Oil and the Kurdistan Regional Government





Karwan Zebari Kurdistan Regional Government Representation in the United States

Abbreviations...

- KRG = Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq
- Erbil = Capital of Kurdistan Region of Iraq
- BPD = Barrels Per Day
- TCM = Trillion Cubic Meter (Natural Gas)
- PM = Prime Minister
- GOI = Government of Iraq
- SOMO = State Organization for Marketing Oil

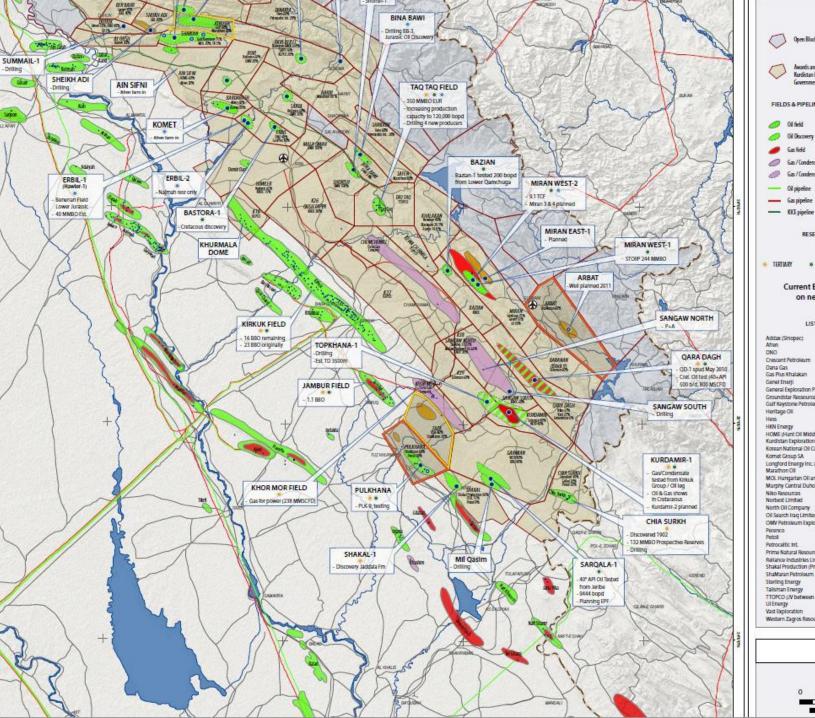
What is the Kurdistan Regional Government?

- Autonomous region in northern Iraq
- Administrates Duhok, Erbil, and Sulaimani governorates and now Kirkuk
- Since 2003, has operated with near independence from Baghdad, particularly economically.
- In 2014 KRG received a fraction of the Constitutionally mandated budget from Baghdad



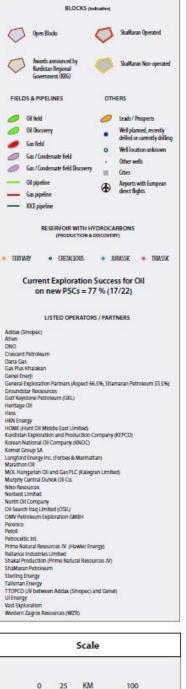
Some Numbers for you...

- Estimated oil potential = 45 billion barrels
- Estimated natural gas potential = 2.8tcm to 5.7tcm
- By 2009, international oil companies had committed \$10bn to invest in Kurdistan
- Funds committed by oil and gas companies to capacity building makes up over \$2.5bn.



Shorish-T

21



Infrastructures

- Refineries at Tawke, Bazian, Erbil
- Planned refineries in Kurdamir, Sheikh Adi
- Crude pipelines from Kirkuk to Fish Khabour (completed 2013), Tawke to Fish Khabour (Turkey), Taq Taq to Kirkuk
- Gas pipelines also planned for Kirkuk to Fish Khabour



Current production

- KRG currently producing 400,000 bpd crude
- Production has not been slowed by advance of ISIS
 - ISIS has captured some oil fields in Kirkuk
 - Several companies pulled some workers in the early August panic. All are restoring or have restored all. Gulf Keystone has promised to increase production
 - Chevron scheduled to go into production by mid-2015
- Transport occurs through pipelines, on trucks
- Projected production to reach 1 million bpd by end of 1st Quarter of 2016.

Current exports...

- Shipping through pipeline to Turkey continues
 - Some from KRG
 - Pipeline that goes near Mosul is distrupted
 - Work being done in connecting Kirkuk pipeline to KRG's newly build one.
- Before Erbil-Baghdad budget & oil deal in December of 2014, KRG's share of payments for oil were transferred to Halk Bank in Turkey.

Future Goals, Emerging Market

- Production is constantly increasing
- By end of 2015, we are on track to be producing approx. 500,000 bpd
- By Q1-2016, we anticipate 1 million bpd



International Oil Companies in Kurdistan Region

In order by volume:

- Exxon Mobil (USA)
- Chevron (USA)
- Total (Frnech)
- Genel Energy
- DNO (Norwegian)
- Gulf Keystone Petroleum LTD.
- OMV
- DNO
- HESS (USA)
- Oryx Petroleum
- Repsol
- Dana Gas
- Marathon Oil Corporation (USA)
- Gazprom Neft
- MOL Group
- Hunt Oil Middle East Limited (USA)
- Oil Search (Iraq) Limited
- Talisman Energy
- Viking International
- AFREN (USA)
- HKN Energy
- Western Zagros



Disputes with Baghdad

Before Erbil-Baghdad Agreement – Dec 2014

- Baghdad was attempting to restrict KRG's ability to export oil
 - Litigation, in international courts, as well as in the US
- Has tied up shipments of oil
 - United Kalavrvta, currently 60 miles off Galveston
- The KRG has the constitutional right to export oil (oil fields developed after 2003) outside of authority of Iraqi marketing agency "SOMO"
 - Iraqi High Court, on June 24, ruled unanimously in favor of KRG exports
- Baghdad under PM Maliki withheld budget since January 2014
- New GOI PM Abadi government recently released some funding to KRG, since taking office

Challenges Facing KRG

• Humanitarian disaster

- 1.5 million refugees/IDPs in Kurdistan,
- Serious strain on public infrastructures
- Winter desperate need for supplies
- Fight against ISIS
 - Need heavy weapons, armored vehicles, armor defeating munitions
 - Baghdad has always refused to pay for Peshmerga forces, even though they are explicitly permitted by the Constitution as a regional defense force, till recently.
 - Today, KRG shares over 600-mile border with ISIS, only 15 with Iraq



Business in Kurdistan

- Despite the chaos in Iraq, the Kurdistan Region remains safe and economically and politically stable
- The KRG continues to honor all contracts- past, present, and future
- The Investment Law remains one of the most attractive in the Middle East for foreign investors
 - Zero tariffs and tax for 10 years
 - Land is provided free or at greatly reduced price
 - Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) for foreign investors
- Since 2006, over \$13 billion in foreign and domestic investments
- US-Kurdistan Business Council

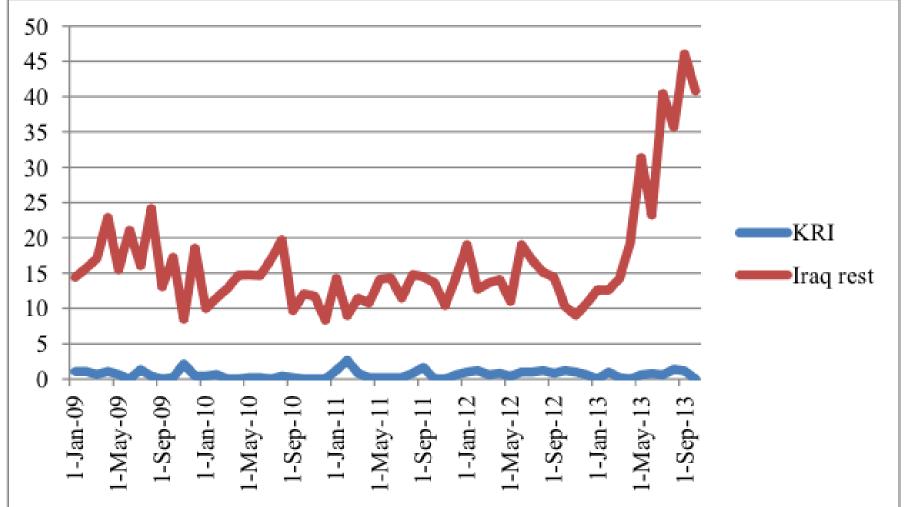
Political developments

- Negotiations with Baghdad
 - KRG joined Abadi's government in 2014 with conditions
 - KRG did not receive constitutionally guaranteed 17% share of federal oil revenues at all in 2014
 - Major breakthrough in negotiations with Baghdad in December 2014
 - KRG would pump 250,000 bpd from own oil fields, plus 300,000 bpd from Kirkuk, to be delivered by Kurdish pipeline and sold through SOMO
 - In exchange, Baghdad to release KRG's full 17%
 - Showed that Abadi is willing to be pragmatic -Iraq is in middle of very serious financial crisis
 - This weekend, Baghdad informed KRG that they would be unable to deliver \$500 Million owed for December and January, only can deliver \$300 million

Security updates

- The fight against ISIS is ongoing
- Kurdish Peshmerga forces are engaged across eight operational fronts, all of which are regularly active.
- Recently there were major ISIS assaults on Peshmerga in Kirkuk and in Gwer/Makhmour.
- Peshmerga are on the offensive. Last month, an large Peshmerga operation cut vital ISIS supply routes north of Mosul. Since December, Peshmerga have retaken over 1,500 square miles and liberated dozens of town and villages.
- Even so, the Kurdistan Region remains as safe and secure as ever.

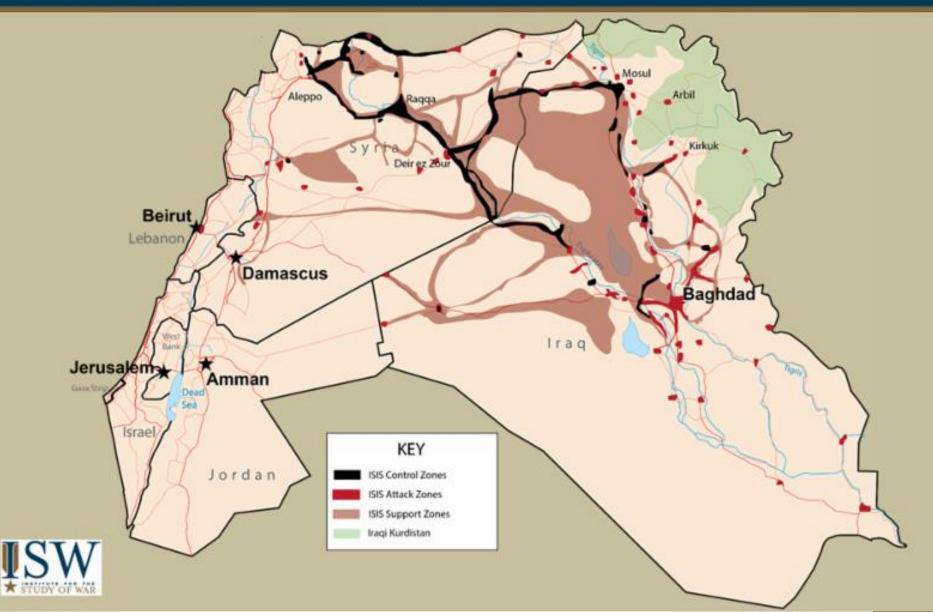
Figure 2.13: Monthly Civilian Deaths by Violence (per million inhabitants) January 2009 - October 2013



Source: Iraq Body Count and World Bank data.

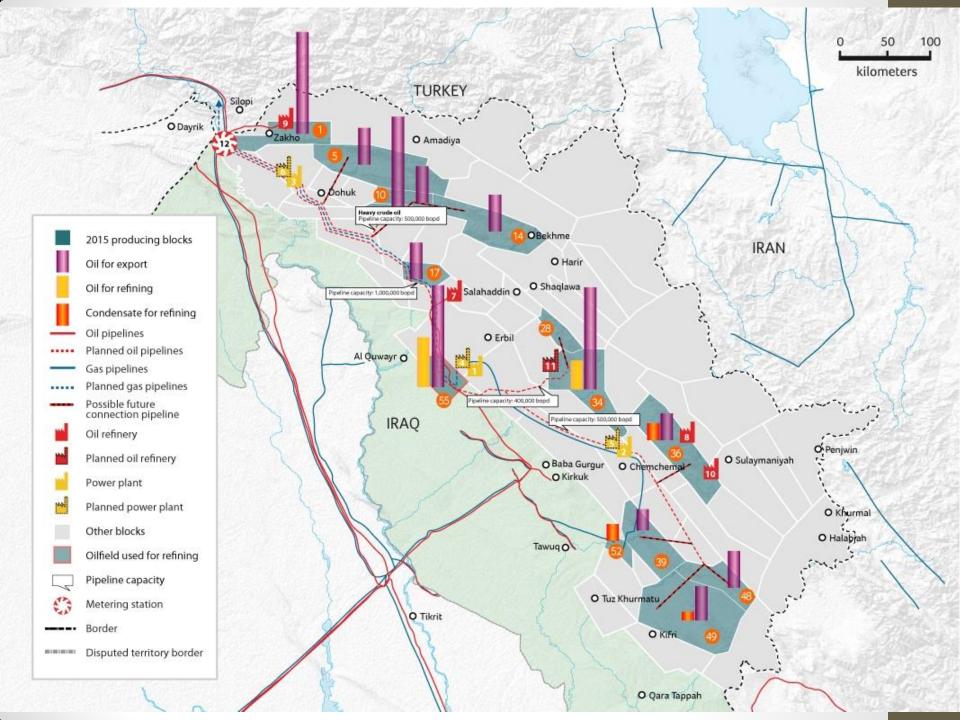
STUDY OF WAR

ISIS SANCTUARY: January 15, 2015



Economic updates

- KRG continues to pursue economic growth across many sectors
 - Oil and secondary industries, banking, tourism, agriculture, and others
- Today there are 47 oil companies from 7 different countries operating in Kurdistan, accounting for \$10 billion in investment. Oil production is nearly 400,000 bpd
- Significant upgrades to pipeline in 2014 have helped this number steadily increase.
- The Investment Law remains a cornerstone of KRG's commitment to attracting foreign direct investment
 - Benefits include tax exemption for 10 years, tariff exemption for imported equipment for 10 years, free or greatly discounted land and more
- Several major infrastructure projects are under construction or about to begin, including construction of natural gas pipeline to Turkey and highway system connecting Erbil to Turkish border
- KRG recently signed agreement with World Bank that would fund construction of \$1 billion water resources project



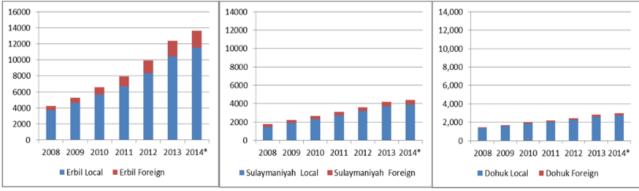


Figure 1.3: Number of Local and Foreign Registered Firms: Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Dobuk Governorates

Source: KRG Board of Investment.

Figure 1.4: KRI: Licensed Investment Projects, November 2006 till September 7, 2014 (project capital in US\$ millions)

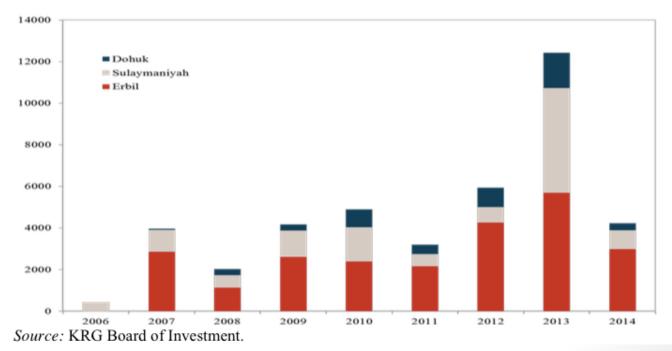
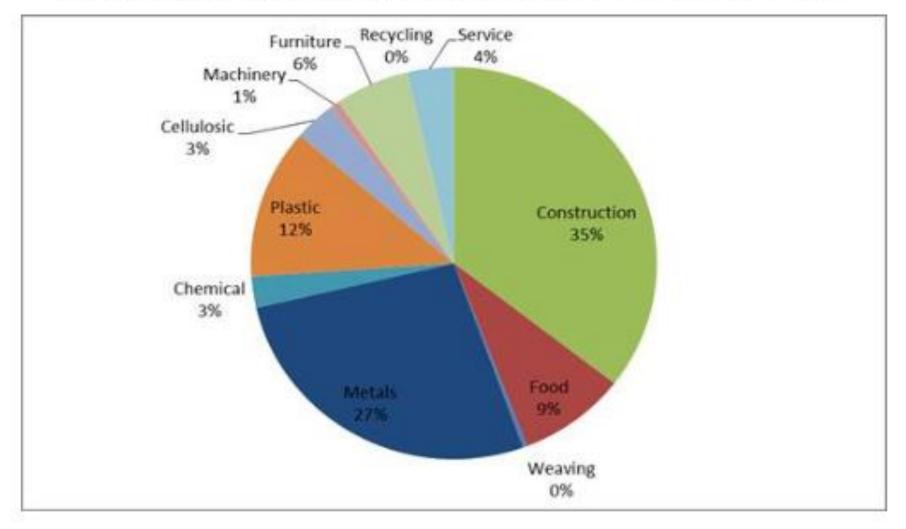


Figure 1.6: Installed Plants in Industry Sector, July 2014



Economic effects of humanitarian, financial, and security crises

- World Bank and KRG Ministry of Planning recently released report on effects of ISIS on KRG economy.
- The rapid increase in population from refugees and IDPs has had a tremendous strain on all sectors. In February of this year, over 1.5 million, representing a 28% increase in population of Kurdistan.
 - Driven down wages, raised demand and prices, additional security concerns
 - Flooded public services. Most public services have seen demand increases of greater than 25%, stressing already fragile systems
 - Includes education, public welfare systems, healthcare,
 - Many infrastructure assets have been captured by ISIS, including grain silos, farm land, oil infrastructure, etc.
- Report found that investment of \$1.4 billion in infrastructure and other investments will be needed to stabilize economy.
- GDP growth has suffered 8% in 2013 to 3% in 2014.
- Poverty rates increase from 3.5% to 8.1%
- These challenges come at a time when the government in Baghdad has restricted the budget.

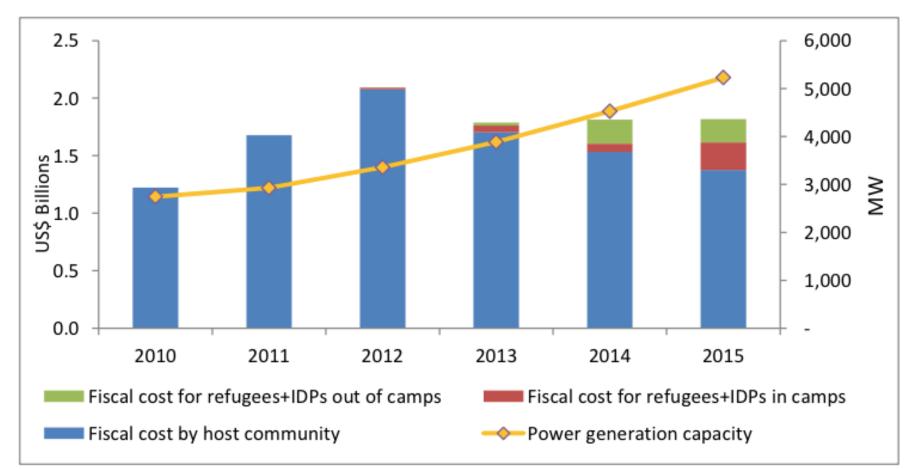


Figure 3.1: Fiscal Cost of Electricity Delivery in the KRI

