

# EARLY EFFECTS OF NDAA IRAN SANCTIONS BEING FELT: EU AGREES ON OIL EMBARGO, CHINA CUTS OIL CONTRACTS BY HALF

IRAN CRUDE OIL AND CONDENSATE EXPORTS FOR KEY COUNTRIES  
January - June 2011

	Percent of Iran's Exports	Total Volume of Crude Imported from Iran ('000 b/d)	Iran as a Percentage of Total Crude Imported
European Union	18	450	
Italy	7	183	13
Spain	6	137	13
France	2	49	4
Greece	1	20	14
Germany	1	17	1
UK	0	11	1
Netherlands	1	33	2
Japan	14	341	10
India	13	328	11
South Korea	10	244	10
Turkey	7	182	51
South Africa	4	98	25
Sri Lanka	2	39	100
Taiwan	1	33	4
China	22	543	11

Iran's oil exports by country. (Click to enlarge) (From US Energy Information Administration; no, I don't know why China is at the bottom of the list)

Among the many controversial provisions in the NDAA which President Obama signed into law on New Years Eve are provisions aimed at disrupting Iran's ability to export oil by punishing countries that do business with Iran's central bank. Although the harshest sanctions on Iran's bank don't take full effect for another six months (and Obama says in his signing statement that he will regard the measures as nonbinding if they affect his "constitutional authority to conduct foreign relations"), Iran's largest oil customers are planning to cut back dramatically on Iranian imports. The European Union has agreed in principal to a complete embargo on Iranian oil and China has already cut their imports from Iran for January and February to

half their previous amount.

The moves by the EU and China will hit Iran very hard. As seen in the table above, China is Iran's largest oil importer, buying 22% of Iran's exports (but this only accounts for 11% of China's overall imports), so cutting their order for the next two months in half will have a major impact on Iran's overall oil revenues if replacement orders are not found quickly. The EU follows closely behind China, buying 18% of Iran's oil exports. Note that these purchases are not spread evenly among EU nations, as Italy and Spain combine to account for over 75% of total EU imports of Iranian oil. Should the EU embargo actually take place, and even if China does not further reduce its purchasing, Iran is looking at a loss of about 30% of its oil export volume.

The Wall Street Journal describes some of the details of how the Iran oil sanctions are designed to take effect:

The bill specifically targets anyone doing business with Iran's central bank, an attempt to force other countries to choose between buying oil from Iran or being blocked from any dealings with the U.S. economy.

Certain sanctions would begin to take effect in 60 days, including purchases not related to petroleum and the sale of petroleum products to Iran through private banks. The toughest measures won't take effect for at least six months, including transactions from governments purchasing Iranian oil and selling petroleum products.

Reuters provides details on the status of the EU embargo:

European governments have agreed in principle to ban imports of Iranian oil, EU diplomats said on Wednesday, dealing a blow to Tehran that crowns new Western

sanctions months before an Iranian election.

/snip/

Diplomats said EU envoys held talks on Iran in the last days of December, and that any objections to an oil embargo had been dropped – notably from crisis-hit Greece which gets a third of its oil from Iran, relying on Tehran’s lenient financing. Spain and Italy are also big buyers.

“A lot of progress has been made,” one EU diplomat said, speaking on condition of anonymity. “The principle of an oil embargo is agreed. It is not being debated any more.”

China is cutting its orders and is driving hard bargains on payments for the oil it is purchasing:

China, which buys around 10 percent of Iran’s crude exports, cut its January purchases by about 285,000 barrels per day, just over half of the total average daily amount it imported in 2011.

“February would be the same as January, with the same cut,” said a Beijing-based senior crude trader who deals with Iranian oil.

The sticking point in talks is over the credit period. Top Chinese refiner Sinopec Corp, which processes around nine-tenths of China’s Iranian oil imports, is insisting on 90 days to pay for imports, while Iran wants payment in 60 days.

And, of course, no matter how “surgically” the sanctions are designed to affect only the Iranian government, the effects already are beginning to hit Iranian citizens very hard. Going back to the Reuters article about the EU

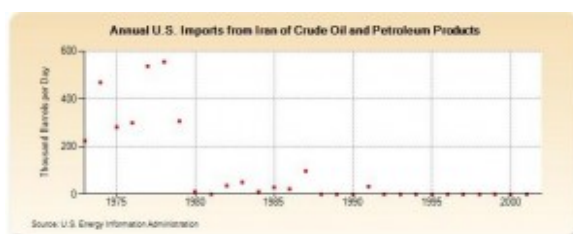
embargo:

Tougher sanctions appear to be having an impact already on Iran's streets, where prices for foodstuffs are soaring. The rial currency has lost 40 percent of its value against the dollar over the past month.

Currency exchanges have shut in Tehran and Iranians have queued to withdraw their savings from banks and buy dollars.

That economic hardship is being felt by the public two months before a parliamentary election, Iran's first since a disputed 2009 presidential vote that led to massive street demonstrations, put down violently by Iran's rulers.

The timing of the announcement of the sanctions in relation to the upcoming parliamentary elections in Iran can't be a coincidence. It would appear that the US government has decided that inflicting damage on Iranian voters is a desirable route to getting them to vote against the current government. That is a very dangerous gamble to make, since the government should now be in a position to make the argument that the current hardships are not the fault of Iran's government but are instead due to US meddling.



US imports of Iranian oil. (click to enlarge) (From US Energy Information Administration)

And meddling it is. The US can't harm Iran by stopping its own importation of Iranian oil because it has been more than 20 years since the

US imported any Iranian oil. In fact, 1987 is the only year since the 1979 hostage crisis in which the US imported more than 50,000 barrels of Iranian oil a day and no Iranian oil at all has been imported since 1991. So, just as Iran's threat to close the Strait of Hormuz was taking the attitude that if Iran couldn't export oil, no Persian Gulf countries could export oil, the US, in implementing these sanctions, is saying that since the US uses no Iranian oil, no country should use Iranian oil.

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