
Table 3: OPEC Crude Oil Productive Capacity at Year-end 1986

Country	Capacity			Production (December 1986 rate)
	Installed	Maximum (million barrels/day)	Available	
Algeria	1,200	900	900	662
Ecuador	300	285	330	285
Gabon	250	150	185	180
Indonesia	1,800	1,650	1,650	1,188
Iran	7,000	5,500	3,400	2,200
Iraq	4,000	3,500	1,750	1,550
Kuwait	2,900	2,000	1,950	1,300
Libya	2,500	2,100	1,600	1,000
Neutral Zone	680	600	600	350
Saudi Arabia	12,500	10,000	8,500	5,000
UAE	2,550	2,415	1,550	1,201
Venezuela	2,600	2,500	2,400	1,585
Totals	41,430	34,400	27,215	18,134

Notes: 1. **Installed capacity**, or design capacity, includes all elements of the crude oil production system, including production, processing, transportation and storage. This is usually the highest capacity estimate. **Maximum sustainable capacity**, or operational capacity, is the highest production rate that can be sustained for several months. It does not necessarily reflect the maximum rate that can be maintained without damage to the reservoirs. **Available capacity**, or allowable capacity, reflects current restrictions on output (for example, an announced production ceiling, capacity lost because of the Gulf War, or the March 1987 earthquake in Ecuador which severed the pipeline link from the country's Amazon basin oil fields to a coastal terminal). For limited periods of time, available capacity can exceed sustainable capacity.

2. Neutral Zone output is shared equally by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

3. The estimates of maximum sustainable capacity for Iran and Iraq were those made prior to the Gulf War; the loss of capacity due to the conflict is uncertain.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1987, p. 2.
