions of the Conference, as well as decisions of the Board of Governors. It conducts research, the findings of which constitute key inputs in decision making. The Secretariat is made up of the Secretary General's Office, the Research Division and the Support Services Division.

The Secretary General

The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary General who is the legally authorized representative and Chief Executive of the Organization. In this capacity, the Secretary General administers the affairs of the Organization in accordance with the directions of the Board of Governors. The Conference appoints the Secretary General for a period of three years, which may be renewed once for the same period. This appointment takes place upon nomination by Member Countries.

The Secretary General is assisted in the discharge of his duties by a team of officers and staff, including two directors responsible for the Research Division and Support Services Division, six heads of departments, the General Legal Counsel, the Head of the Secretary General's Office and the Internal Auditor.

The Secretary General's Office

The Secretary General's Office, (SGO), provides the Secretary General with executive assistance, particularly in establishing and maintaining contacts with governments, organizations, and delegations in matters of protocol.

The Legal Office

Vested with the responsibility of providing legal advice to the Secretary General and supervising the Secretariat's legal and contractual affairs, the Legal Office evaluates legal issues of concern to the Organization. It reports to the Secretary General and is headed by the General Legal Counsel.

The Internal Audit Office

It has the responsibility of independently ascertaining whether the ongoing processes for controlling financial and administrative operations in the Secretariat are adequately designed and whether they are functioning in an effective

manner. It also investigates irregularities and assesses weaknesses of the accounting system or budgetary control. The Internal Auditor reports to the Secretary General.

The Research Division

This is one of the two divisions in the Secretariat and it is responsible for a continuous programme of research, designed to meet the requirements of the Organization and its Member Countries, with particular emphasis on energy and related matters. It monitors, forecasts, and analyses developments in the energy and petrochemical industries, and studies the evaluation of hydrocarbons, petroleum products and their non-energy uses. It also analyses economic and financial issues, particularly those related to the international oil industry. It is headed by a Director of Research and consists of three departments — namely, Data Services, Energy Studies and Petroleum Studies — and an Environmental Matters Unit.

The Data Services Department

The department identifies, collects, stores, retrieves, and processes information in support of the research and analytical activities of the Secretariat, and as a service to Member Countries. It also runs the Secretariat's specialised energy library. The Department keeps abreast of the latest techniques for information classification, storage and retrieval, so that it is always in a position to recommend changes or improvements which will lead to more efficient services. It also provides computer services and statistical functions in support of research and other activities of the Secretariat.

The Energy Studies Department

The department monitors, analyses and forecasts world energy developments in the medium- and long-term, including analyses of energy supply and demand, environmental policies, government policies on energy conservation and other relevant factors, as well as technological developments affecting hydrocarbons, petroleum products and their non-energy end uses. The Department prepares medium- and long-term forecasts of the demand for OPEC oil and gas.

The Petroleum Studies Department

The Petroleum Studies Department (PSD), monitors and analyses short-term oil market indicators, world economic developments, factors affecting the short-term oil supply/demand balance, crude oil and product market performance, oil/product trade, stocks, spot price movements, and refinery utilization, as well as the latest developments in energy policies which directly affect prices and the demand for various petroleum products.

The Environmental Matters Unit

The Environmental Matters Unit, (EMU) is responsible for monitoring OPEC's growing international exposure to and involvement in a broad range of energy-related issues. It also analyses developments pertaining to ongoing multilateral debates, and negotiations and treaties, such as those on energy and sustainable development, energy policies in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, climate change issues and World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations, as well as a number of oil market related dialogues.

Support Services Division

As one of the two divisions in the Secretariat, the Support Services Division (SSD) has the responsibility of providing the required infrastructure and services to the entire Secretariat in support of its programmes. To carry out this responsibility effectively, the SSD operates through three departments, namely, Administration and IT Services, Finance and Human Resources and Public Relations and Information.

Administration and IT Services Department

The department is responsible for the provision of services related to the headquarters building, offices, as well as the Secretary General's residence; budget control; procurement; office supplies; travel, hotel and visa arrangements; removal of personal effects; implementation of Headquarters Agreement (staff registrations, license plates, declarations and other matters related to privileges and immunities) and logistics for all meetings of the Secretariat. It also ensures

the availability and optimal performance of the computer network facilities for the entire Secretariat.

Finance and Human Resources Department

The Finance and Human Resources Department (FHRD), is responsible for all financial matters and financial control functions of the Secretariat as well as ensuring financial integrity of the Organization as stipulated in the Financial Regulations. It also has the responsibility of developing and applying effective human resources management policies to enable the Secretariat as a whole to efficiently carry out its functions with competent and motivated staff.

The Public Relations and Information Department

The Public Relations and Information Department, (PRID), is responsible for presenting OPEC's objectives, decisions and actions in their true and most desirable perspective; disseminating news of general interest regarding the Organization and the Member Countries on energy and related matters; carrying out a central information programme and identifying suitable areas for the promotion of the Organization's aims, objectives and image. Its activities include press relations, publications, speech writing, managing the website and news monitoring.

Principal aims and membership

Principal aims

OPEC's principal aims are the coordination and unification of petroleum policies of its Member Countries, and the determination of the best means for safeguarding their interests, individually and collectively. The Organization also seeks to devise ways and means of ensuring (a) the stabilization of prices in international oil markets with a view to eliminating harmful and unnecessary fluctuations, due regard being given at all times to the interests of the producing nations and to

the necessity of securing a steady income for them, (b) an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consuming nations and (c) a fair return on their capital to those investing in the petroleum industry.

In June 1968, a 'Declaratory Statement of Petroleum Policy in Member Countries', incorporated in Resolution No. XVI.90 was adopted. The Statement called on Member Countries to undertake, as far as feasible, direct exploration for and development of hydrocarbon resources; to seek participation in the equity of existing concessions, and progressive and accelerated relinquishment of acreage of present contract areas; to establish conservation rules to be followed by operating oil companies; and to determine posted or tax reference prices by their governments so as to prevent deterioration in the relationship of those prices against the prices of manufactured goods traded internationally.

The 'Solemn Declaration' adopted by the First Summit of the Sovereigns and Heads of State of OPEC Member Countries in March 1975, held in Algiers, added new policy guidelines in the light of the changing pattern of relationships between producer and consumer nations. It indicated that OPEC, in consultation and cooperation with the other countries of the world, should seek the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice, mutual understanding and a genuine concern for the well-being of all peoples.

The Second Summit was held in Caracas, Venezuela, in 2000. The concluding 'Solemn Declaration II' saw Member Countries reaffirm their commitment to the guiding principles of the Organization — to achieve sustainable order and stability in the international oil market, with reasonable prices and fair returns to investors. They also examined oil's enhanced role in future world energy demand, emphasized the strong link between security of supply and the security and transparency of oil demand, and stressed the need for improved dialogue and cooperation among all parties in the industry. They also revisited the issue of oil's service to mankind, generally, and of the need

to link energy supply with both economic development and environmental harmony, so as to help reduce hardship and poverty in developing nations and stimulate their economies.

In November 2007, Riyadh hosted the Third Summit. It built on the previous summits, reaffirming the inalienable and permanent sovereign rights of OPEC Member Countries over their natural resources. It also defined for the Organization three guiding themes, namely; Stability of global energy markets; Energy for sustainable development, Energy and environment

Acknowledging the interrelated issues of providing petroleum, promoting prosperity and protecting the environment, Member Countries used the opportunity to re-commit themselves to ensuring adequate, timely, efficient, economic and reliable petroleum supplies to world markets.

They also stressed the importance of ensuring that investment and trade policies are fair, and that they are structured not only to promote and facilitate technology transfer to developing countries, but that they allow for this to be done on affordable and cost-effective terms.

Additionally, the Summit drew attention to the importance of cleaner and more efficient petroleum technologies for the protection of the local, regional and global environment, as well as to the importance of expediting the development of technologies that address climate change concerns.

Membership

The OPEC Statute stipulates that ‘any country with a substantial net export of crude petroleum, which has fundamentally similar interests to those of Member Countries, may become a Full Member of the Organization, if accepted by a majority of three-fourths of Full Members, including the concurring votes of all Founder Members.’ The Statute further distinguishes between three categories of Membership: Founder Member, Full Member and Associate Member.

Founder Members of the Organization are those countries which were represented at the First OPEC Conference (see below) held in Baghdad and which signed the original agreement establishing OPEC. Full Members are the Founder Members plus those countries whose applications for Membership have been accepted by the Conference. An Associate Member is a country which does not qualify for full membership but which is nevertheless admitted under such special conditions as may be prescribed by the Conference.

The Organization is presently made up of 12 Member Countries. They are listed below with their years of accession.

Founder Members	Year of accession
Islamic Republic of Iran	1960
Iraq	1960
Kuwait	1960
Saudi Arabia	1960
Venezuela	1960
Full Members	
Qatar	1961
Libya	1962
United Arab Emirates	1967
Algeria	1969
Nigeria	1971
Ecuador	1973*
Angola	2007

**Ecuador suspended its Membership in December 1992 and reactivated it in October 2007.*

Note:

Gabon, which became a Full Member in 1975, terminated its membership with effect from 1 January 1995.

Indonesia, which became a Full Member in 1962, suspended its membership in December 2008.

OPEC and other International Organizations

OPEC came into being as a result of a joint action undertaken by several countries which are members of the United Nations (UN). The treaty establishing OPEC was registered at the UN Secretariat on 6 November 1962, under No. 6363. Later, OPEC also established relations with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) under UN Resolution 1053, adopted on 30 July 1965.

The Founder Members, in establishing OPEC, acted in strict observance of UN principles and purposes. As a result of the absolute conformity between the principles and purposes of the UN and those of OPEC, the OPEC Secretariat has become a regular participant in meetings of various institutions and specialised agencies of the UN, particularly the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). OPEC also attends meetings of other International Organizations.

Throughout its existence, OPEC has promoted the ideals of the UN, a landmark being the 'Solemn Declaration' of 1975, in which OPEC stressed that world peace and progress depended on mutual respect for the sovereignty and equality of all members of the international community, in accordance with the UN Charter, and emphasized that the basic statements of the 'Solemn Declaration' fell within the context of the decisions taken at the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly on problems of raw materials and development.

OPEC, as an intergovernmental organization, has a paramount concern for the problems affecting developing countries, in particular, and the international community, in general. Inspired by the 'Solemn Declaration', seven OPEC Member Countries participated in the meetings of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) — the so-called 'North-South Dialogue' — with

other developing countries and eight major industrialised nations, with a view to achieving a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth and natural resources.

The Organization has also demonstrated its concern for the plight of those developing countries most seriously affected by economic stress by establishing in 1976 the OPEC Fund for International Development (OPEC Fund) see pages 25-27), and by playing a leading role in the setting up and financing of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), whose first Governing Council met in Rome on 13 December 1977. IFAD's first Executive Board also included OPEC Member Countries, which have one-third of the seats and the voting power.

Thus, the pattern of relationships established within the framework of various international fora between OPEC and developing countries, on the one side, and developed countries, on the other, is seen as helping to promote international cooperation to help all nations achieve higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress and development.

OPEC Conference Presidents (1960–2012)

Year	Conference	President	From
1960	1st	Baghdad Oil Minister	Iraq
1961	2nd	Caracas HE Dr Pérez Alfonso	Venezuela
	3rd	Tehran Mr A Ettehadieh	Iran
1962	4th	Geneva HE Ahmed Zaki Yamani	Saudi Arabia
1963	5th	Riyadh HE Ahmed Zaki Yamani	Saudi Arabia
1964	6th	Geneva HE Hassan Kamel	Qatar
	7th	Djakarta HE Chairul Saleh	Indonesia
1965	8th*	Geneva HE Dr Perez Guerrero	Venezuela
	9th	Tripoli HE Fuad Al-Kabazi	Libya
	10th	Vienna HE Dr Jamshid Amouzegar	Iran
1966	11th	Vienna HE Saleh Kubba	Iraq
	12th	Kuwait HE Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber	Kuwait
1967	13th*	Rome HE Dr Hassan Kamel	Qatar
	14th	Vienna HE Ahmed Zaki Yamani	Saudi Arabia
1968	15th*	Beirut HE Dr Jamshid Amouzegar	Iran
	16th	Vienna HER Abdul Rahman Al-Ateeqy	Kuwait
	17th	Baghdad HE Dr Rashid Al-Rifa'i	Iraq
1969	18th	Vienna HE Dr Nadim Pachachi	Abu Dhabi
	19th	Doha HE Dr Hassan Kamel	Qatar
1970	20th	Algiers HE Belaid Abdesselam	Algeria
	21st	Caracas HE Dr Hugo Perez La Salvia	Venezuela
1971	22nd*	Tehran HE Dr Jamshid Amouzegar	Iran
	23rd*	Vienna HE Abdul-Rahman Al-Ateeqy	Kuwait
	24th	Vienna HE Abdul-Rahman Al-Ateeqy	Kuwait
	25th*	Beirut HE Abdul-Rahman Al-Ateeqy	Kuwait
	26th	Abu Dhabi HE Mana Saeed Otaiba	Abu Dhabi
1972	27th*	Beirut HE Ahmed Zaki Yamani	Saudi Arabia
	28th*	Beirut HE Ahmed Zaki Yamani	Saudi Arabia

Year	Conference	President	From	
	29th	Vienna	HE Ahmed Zaki Yamani	Saudi Arabia
	30th*	Riyadh	HE Ahmed Zaki Yamani	Saudi Arabia
	31st	Lagos	HE Shettima Ali Monguno	Nigeria
1973	32nd*	Vienna	HE Shettima Ali Monguno	Nigeria
	33rd*	Vienna	HE Shettima Ali Monguno	Nigeria
	34th	Vienna	HE Abdul-Rahman Al-Ateeqy	Kuwait
	35th*	Vienna	HE Abdul-Rahman Al-Ateeqy	Kuwait
	36th	Vienna	HE Dr Jamshid Amouzegar	Iran
1974	37th*	Geneva	HE Dr Jamshid Amouzegar	Iran
	38th*	Vienna	HE Dr Jamshid Amouzegar	Iran
	39th*	Geneva	HE Dr Jamshid Amouzegar	Iran
	40th	Quito	HE Capt Gustavo Jarrin Ampudia	Ecuador
	41st*	Vienna	HE Capt Gustavo Jarrin Ampudia	Ecuador
	42nd	Vienna	HE Dr Valentin Hernandez-Acosta	Venezuela
1975	43rd*	Vienna	HE Dr Valentin Hernandez-Acosta	Venezuela
	44th	Libreville	HE Edouard Alexis M'Bouy-Boutzit	Gabon
	45th*	Vienna	HE Edouard Alexis M'Bouy-Boutzit	Gabon
	46th	Vienna	HE Dr Jamshid Amouzegar	Iran
1976	47th	Bali	HE Dr Mohammed Sadli	Indonesia
	48th	Doha	HE Abdul Aziz Bin Khalifa Al-Thani	Qatar
1977	49th	Stockholm	HE Abdul Aziz Bin Khalifa Al-Thani	Qatar
	50th	Caracas	HE Dr Valentin Hernandez-Acosta	Venezuela
1978	51st	Geneva	HE Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah	Kuwait
			HE Dr Subroto (Alternate)	Indonesia
	52nd	Abu Dhabi	HE Dr Mana Saeed Otaiba	UAE
			HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
1979	53rd*	Geneva	HE Dr Mana Saeed Otaiba	UAE
			HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
	54th	Geneva	HE Dr Mana Saeed Otaiba	UAE
			HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia

Year	Conference	President	From	
	55th	Caracas	HE Dr Humberto Calderon-Berti	Venezuela
			HE Belkacem Nabi	Algeria
1980	56th*	Taif	HE Dr Humberto Calderon-Berti	Venezuela
			HE Belkacem Nabi	Algeria
1980	57th	Algiers	HE Belkacem Nabi	Algeria
			HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
	58th	Vienna	HE Belkacem Nabi (no Alternate President)	Algeria
	59th	Bali	HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
			HE Edouard Alexis M'Bouy-Boutzit	Gabon
1981	60th	Geneva	HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
			HE Mallam Yahaya Dikko	Nigeria
	61st	Geneva	HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
			HE Mallam Yahaya Dikko	Nigeria
	62nd	Abu Dhabi	HE Dr Mana Saeed Otaiba	UAE
			HE Dr Eduardo Ortega Gomez	Ecuador
1982	63rd	Vienna	HE Dr Mana Saeed Otaiba	UAE
			HE Dr Eduardo Ortega Gomez	Ecuador
	64th	Quito	HE Dr Eduardo Ortega Gomez	Ecuador
			HE Mallam Yahaya Dikko	Nigeria
	65th*	Vienna	HE Dr Eduardo Ortega Gomez	Ecuador
			HE Mallam Yahaya Dikko	Nigeria
	66th	Vienna	HE Mallam Yahaya Dikko	Nigeria
			HE Gustavo Galindo Velasco	Ecuador
1983	67th*	London	HE Mallam Yahaya Dikko	Nigeria
			HE Gustavo Galindo Velasco	Ecuador
	68th	Helsinki	HE Dr Mana Saeed Otaiba	UAE
			HE Kamal Hassan Maghur	Libya
	69th	Geneva	HE Kamal Hassan Maghur	Libya
			HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia

Year	Conference	President	From	
1984	70th	Vienna	HE Kamal Hassan Maghur	Libya
			HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
	71st	Geneva	HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
1985			HE Belkacem Nabi	Algeria
	72nd	Geneva	HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
			HE Belkacem Nabi	Algeria
	73rd	Geneva	HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
1986			HE Belkacem Nabi	Algeria
	74th	Geneva	HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
			HE Belkacem Nabi	Algeria
	75th*	Vienna	HE Dr Subroto	Indonesia
			HE Belkacem Nabi	Algeria
	76th	Geneva	HE Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti	Venezuela
1987			HE Fawzi Ahmed Shakshuki	Libya
	77th*	Geneva	HE Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti	Venezuela
			HE Fawzi Ahmed Shakshuki	Libya
	77th*	Geneva	HE Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti	Venezuela
			HE Fawzi Ahmed Shakshuki	Libya
	78th	Brioni	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Espinosa Teran	Ecuador
	78th	Geneva	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
1988			HE Espinosa Teran	Ecuador
	79th*	Geneva	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Espinosa Teran	Ecuador
	80th	Geneva	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
1989			HE Espinosa Teran	Ecuador
	81st	Vienna	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Espinosa Teran	Ecuador
1990	82nd	Vienna	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Dr Fernando Santos-Alvite	Ecuador

Year	Conference	President	From	
1988	83rd	Vienna	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Dr Fernando Santos-Alvite	Ecuador
	84th	Vienna	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Diego Tamariz Serrano	Ecuador
1989	85th	Vienna	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Sadek Boussena	Algeria
	86th	Vienna	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Sadek Boussena	Algeria
1990	87th	Geneva	HE Sadek Boussena	Algeria
			HE Ginandjar Kartasasmita	Indonesia
	88th	Vienna	HE Sadek Boussena	Algeria
			HE Ginandjar Kartasasmita	Indonesia
1991	89th	Vienna	HE Dr Celestino Armas	Venezuela
			HE Prof Jibril Aminu	Nigeria
	90th	Vienna	HE Prof Jibril Aminu	Nigeria
			HE Yousef Bin Omeir Bin Yousef	UAE
1992	91st	Vienna	HE Yousef Bin Omeir Bin Yousef	UAE
			HE Abdulla bin Khalifa Al Thani	Qatar
	92nd	Vienna	HE Dr Alirio A Parra	Venezuela
			HE Dr Chu S P Okongwu	Nigeria
1993	93rd	Geneva	HE Jean Ping	Gabon
			HE Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah	Qatar
	94th*	Vienna	HE Jean Ping	Gabon
			HE Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah	Qatar
	95th	Vienna	HE Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah	Qatar
			HE Abdalla Salem El-Badri	Libya
1994	96th	Vienna	HE Abdalla Salem El-Badri	Libya
			HE Ida Bagus Sudjana	Indonesia
	97th	Bali	HE Ida Bagus Sudjana	Indonesia
			HE Ahmed Said Al-Badi	UAE

Year	Conference	President	From	
1995	98th	Vienna	HE Dr Erwin José Arrieta	Venezuela
			HE Ammar Makhloufi	Algeria
	99th	Vienna	HE Ammar Makhloufi	Algeria
			HE Rakadh Bin Salem Bin Hamed Bin Rakadh	UAE
1996	100th	Vienna	HE Rakadh Bin Salem Bin Hamed Bin Rakadh	UAE
			HE Abdalla Salem El-Badri	Libya
	101st	Vienna	HE Abdalla Salem El-Badri	Libya
			HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
1997	102nd	Vienna	HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
			HE Ida Bagus Sudjana	Indonesia
	103rd	Jakarta	HE Ida Bagus Sudjana	Indonesia
			HE Obaid bin Saif Al-Nasseri	UAE
1998	104th*	Vienna	HE Obaid bin Saif Al-Nasseri (no Alternate President)	UAE
			HE Obaid bin Saif Al-Nasseri	UAE
	105th	Vienna	HE Obaid bin Saif Al-Nasseri	UAE
			HE Chief (Dr) Dan Etete	Nigeria
	106th	Vienna	HE Dr Youcef Yousfi	Algeria
			HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
1999	107th	Vienna	HE Dr Youcef Yousfi	Algeria
			HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
	108th	Vienna	HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
			HE Dr Alí Rodríguez Araque	Venezuela
2000	109th	Vienna	HE Dr Alí Rodríguez Araque	Venezuela
			HE Abdalla Salem El-Badri	Libya
	110th*	Vienna	HE Dr Alí Rodríguez Araque	Venezuela
			HE Abdalla Salem El Badri	Libya
	111th	Vienna	HE Dr Alí Rodríguez Araque	Venezuela
			HE Abdalla Salem El Badri	Libya

Year	Conference	President	From	
	112th*	Vienna	HE Dr Alí Rodríguez Araque (no Alternate President)	Venezuela
2001	113th*	Vienna	HE Dr Chakib Khelil	Algeria
			HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
	114th	Vienna	HE Dr Chakib Khelil	Algeria
			HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
	115th*	Vienna	HE Dr Chakib Khelil	Algeria
			HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
	116th*	Vienna	HE Dr Chakib Khelil	Algeria
			HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
2001	117th	Vienna	HE Dr Chakib Khelil	Algeria
			HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
	118th*	Vienna	HE Dr Chakib Khelil	Algeria
			HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
2002	119th	Vienna	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
	120th*	Vienna	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
	121st	Osaka	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
	122nd*	Vienna	HE Dr Rilwanu Lukman	Nigeria
			HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
2003	123rd*	Vienna	HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
			HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro	Indonesia
	124th	Vienna	HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
			HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro	Indonesia
	Cons. Mtg.	Vienna	HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
			HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro	Indonesia
	125th*	Doha	HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah	Qatar
			HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro	Indonesia

Year	Conference	President	From	
2004	126th*	Vienna	HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro	Qatar Indonesia
	127th	Vienna	HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro	Qatar Indonesia
	128th*	Vienna	HE Abdullah bin Hamad Al Attiyah HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro	Qatar Indonesia
	129th*	Algiers	HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro HE Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah	Indonesia Kuwait
	130th	Vienna	HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro HE Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah	Indonesia Kuwait
	131st*	Beirut	HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro HE Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah	Indonesia Kuwait
2005	132nd	Vienna	HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro HE Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah	Indonesia Kuwait
	133rd*	Cairo	HE Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro HE Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah	Indonesia Kuwait
	134th*	Vienna	HE Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru	Kuwait Nigeria
	135th	Isfahan	HE Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru	Kuwait Nigeria
	136th*	Vienna	HE Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru	Kuwait Nigeria
	137th	Vienna	HE Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru	Kuwait Nigeria
2006	138th*	Kuwait	HE Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru	Kuwait Nigeria
	139th*	Vienna	HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru HE Mohamed bin Dhaen Al Hamli	Nigeria UAE
	140th	Vienna	HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru HE Mohamed bin Dhaen Al Hamli	Nigeria UAE

Year	Conference	President	From
2007	141st*	Caracas HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru HE Mohamed bin Dhaen Al Hamli	Nigeria UAE
	142nd	Vienna HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru HE Mohamed bin Dhaen Al Hamli	Nigeria UAE
	Cons. Mtg.	Doha HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru HE Mohamed bin Dhaen Al Hamli	Nigeria UAE
	143th*	Abuja HE Dr Edmund M. Daukoru HE Mohamed bin Dhaen Al Hamli	Nigeria UAE
	144th	Vienna HE Mohamed bin Dhaen Al Hamli HE Dr Chakib Khelil	UAE Algeria
	145th	Vienna HE Mohamed bin Dhaen Al Hamli HE Dr Chakib Khelil	UAE Algeria
	146th*	Abu Dhabi HE Mohamed bin Dhaen Al Hamli HE Dr Chakib Khelil	UAE Algeria
	147th*	Vienna HE Dr Chakib Khelil HE Desidério da Graça Veríssimo e Costa	Algeria Angola
	148th	Vienna HE Dr Chakib Khelil HE Desidério da Graça Veríssimo e Costa	Algeria Angola
	149th	Vienna HE Dr Chakib Khelil HE Desidério da Graça Veríssimo e Costa	Algeria Angola
2008	150th*	Vienna HE Dr Chakib Khelil HE José Maria Botelho de Vasconcelos	Algeria Angola
	Cons. Mtg.	Cairo HE Dr Chakib Khelil HE José Maria Botelho de Vasconcelos	Algeria Angola
	151st*	Algiers HE Dr Chakib Khelil HE José Maria Botelho de Vasconcelos	Algeria Angola
	152nd	Vienna HE José Maria Botelho de Vasconcelos HE Eng. Derlis Palacios Guerrero	Angola Ecuador
	153rd*	Vienna HE José Maria Botelho de Vasconcelos HE Eng Derlis Palacios Guerrero	Angola Ecuador

Year	Conference	President	From	
2010	154th	Vienna	HE José Maria Botelho de Vasconcelos HE Germánico Alfredo Pinto Troya	Angola Ecuador
	155th*	Angola	HE José Maria Botelho de Vasconcelos HE Germánico Alfredo Pinto Troya	Angola Ecuador
	156th	Vienna	HE Germánico Alfredo Pinto Troya HE Dr Masoud Mir-Kazemi	Ecuador IR Iran
	157th	Vienna	HE Germánico Alfredo Pinto Troya HE Dr Masoud Mir-Kazemi	Ecuador IR Iran
	158th*	Quito	HE Wilson Pástor-Morris HE Dr Masoud Mir-Kazemi	Ecuador IR Iran
	159th	Vienna	HE Dr Masoud Mir-Kazemi HE Abdul-Kareem Luaibi Bahedh	IR Iran Iraq
2011	160	Vienna	HE Eng. Rostam Ghasemi HE Abdul-Kareem Luaibi Bahedh	IR Iran Iraq
	161	Vienna	HE Abdul-Kareem Luaibi Bahedh HE Hani Abdulaziz Hussain	Iraq Kuwait

* *Extraordinary Meeting of the OPEC Conference*

Note:

Since the 51st Meeting of the Conference in 1978, it has been the practice to appoint an Alternate President, as well as a President. Therefore, the Alternate President's name appears under the President's in each entry on the list.

OPEC Secretaries General (1961–2012)

Name	Member Country	Term of Office
Dr Fuad Rouhani ¹	Iran	21.1.1961–30.4.1964
Dr Abdul Rahman Al-Bazzaz	Iraq	1.5.1964–30.4.1965
Ashraf T. Lutfi ²	Kuwait	1.5.1965–31.12.1966
Mohammad Saleh Joukhdar	Saudi Arabia	1.1.1967–31.12.1967
Dr Francisco R. Parra	Venezuela	1.1.1968–31.12.1968
Dr Elrich Sanger	Indonesia	1.1.1969–31.12.1969
Omar El-Badri	Libya	1.1.1970–31.12.1970
Dr Nadim Pachachi	UAE	1.1.1971–31.12.1972
Dr Abderrahman Khène	Algeria	1.1.1973–31.12.1974
Chief M.O. Feyide	Nigeria	1.1.1975–31.12.1976
Ali M. Jaidah	Qatar	1.1.1977–31.12.1978
René G. Ortiz	Ecuador	1.1.1979–30.6.1981
Dr Marc S. Nan Nguema	Gabon	1.7.1981–30.6.1983
Dr Mana Saeed Otaiba*	UAE	19.7.1983–31.12.1983
Kamal Hassan Maghur*	Libya	1.1.1984–31.10.1984
Dr Subroto*	Indonesia	31.10.1984–9.12.1985
Dr Arturo Hernández Grisanti*	Venezuela	1.1.1986–30.6.1986
Dr Rilwanu Lukman*	Nigeria	1.7.1986–30.6.1988
Dr Subroto ³	Indonesia	1.7.1988–30.6.1994
Abdalla Salem El-Badri	Libya	1.7.1994–31.12.1994

* *Elected as President of the Conference with the mandate to also supervise the Secretariat.*

1. *In the early days of OPEC, the Chairman of the Board of Governors was also, ex-officio, the Secretary General of the Organization.*
2. *The functions of Chairman of the Board of Governors and Secretary General were made separate by the new OPEC Statute, adopted in Geneva by the 8th Meeting of the Conference in April 1965 (Res. VIII.56).*
3. *Appointed for a second three-year term, by the 89th Meeting of the Conference in June 1991.*

Name	Member Country	Term of Office
Dr Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman ⁴	Nigeria	1.1.1995–31.12.2000
Dr Alí Rodríguez Araque	Venezuela	1.1.2001–30.6.2002
Dr Alvaro Silva Calderón ⁵	Venezuela	1.7.2002–31.12.2003
Dr Purnomo Yusgiantoro	Indonesia	1.1.2004–31.12.2004
Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah	Kuwait	1.1.2005–31.12.2005
Dr Edmund Maduabebe Daukoru	Nigeria	1.1.2006–31.12.2006
Abdalla Salem El-Badri	Libya	1.1.2007–present

4. *Appointed for a second three-year term, by the 103rd Meeting of the Conference in November 1997.*
5. *Appointed for the second half of Dr Rodríguez Araque's term, by the 120th Meeting of the Conference in June 2002 after the latter returned to Venezuela to head the state oil company, PDVSA.*

The OPEC Fund for International Development

The OPEC Fund for International Development, (OFID) was conceived at the Conference of the Sovereigns and Heads of State of OPEC Member Countries, which was held in Algiers, Algeria, in March 1975 and established as a collective financial facility in January 1976 to consolidate the assistance extended by Member Countries to poorer nations.

The supreme authority of OFID is the Ministerial Council, made up of the finance ministers of Member Countries. The Council issues policy guidelines. It is followed by the Governing Board, which oversees OFID's general operations. The Director-General, who is appointed by the Council, is the institution's Chief Executive Officer.

The resources of OFID consist mainly of voluntary contributions by OPEC Member Countries and income derived from OFID's investments and loans (interest and service charge).

OFID's operations were launched in August 1976 with initial resources of about US\$ 800 million. These resources have been replenished three times. Furthermore, they have been increased with the profits accruing to seven OPEC Member Countries through the sale of their gold stocks held by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

All developing countries, with the exception of OPEC Member Countries, are in principle eligible for OFID assistance. The least developed countries, however, are accorded higher priority and, therefore, receive a large share of the assistance.

OFID has over the years expanded its activities to 132 countries — of which 53 are in Africa, 41 in Asia, 31 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 7 in Europe.

In the public sector, OFID has implemented seventeen lending programs since its inception. The 18th lending program, approved for a three-year duration, became effective 1 January 2011. By the end of April 2012, a cumulative amount of US\$ 9,759 million had been committed for 1,343 public sector loans, of which US\$ 5,985 million had been disbursed. As of 1 January 2012, close to two-thirds of the outstanding loans were with Low-Income Countries and half of all commitments were to Africa.

Under the Private Sector Facility established in 1998, 173 operations have been approved in support of private entities in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. By the end of April 2012, US\$ 1,680 million had been committed and US\$ 850 million disbursed.

In 2006, a Trade Financing program was launched. By the end of April 2012, US\$ 1,207 million in lines of credit and US\$ 1,800 million in risk-sharing guarantees had been approved and US\$ 895 million had been disbursed.

In the framework of grants, assistance is extended to social and humanitarian development operations through three regular grant programs: Technical Assistance, Research and Similar Activities, and Emergency Relief Aid. OFID has also established special grant accounts to respond to specific global needs. These include grants for the establishment of a Common Fund for Commodities, in addition to special accounts for HIV/AIDS operations, Palestine and Energy Poverty operations. Intermittently, OFID has extended special grants in support of other issues, such as those earmarked for the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and in response to the food crisis in Africa. By the end of April 2012, 1,411 grants, amounting to US\$ 535 million, had been extended.

In addition, OFID has channelled US\$ 972 million to two international institutions: It has channelled OPEC members' contributions to the initial capital and first replenishment of IFAD's resources, and has made irrevocable transfers in the name of seven OPEC Member Countries to the Trust Fund of the IMF.

OFID's total approved commitments¹ (including grants and contributions to other institutions) at the end of April 2012 stood at US\$ 14,153 million, of which US\$ 9,016 million has been disbursed.

For more on the OPEC Fund for International Development, visit www.ofid.org.

1. *Further details are found in the OFID Annual Report, as well as various other publications, all obtainable through the OFID website.*



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