Fiscal Policy: Is it Sustainable?

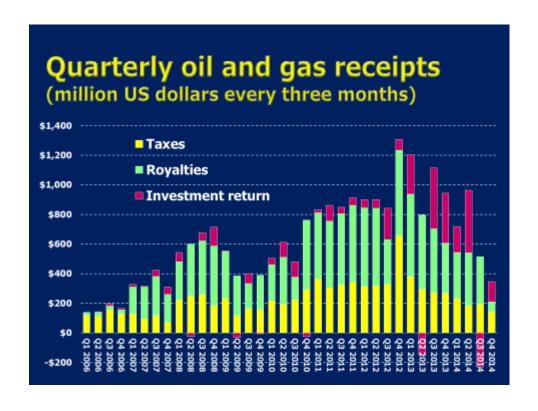
Presentation to Fulan Naroman discussion by Charles Scheiner, La'o Hamutuk

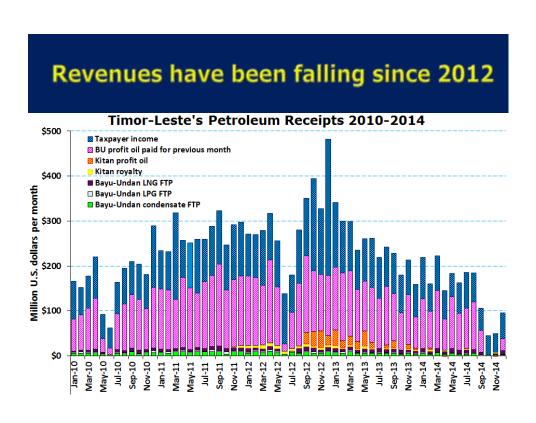
5 March 2015

Petroleum Dependency

- Petroleum GDP in 2012:......
 Non-oil GDP in 2012:.....
 Productive sectors (agric. & manufacturing)
 \$4,309 million (78%)
 \$1,246 million (22%)
 \$247 million (4%)
- Projected state revenues in 2015:......
 \$2,530 million
 \$2,290 million (91%) will be from oil (incl. \$916m investment return)
 \$ 170 million (7%) will be from non-petroleum sources
 \$ 70 million (3%) will be from borrowed from international lenders
- 2015 State Budget: \$1,570 million
 \$1,328 million (85%) will come from the Petroleum Fund in 2015.
 \$ 72 million (4%) more is from the Petrol. Fund in the past and future.
- State activities, paid for with oil money, are about half of the "non-oil" economy, because some of this money circulates in the local economy.
- Balance of non-oil goods trade (2014): \$526m imports
 \$ 14m exports (95% coffee)
- Petroleum "income" goes to the government, not the people.

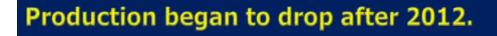
Only South Sudan, Libya (and Equatorial Guinea?) are more dependent on oil and gas exports than Timor-Leste.

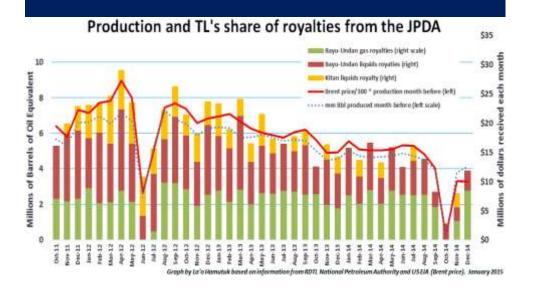




But we	don't	have	very	much	oil.
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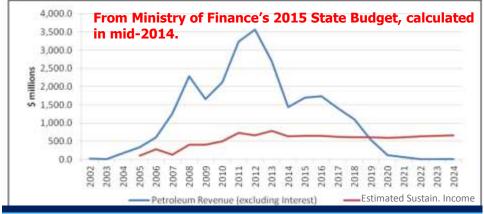
	Timor- Leste	TL without Sunrise	Australia
Known oil and gas reserves per person	700 barrels	230 barrels	1,140 barrels+
How long reserves will last at 2012 production rates	14 years	5 years	64 years+





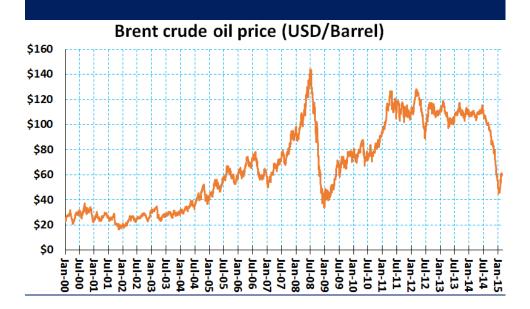
Oil income will continue to decline.

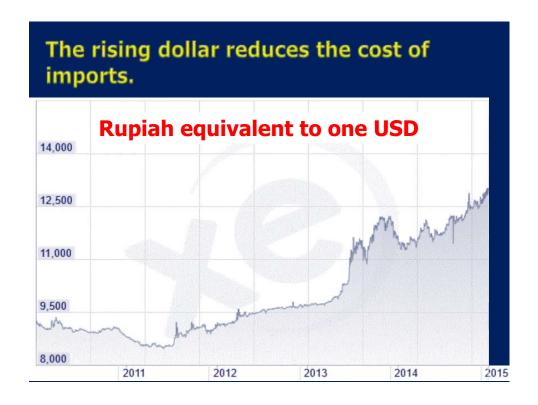
Figure 2.6.3.2.1: Timor-Leste Petroleum Revenues and ESI 2002-2025 (\$m)

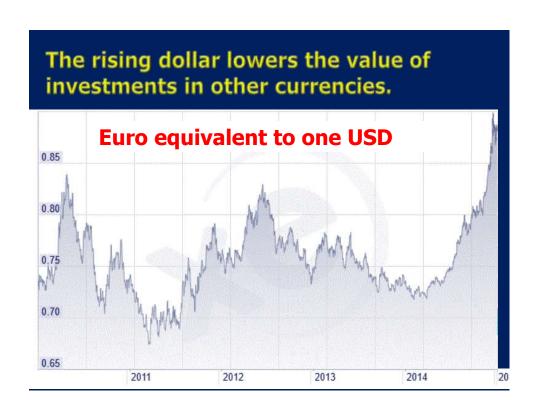


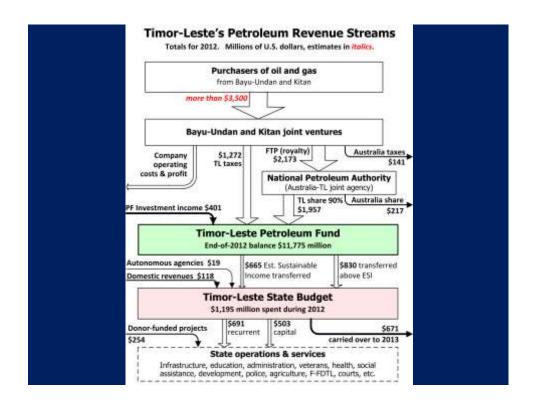
Timor-Leste has already received 70% of the revenues from Bayu-Undan and Kitan, and they could end in six years.

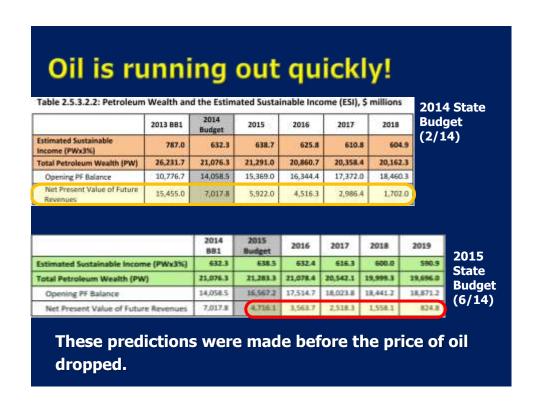
What is the 'natural' price of oil?











Oil prices crashed after the 2015 budget was prepared in mid-2014

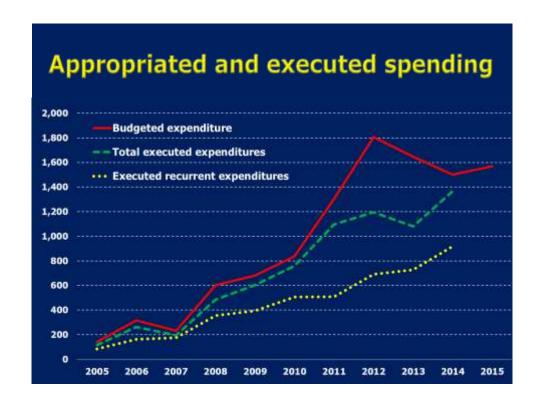


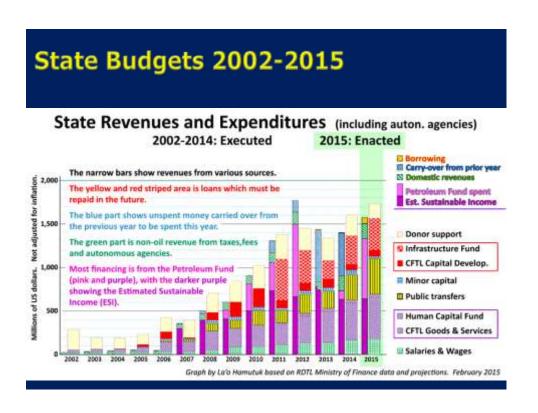
Oil prices fell from \$108 to \$48 per barrel, impacting the state budget:

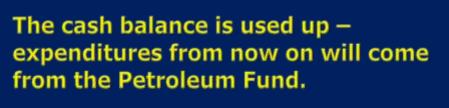
- Petroleum revenues will fall losing more than \$2 billion.
- The quantity of oil and gas reserves which can be profitably exploited will be smaller at lower prices.
- Companies are less motivated to invest in new projects Sunrise, Kuda Tasi, etc. – because profits are uncertain and they have less money.
- The value of Petroleum Fund investments in other currencies drops – TL lost \$426m in 2014 from currency exchange losses.
- Buying fuel is cheaper the state can reduce costs by \$58m.
- Importing goods is cheaper the state can save \$52m more.

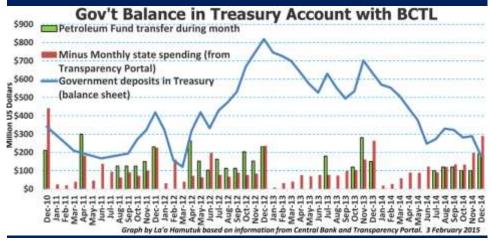
Estimated Sustainable Income (ESI) drops from \$638m to \$500m.

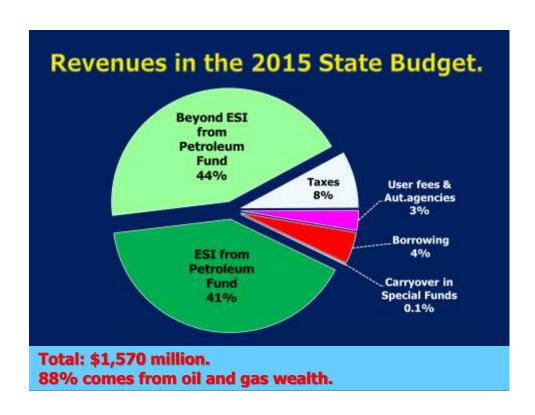
LH suggests reducing the 2015 state budget from \$1.57b to \$1.14b.

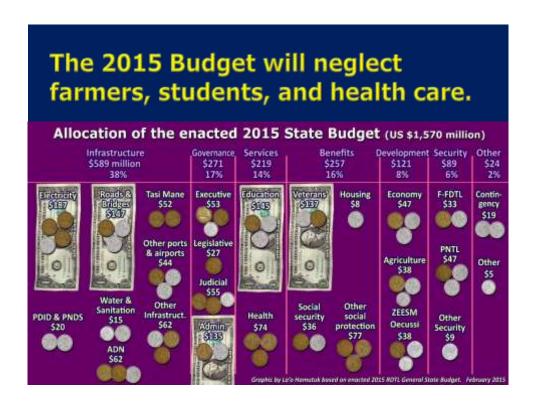


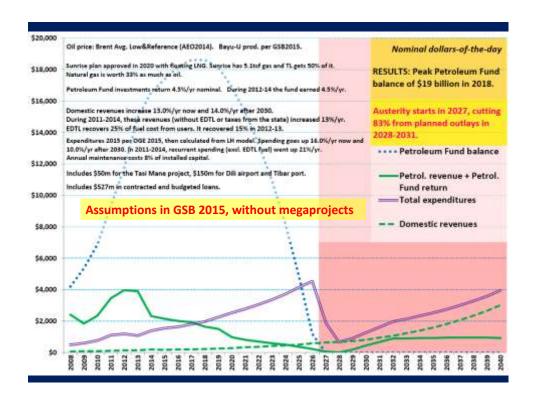




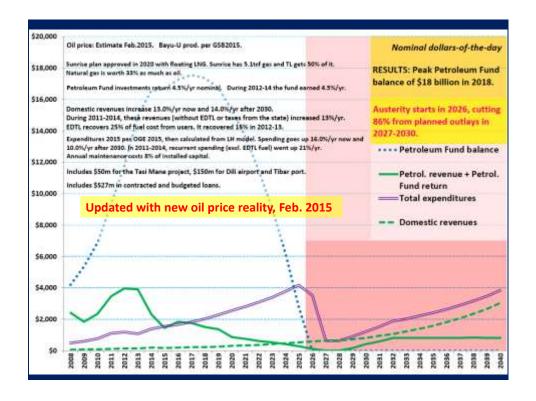




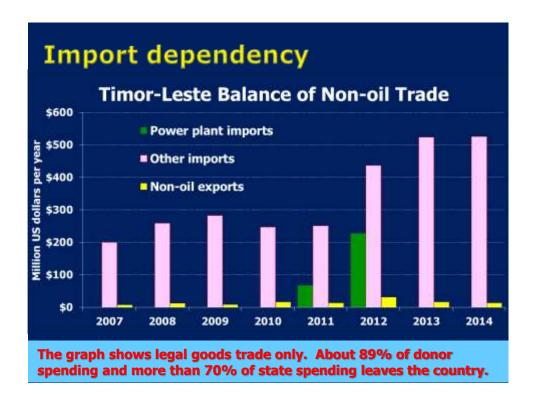




Fiscal Policy 5 March 2015



Management of spending is still weak **Government executed spending during 2014** Million USD per month \$300 \$250 ■ Development Capital ☑ Minor Capital \$200 Transfers \$150 Contingency \$100 ■ Goods & Services \$50 ■ Salary & Wages Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Graph by La'o Hamutuk based on RDTL Ministry of Finance Transparency Portal. 5 February 2015



Thank you.

You will find more and updated information at

- La'o Hamutuk's website http://www.laohamutuk.org
- La'o Hamutuk's blog http://laohamutuk.blogspot.com/

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