Oil Economies and the Resource Curse afflicted.

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Reference Type: Book
Record Number: 5
Author: Muttitt, Greg
Year: 2012
Title: Fuel on the Fire: Oil and Politics in Occupied Iraq
Place Published: London
Publisher: Vintage
Edition: Revised and updated edition
Short Title: Fuel on the Fire: Oil and Politics in Occupied Iraq
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Iraq Liberation Act 1998 - P30
Paul O’Neil P30
Energy Task Force
Crawford April 2003 P33
Ryan Crocker/Karen de Young (?) 35/36
Robert Ebel
Lee Schatz USDA p48
Input of Iraqis from US 64
IRDC P64

P88 Look for the mtgs that were restricted to US contractors
p89 Iraqi state companies ‘prepared fo privatisation' NOT TRUE
p90 Involvement of Phil Carroll
p97 - Bearing Point & KPMG ‘comprehensive privatisation programme’

Reference Type: Book
Record Number: 6
Author: Ross, Michael L
Year: 2012
Title: The Oil Curse: How Petroleum Wealth Shapes the Development of Nations
Place Published: Princeton and Oxford
Publisher: Princeton University Press
Short Title: The Oil Curse: How Petroleum Wealth Shapes the Development of Nations
Notes: Chapters:
1. The paradoxical Wealth of Nations
2. The trouble with oil Revenues
3. More Petroleum, Less Democracy
4. Petroleum Perpetuates Patriarchy
5. Oil Based Violence
6. Oil, Economic Growth, and Political Institutions
The extensive literature on Middle East oils and oilfields, especially in the Persian/Arabian Gulf area, point out that hydrocarbons are formed from sedimentary petroliferous beds, mostly shales and carbonates. Organic materials locked in rocks have become accepted as the de facto source for the formation of huge hydrocarbon accumulations, despite the inability to pinpoint the exact source beds. To understand the development of hydrocarbons and the locations of oil fields in the Middle East, it is important to mention the successive geodynamic events that shaped today's topography in the region since the break of the Arabian plate from Africa and the opening of the Red Sea, starting from Miocene time. Geopolitics and news analysis from the Middle East. We look at the energy situation, oil supplies and relations between Middle Eastern countries. Russian President Vladimir Putin has traveled to the oil-rich United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) as part of a tour aimed at strengthening Moscow's presence in the Middle East. Putin flew to The Saudi Crown Prince's Final Option. Oct 04, 2019 at 16:34 | Cyril Widdershoven. Middle East Oil & Gas has executed many successful projects in Offshore Outsourcing all over the world. Logistics. We do provide logistics services to our client when required. With an immediate response to the query, acting in professional, active and efficient way to assure the client's need are met. Brokerage. Any type of brokerage as mediator. Whether you are buyer or seller. Assets, Crude oil of even services we can connect you to the right channel. Our maintained network is reliable and active. Inspection & Survey. Using reputable third party accreditation body, we can reliably p
In terms of oil reserves, the Middle East is second to none. This “oil miracle” of the world has been shaped by a set of favorable factors, some global and others local, inscribed in the geologic history of the region. This article appeared in Vol. 7, No. 1 - 2010. Advertisement. Source: Halfdan Carstens. Part One of a two part series by author Rasoul Sorkhabi, focussing on oil and gas in the Middle East. Part Two - How Much Oil in the Middle East? Ten countries in the Middle East account for only 3.4% of the area but contain 48% of world’s known oil reserves and 38% of natural gas reserves. Middle East oil was discovered during the first rush to look for oil outside the U.S., when governments and industrialists were attempting to find out how much petroleum was available for further industrial expansion. In addition, with the advent of mechanized warfare on land, the increasing use of aircraft, and the transition of naval propulsion from coal to oil, petroleum became a vital strategic commodity. This would have placed him in direct control of over 20% of total global oil production, which was considered an intolerable situation. For this, and other reasons, a coalition of forces waged war against Iraq to protect Saudi Arabia, restore Kuwait, and maintain unfettered access to Middle East petroleum.