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
Keywords: Iraq. Oil, gas,

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: Princeon University Press
Short Title: The Oil Curse: How Petroleum Wealth Shapes the Development of Nations
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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 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 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 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 oil-rich United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) as part of a tour aimed at strengthening Moscow’s presence in the Middle East.
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. D