



Oil policy at the present stage in the Near and Middle East (XX-XXI century).

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Abstract: This article deals with the role of Near and Middle Eastern oil in the world politics and the role of colonial powers. as well as the role of Middle Eastern and Middle Eastern oil in the current economic and global battleground. The oil factor began to take shape in world politics at the turn of XIX–XX centuries because of its military strategic importance of oil became . Oil diplomacy during the first world war is an important indicator of national defense, which predetermined the great powers ' keen interest in the issues of self-sufficiency in this resource

Key words: Middle East, Near East, oil, "Iraq petroleum company", World War II, New great game.

The oil factor began to take shape in world politics at the turn of XIX–XX centuries because of its military strategic importance of oil became . Oil diplomacy during the first world war is an important indicator of national defense, which predetermined the great powers ' keen interest in the issues of self-sufficiency in this resource. The organization of oil enterprises has ceased to be the business of only commercial companies seeking profit, and has come to the forefront of the foreign policy of developed countries, deprived of their own sources of oil. The issue of free access to oil resources was on the agenda. The problem was that by the beginning of the twentieth century only two of the eight great powers — the United States and Russia — had their own large deposits. The rest of the great powers could not get direct access to other oil sources known at that time — in Romania, the Dutch East Indies, Latin America, as the



latter were already monopolized by private capital. Unevenness in the geographical location of the main bases of world oil production gave rise to a sharp rivalry between the powers, which was manifested externally in the international struggle for the capture of oil sources and the desire to subordinate to its influence the oil-bearing territories of politically weak States and adjacent territories. The realities of industrial civilization has created a new phenomenon — oil diplomacy, the scope of which in the early twentieth century focused on the middle East.

The period of the 1920's was marked by a series of major international conflicts, culminating in the creation under the tutelage of the League of Nations (represented by England) of the state of Iraq (1921), the transfer under its jurisdiction of Mosul district (1926) and the definition of a narrow range of countries (UK, USA, France), committed to the development of its oil resources (1922-1928 gg.). The oil Alliance began to operate within the framework of the multinational Corporation " Iraq petroleum company "(IPK, in 1912-1929 — "Turkish petroleum company"). Part of IPK with equal shares (23.75%) that included: semi-British "Anglo-Persian oil company" (ARUC, now "BP"), the Anglo-Dutch trust "Royal Dutch shell" (RDS), semi-governmental French "Compagnie Francaise de petrol" (CFP, now total), a group of leading U.S. oil companies, led by "standard oil of new Jersey (Jersey standard", now "Exxon") and "standard oil of 10 new York (Socony", now Mobil), United in "NIR East development company" (NEDC) and the well-known British oil tycoon K. S. Gulbenkian with a 5% stake (see Annex III, figure 1) 1 . In 1928-1941, the IPC was headed by John Cadman, President of APNC .

As can be seen from the maps, on the one hand, the US and its allies, on the other hand, are escalating the geopolitical war between Russia, China, Iran. Iran and Pakistan are negotiating on the restoration of a new pipeline system without the addition of India and, of course, under the invisible patronage of Russia. In truth, at the same time, the”



Great Game "is being played by Russia and the United States for the purpose of controlling Eurasian oil and natural gas reserves:" even if the Soviet Union collapsed, Russia is standing still in the compression of America from Central Asia. At a time when the US wants to change the energy supply of the European Union, first of all, to get rid of Russian domination, Russia is looking for an increase in dependence on Europe's own gas. Already 3 pipelines supplying Europe with Russian gas have been restored, and Russia has two more pipelines

Thus, the regime change was planned 20 years ago against Syria (at the same time to Libya, Iraq, Lebanon, Somalia, Sudan and Iran). Syria's central role in the Arab gas pipeline network is key to understanding why Syria is being targeted. Just as the Taliban have suffered attacks after demanding a lot of fare for Unocol pipeline transit, Assad is "not getting out of trouble" because it is no longer seen as a reliable "gamer". Syria, which is becoming a retailer, is also causing a weakening of its close allies Iran, Russia and China.

It is precisely Turkey, Israel and the United States that they want the flow of gas through Syria, and the Syrian government can not bear to demand a large share of yoda to be a dam on this road. Syria, which is becoming a retailer, is causing its close allies Iran, Russia and China to weaken as well. Pepe Escobar concludes what is driving the global geopolitical trends at the same time: "here we are talking about what is happening in the huge energy battlefield stretching from Iran to the Pacific. There is also a "liquid" war going on here to seize Eurasian control. Yes, all of them go to the" black "and" blue " (natural gas) gold, and it's time to travel to the flowing New World-Piperistan, where there is always a river of milk in Paradise..."

According to the International Monetary Fund, countries in the Middle East region are expected to lose about 150 billion dollars due to a decrease in oil prices in 2016 year. This was reported by The Wall Street Journal .



In 2015, the total amount of losses incurred by the countries of the Middle East due to the low price of oil was 390 billion dollars, which had a significant impact on the economy of countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. According to the IMF forecast, the total amount of losses during this year will be about 150 million dollars.

Growing in power, China is also interfering with this "great game": the third "great player" "in the" New great game" is China. China has almost become the number one energy consumer in the world, and has already managed to transport Turkmen gas to Xinjiang province through Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in a certain pipeline under the name of Central Asia-China. Pepe Escobar called this pipeline debocha into a new Silk Road of the 21st century, which was launched in 2009. China is planning to increase its demand for energy by 150 percent, and for this it is trying to establish energy relations not only with the countries of Central Asia, but also with Afghanistan and Iran, where severe sanctions are imposed. China aims to create five West-East gas pipeline systems that will pass through its territory. One of them (Xinjiang-Shanghai) is practically in operation, and the rest is under construction and connected to the gas reserves of Central Asia.

China is also putting forward a proposal for an alternative Turkmenistan-Afghan-Chinese pipeline to TAPI. Iran can also be considered an important "player". It ranks second in gas reserves and produced a total of 93 billion barrels of oil in 2009 with 4.17 million barrels per day.

The fact that Iran is an active "player" touches the US anger. The Iranian-Turkmen gas pipeline, which was launched in 1997, was the first pipeline to go beyond Central Asia. In addition, Iran has a \$ 120 billion gas-search agreement with China. According to this agreement signed in 2004, Iran should supply about 25 million tons of liquefied natural gas to China for 10 years. In addition, China has the right to participate in other similar search and drilling activities on the territory of Iran. Iran also plans to sell its gas to



Europe through the Persian gas pipeline, which is seen as a competitor to the Nabucco pipeline in the United States. China supports Iran for oil and gas. When it comes to China, it is important to note that Iran, which rejects Washington sanctions without a glance and is increasingly separated from the world, is becoming a matter of China's first-class national security. The reason is that China receives Iranian oil and gas at a low price, and Iran, in turn, sees China as a defender of new sanctions. "Growing in power, China is also interfering with this" great game "the third" great player "in the" New great game " is China. China has almost become the number one energy consumer in the world, and has already managed to transport Turkmen gas to Xinjiang province through Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in a certain pipeline under the name of Central Asia-China. Pepe Escobar called this pipeline *debocha* into a new Silk Road of the 21st century, which was launched in 2009. China is planning to increase its demand for energy by 150 percent, and for this it is trying to establish energy relations not only with the countries of Central Asia, but also with Afghanistan and Iran, where severe sanctions are imposed. China aims to create five West-East gas pipeline systems that will pass through its territory. One of them (Xinjiang-Shanghai) is practically in operation, and the rest is under construction and connected to the gas reserves of Central Asia.

At the forum in Davos, King Abdullah came out with a statement from Fahd al-Rashid, the managing director of the Economicity (KAEC) project. According to him, Saudi Arabia is stepping into the era of oil abandonment and hopes that the "future megacities" under restoration will ensure the growth and diversification of the country's economy.

Officials of the kingdom had made a statement in 2015 that Saudi Arabia was ready to completely abandon oil by 2040-th year. Ali al-Naimi, Minister of petroleum industry and mineral resources of the kingdom, who spoke at a conference in Paris on climate



change, said that “over time, fossil fuels will not be needed for us. But when this term would come – the 2040-th year, the 2050-th year, or the future, we would not know for sure.”

According to officials, in the future the country will become one of the world's leading players in solar and wind energy. As a result of this, the kingdom is engaged in the export of electricity, and not hydrocarbons. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that the demand for fossil fuels is also increasing, as more than a billion people on our planet live without electricity. According to the minister, the fall in oil prices does not affect the profitability of solar energy. He explained that he believed that the use of solar energy would be much more useful than oil and gas.

According to analysts, Saudi Arabia had come out with a statement in 2012 that it would reduce hydrocarbon production. The kingdom plans to cover a third of its electricity bill by 2032 year from the account of solar energy. The country also pays great attention to atomic and wind energy.

Saudi Arabia ranks first in the world in terms of oil reserves. It is said that the oil reserve of the kingdom is equal to 260,2 billion barrels. This means a quarter of the reserves on earth. In April 2015, the Kingdom renewed its record of oil production in the last 10 years, reaching 10,3 million barrels a night.

Saudi Arabia is the state that consumes the most gasoline in the Middle East. More than 25 percent of the extracted oil is used in the domestic market. According to the report, which Citigroup gave in the year 2012, if the demand for oil in the domestic market goes at the same level, then it is likely that Saudi Arabia will become an oil importer by 2030 year. However, the government has long believed that Saudi Arabia does not need to use oil, gas and coal.

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