

Timeline of Sudanese oil dispute

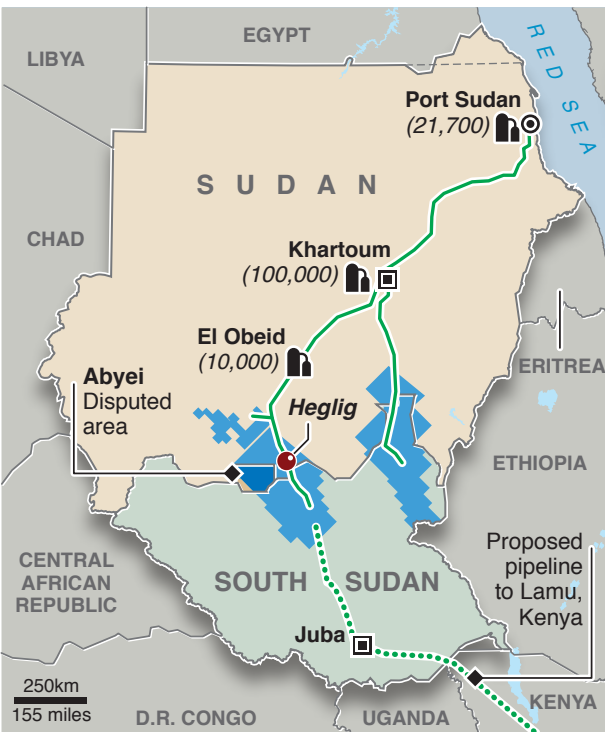


- Refineries (barrels per day)
- Oil blocks
- Largest oil field (60,000 bpd)
- Pipelines

Oil production
Sudan:
115,000 bpd
South Sudan:
350,000 bpd

Oil reserves
Up to 6.7 billion barrels

Largest oil industry investor:
China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC)



2005-11: Under Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), revenues from oil produced in land-locked South Sudan are shared 50:50 with Sudan. **75% of oil production is in south but pipeline, refining and export infrastructure is in north**

Jul 2011: South Sudan gains independence – CPA deal ends. **Khartoum imposes transit fees of \$32-36 a barrel to offset loss of revenue.** Juba starts talks to create possible export pipeline via Kenya

Jan 2012: South Sudan shuts down its entire output of 350,000 bpd after Khartoum seizes \$800 million of oil for unpaid oil transit fees

Mar: Khartoum lowers transit fees to \$32.20 a barrel. Juba demands transit fee no higher than \$1 a barrel – close to global norm. Clashes break out around contested Heglig oil field

Apr: Fierce fighting erupts with Sudanese warplanes bombing regions around Heglig hub