



Sahibzada Adil Munir *

Oil and Geopolitics in the Middle East: An Analysis



Abstract: This paper revolves around the history of oil and geopolitics with a brief context of how oil has played its role in the Industrial Revolution. The study of major oil-producing states of the Middle East, its significance, and the study of oil and politics in the international system. After reading this paper there would be a brief awareness of how oil-producing states are influenced. Historically, the discovery of oil in the Middle East has transformed the geopolitical dynamics of the region, attracting the interest of major global powers. The establishment of oil-producing states has led to both cooperation and competition among nations, with oil serving as a geopolitical tool that influences alliances, conflicts, and foreign policies. Additionally, the region's reliance on oil revenues has shaped domestic politics, contributing to the rise of authoritarian regimes and political instability.

Key Words: Geopolitics, International System, Political Instability, Cooperation, Global Power

Introduction

The importance of vitality as a critical driver of the economy, and by suggestion a principal denominator of advancement, is very much made sense of by history - especially with regard to how the world's vitality utilization plan has progressed all through the long-term. Replaces in oil costs and openness keep on impacting money-related advancement conceivable outcomes, around the world security and political soundness of devouring countries. By and large, various modern nearby energy-driven disputes - among making, travel, and showcase states choose the world's vitality security plan. Whereas numerous industrialized economies are working commandingly to cultivate choice non-oil-based vitality sources, their emerging accomplices continue to depend on for the most part less costly hydrocarbon-based vitality sources to grow their valuable limits (Tehseen).

Universal Energy Agency IEA says that the vitality utilized is anticipated to rise by 1/3rd by 2035. The oil and geopolitics are

indistinguishable and they frame the premise of the changing nature of the world. The vital significance of oil is at the center of this relationship. Oil may be a restricted but basic asset, that powers economies, fuel transportation, and mechanical civilization. On to this, geopolitics involves political and financial contacts between countries in thought of their geological components, chronicled joins, and craving to secure control and resources (Snyder, 2002).

Oil, which is frequently called "black gold", is one of the key on-screen characters that have formed the geopolitical scene of the cutting-edge world. Its abuse, generation, and dissemination have not as it were impelled national financial advancement but have too changed into an instrument of political impact between states. Control and ownership of the oil reserves have made petroleum-rich nations vital players within the worldwide field as well as competition, strife, and participation among both oil-producing and oil-devouring states.

* Graduate, Department Of International Relations, University of Peshawar, Peshawar, KP, Pakistan.

It is clear within the key organizations together, are clashes, and transactions related to the generation and dissemination of oil. Countries have sought after shifted vitality security methodologies, such as making political relations, and military activities, out of fear of vitality supply disturbances. The Organization of Petroleum Trading Nations (OPEC) comprises major oil-producing nations, which makes a noteworthy commitment to affecting worldwide oil cost and generation level in connection to the geopolitical scene. Strikingly, the geopolitical importance of oil rises above financial variables. It has been a fire starter for territorial and universal wars as nations battle for control in oil-rich zones. The Center East is a put with parts of oil and where geopolitical pressures have driven different clashes and organizations together that have been shaped since of who controls and watches these vital vitality assets (Saha, [2020](#)).

Within the setting of the current worldwide vitality move and interest of feasible choices to oil, the geopolitics of oil is experiencing alter. Changing customer inclinations and the rise of renewable vitality sources are rebuilding the worldwide power dynamics. Notwithstanding the impact of oil finishing, the geopolitical bequest has long molded political arrangements, security arrangements, and financial approaches worldwide (Saeed, [2017](#)).

Research questions

- How does the dependence on oil revenue influence the political stability of Middle Eastern countries?
- To what extent does the fluctuation in oil prices impact the economic and political decisions of Middle Eastern governments?
- What role does oil play in shaping alliances and rivalries in the Middle East?

Theoretical Framework

The hypothetical system for understanding the perplexing relationship between oil and geopolitics within the Middle East is established within the concept of asset geopolitics, which sets that the control and dispersion of profitable assets, such as oil, altogether shape worldwide control elements. The Center East, domestic to a considerable parcel of the world's demonstrated oil saves, possesses a central position in this system. The wealth of oil within the locale has made it a central point for geopolitical competition, as states and universal performing artists compete for control and impact over these profitable vitality assets. This battle is frequently shown through perplexing collusions, clashes, and discretionary maneuvers. Additionally, the Rentier State Hypothesis is germane, emphasizing how oil-rich states within the Center East infer a critical parcel of their incomes from oil trades, driving special political and financial flow. The instability of oil costs, outside intercessions, and territorial control battles further complicate the geopolitics of the Center East, making a complex web of intuition that proceeds to affect worldwide undertakings. Understanding these hypothetical points of view gives a system for analyzing the geopolitical scene of the Center East through the focal point of oil flow.

Chronicle Setting

The early history of oil exploration and generation could be an intriguing story that ranges a few centuries and includes mechanical headways, financial changes, and geopolitical improvements. Here is a brief diagram of key turning points within the early history of oil. The presence of oil leaks on the earth's surface was too known to antiquated civilizations such as the Mesopotamians, Egyptians, and Chinese. They connected it for different purposes including waterproofing

pontoons and buildings, as pharmaceutical and devout issues (Rath).

The cutting-edge oil industry began halfway through the nineteenth century. The to begin with commercial oil well was bored in Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and Edwin Drake is more often than not ascribed to having done this. Drakes well began the orderly oil exploration and generation. Extension within the Joined together States. This drove the fast extension of oil investigations in America, most of which took put in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. Oil industry improvement moreover brought almost the foundation of Standard Oil company by John D. Rockefeller in 1870. Standard Oil made a crucial contribution towards solidifying the industry (Khan, [2018](#)).

Part of oil in the mechanical revolution

Oil has been basic within the industrialization workout and has been one of the key propulsive components for financial and innovative advances. The disclosure and ensuing broad utilization of oil save amid the 19th and 20th centuries signaled a turning point in industrial history. Oil's flexibility as a vitality source is among the numerous essential commitments it makes to industrialization. The coming of oil-based inside combustion motor-fueled motors revolutionized the implies of transport by making it conceivable to transport merchandise and individuals as never sometime recently. This made a difference in the improvement of industries as well as connecting economies all over the world (Ford, [2020](#)).

Besides, oil was an imperative crude fabric for the fabricating of a few mechanical items. Oil given the building squares for the generation of plastics, manufactured materials, and a wide range of chemicals utilized in an assortment of forms. This expansion of items moreover fueled the mechanical extension, which made unused

advances and items among different sectors. In expansion, oil was moreover exceptionally accessible which had driven to enormous control era and the birth of power-intensive businesses. Moreover, oil has been a major supporter of the industrialization of the globe. It advanced international trade through the handling of extricating and transporting oil from one nation to another. The economies of oil-rich countries boom whereas the last mentioned depended on a steady supply to preserve their industrial growth (Paskal, [2021](#)).

Development of oil-rich locales and their geopolitical importance

Oil-wealthy regions have played an extraordinary geopolitical part that has shaped worldwide control structures and organizations together. Universal competition and participation in these locales, for the most part within the Center East, North Africa, and a few areas in Central Asia, has made these locales hot spots. The accessibility of oil assets in these locales has given the holding nations a great bargain of control as oil could be a key ingredient of the universal vitality blend. Oil has led to the development of petrostates, where the governments make considerable incomes from the deal of petroleum. The financial reliance on oil has made these countries inclined to the varieties within the worldwide oil showcase, forming their residential and outside arrangements. These oil-rich regions have progressively gotten to be the war zones for competing major powers to capture access to those vital resources (Khan, [2018](#)).

The control and security of the courses for the generation and transportation of oil have brought about vital collusions and clashes. These regions carry significance that goes past simply financial contemplations because of the potential for territorial distress, and disputes over resource control. Thus, the rise of oil-rich districts has ended up significant in deciding the geopolitical scene,

counting worldwide strategy, security, and interdependency on economics (Lai, [2013](#)).

The Geopolitics of Oil Saves

The geopolitics of oil saves includes a critical impact on global power legislative issues and universal relations. Nations luxuriously endowed with gigantic oil reserves more often than not turn out as key players within the global vitality amusement since oil has been, and still is one of the key vitality fuels, transport, and industry fuel. These saves have the capacity to decide a nation's financial quality and geopolitical control through the control and get to.

Historically, oil-rich locales such as the Middle East have been centers of geopolitical tensions and clashes. The Organization of the Petroleum Trading Nations (OPEC) is additionally influential in world oil markets, with major oil-producing countries ruling it. In most cases, these countries utilize their oil incomes as an implies of geopolitical impact, either by influencing the worldwide oil showcase or through the arrangement of coordinating financial back to nations of intrigue (Ford, [2020](#)).

In any case, import-dependent countries confront challenges in guaranteeing a dependable and affordable supply of oil. The dependence also puts them at risk of geopolitical disturbs and changes within the oil showcase. These nations, in this manner, lock in in strategy, organizations together, and distinctive ways of broadening assets in an attempt to cushion the dangers of oil reliance (Khan, [2018](#)). Another measurement of the geopolitics of oil saves develops with the interest of alternative and renewable energy sources. With the world moving toward cleaner vitality, huge oil nations could face economic and geopolitical dangers. It seems to alter collusions, alter the world's control structures, and indeed redraw the geopolitical outline in a long time to come. It is vital to note that the geopolitics of oil saves combines

financial matters, security, and worldwide relations and has suggestions on global geopolitics (Jia, [2017](#)).

Outline of major oil-producing regions

The most oil-producing zones of the world are critical for world vitality supplies and geopolitical issues. In specific, the Center East particularly the Middle Eastern Inlet countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the Joined together Middle Eastern Emirates could be a fundamental center for oil generation with huge savings and a major contribution to worldwide supply. The other prominent player is Russia, located in Eurasia, and has oil areas in locales like Western Siberia. The Joined together States and Canada, particularly with the advancement of shale oil extraction innovations are among the major supporters in North America (Clif, [2020](#)).

Venezuela in South America and Nigeria in Africa are also major producers but they have distinctive issues like political precariousness and destitute transport. Together, the markets constitute an imperative calculation in deciding oil costs as well as having a critical bearing on global financial steadiness and the vitality of security discourse. The geopolitics occasions, innovative advancement, and changes in worldwide vitality arrangement tirelessly impact major locales with key importance for the world's power systems (Khan, [2018](#)).

Examination of geopolitical tensions and clashes related to oil saves

Such disputes more often than not encompass control over and get to to oil deposits since vitality commodities are pivotal for worldwide exchange these days. It is complicated by the reality that countries wealthy in oil are the targets as well as the performing artists within the universal legislative issues. This competition might result in political disputes, economic sanctions, and, on the upper side, military clashes.

Consequently, the Middle East, particularly the Persian Gulf area, is continuously related to oil politics. Nations such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Iraq are imperative players within the world's oil showcase due to their colossal stores of oil. For instance, there have been a number of clashes including the Iran-Iraq war and the Gulf War since of the key significance to ensuring of stable and secure oil supply. Political precariousness in oil-creating countries also affects the global oil showcase coming about to cost climbs and supply concerns (Jia, [2017](#)).

As of late, other hot spots like the Southern China Ocean and the Arctic also experienced geopolitical clashes relating to likely unrefined saves. This has made Cold ice meltdown clearing the way for oil exploration, and creating disputes in the Ice nations. The geopolitics of the South China Ocean has been tensing due to competition for vitality assets and territorial disputes between, for case, China, and Vietnam over oil-rich ocean side regions.

Further, the rise of renewable vitality sources and worldwide endeavors towards sustainability are reconfiguring geopolitics. The move in request from fossil fuels to renewable vitality may pose some challenges to countries that depend highly on oil. An alteration in this heading might lead to instability in the legislative issues of oil-dependent states because of competition for survival among the nations looking to broaden the economy and diminish dependence on oil." (Ford, [2020](#)).

Case Study

Center Eastern nations, especially those within the Inlet locale, play a significant part in global oil production. Saudi Arabia, as the world's biggest oil exporter, gloats tremendous savings and significant production capacity. The country's oil industry is to a great extent state-controlled through Saudi Aramco, empowering key

decision-making and substantial influence in worldwide oil markets. Additionally, Iraq possesses substantial oil savings, but its generation has been prevented by geopolitical precariousness and framework challenges. Iran, in spite of having significant savings, faces worldwide sanctions that impact its oil industry.

In contrast, the Joined together Middle Eastern Emirates, especially Abu Dhabi, has successfully diversified its economy past oil through ventures in divisions like tourism and finance. These cases highlight the differing challenges and openings faced by key oil-creating nations within the Center East, reflecting the complex exchange of geopolitics, economic techniques, and worldwide showcase dynamics in the oil sector (Clif, [2020](#)).

One noticeable and progressing case study of oil and geopolitics within the Center East is the circumstance involving Iran. Iran is a major player within the global oil showcase, having noteworthy oil saves and being a key member of the Organization of the Petroleum Trading Nations (OPEC). The crossing point of Iran's oil industry and geopolitical elements has driven a complex and multifaceted situation with worldwide suggestions (Hediuk, [2020](#)).

Sanctions and Atomic Bargain

- The Joint Comprehensive Arrange of Activity (JCPOA), too known as the Iran Atomic Bargain, was marked in 2015 between Iran and the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the Joined together Kingdom, and the Joined together States), with the point of restricting Iran's atomic program in trade for sanctions alleviation.
- The U.S. withdrawal from the JCPOA in 2018, taken after the reimposition of sanctions on Iran, altogether affected

Iran's oil trades. This move had worldwide repercussions, influencing oil costs and driving expanded pressures within the locale (Ford, [2020](#)).

Oil Generation and Trade

Iran has one of the world's biggest demonstrated oil saves, and its oil industry plays a pivotal part in its economy. Sanctions have compelled Iran's capacity to deliver and send out oil, influencing its financial solidness and contributing to household and territorial challenges.

Geopolitical Collisions and Competitions

Iran's geopolitical impact amplifies past its borders. The nation has close ties with certain territorial performing artists, such as Syria and Hezbollah, which has contributed to pressures from nations like Saudi Arabia and Israel. Geopolitical competitions within the Center East frequently cross with control over oil assets and travel courses (Manyin, [2012](#)).

Vital Chokepoints

The Center East is domestic to key sea chokepoints, such as the Strait of Hormuz. A noteworthy parcel of the world's oil passes through this limit entry. Pressures within the locale, including those including Iran, have the potential to disturb the stream of oil, affecting worldwide vitality markets (Ford, [2020](#)).

Vitality Security and Broadening

- The geopolitical circumstance within the Center East has prompted numerous nations to reassess their vitality security techniques. Endeavors to expand vitality sources and decrease reliance on Center Eastern oil have ended up more articulated, with a center

on renewable vitality and elective fuel technology (Manyin, [2012](#)).

Territorial Clashes and Insecurity

The nearness of oil assets has been calculated in different territorial clashes. Control over oil areas and income can be a driving drive behind conflicts, compounding pressures and contributing to instability within the Center East challenges within the locale. Universal performing artists, counting the European Union, have looked to intercede and discover political arrangements to relieve pressures and advance steadiness (Ford, [2020](#)).

Political Endeavors and Intervention

Discretionary endeavors proceed to be made to address the geopolitical

Oil and Worldwide Economic Interdependence

Oil plays an urgent part in cultivating worldwide financial interdependency, serving as a basic asset that interfaces countries through perplexing networks of exchange and geopolitical connections. The world's heavy reliance on oil for vitality generation, transportation, and mechanical forms makes it a central driver of financial exercises and a key determinant of a nation's financial well-being. Oil-rich nations ended up as major players within the worldwide economy, using significant impact as both providers and buyers. The interconnectedness of nations is obvious within the universal oil to advertise, where vacillations in supply, request, and costs can have cascading impacts, forming financial arrangements and strategies around the world. As a result, geopolitical pressures in oil-producing districts or disturbances within the oil supply chain resound universally, highlighting the interdependency that characterizes the advanced financial scene. Procedures for economic and expanded

vitality sources are progressively significant to moderate vulnerabilities and cultivate a more strong and adjusted worldwide economy (Manyin, [2012](#)).

Vitality Costs and Swelling

- Oil costs have a coordinated effect on vitality costs. Vacillations in oil costs can lead to changes in the costs of gasoline, diesel, and other vitality sources.
- Higher oil costs can contribute to swelling by expanding transportation costs and generation costs, influencing the by and large fetching of merchandise and administrations.

Exchange Equalizations

- Oil may be a major component of universal trade. Countries that are net exporters of oil, such as those within the Center East, can encounter financial booms when oil costs are high, leading to expanded incomes and exchange surpluses.
- On the other hand, oil-importing nations may confront exchange shortages and expanded costs when oil costs rise (Manyin, [2012](#)).

Cash Trade Rates.

- Oil transactions are overwhelmingly conducted in U.S. dollars. Changes in oil costs can influence the esteem of the U.S. dollar, impacting exchange rates and exchange equalizations for nations that use other monetary forms.

Financial Development

- Oil is a basic input for numerous

businesses, counting transportation, fabricating, and farming. Vacillations in oil costs can influence generation costs and benefits, affecting in general financial development.

- Tall oil costs can act as a drag on financial movement, especially in oil-dependent businesses, whereas lower costs can stimulate economic development (Clif, [2020](#)).

Venture and Monetary Markets:

Oil cost instability can affect monetary markets, including product markets, stock markets, and money markets.

Oil-producing nations regularly depend heavily on oil incomes to fund government spending. Sharp decreases in oil prices can lead to budgetary limitations, influencing open administrations and foundation projects.

Geopolitical Solidness

The worldwide oil market is impacted by geopolitical occasions, and disturbances in oil supply, such as clashes or sanctions, can lead to sudden cost spikes and supply deficiencies.

Geopolitical pressures in oil-producing districts can contribute to broader worldwide financial vulnerability.

Natural and Social Contemplations

Concerns about climate alter and natural supportability are impacting worldwide vitality approaches. Endeavors to transition absent from fossil powers, including oil, can affect businesses, businesses, and ventures in oil-dependent regions.

Expansion and Flexibility

Economies that are intensely subordinate to oil may confront challenges in differentiating their economies. A need for broadening can

make these economies more helpless to variances in oil prices.

Geopolitical Techniques of Oil-Producing Countries

The geopolitical methodologies of oil-producing nations are molded by their financial interface, territorial elements, and worldwide control play. These methodologies frequently spin around guaranteeing a steady supply of oil, maximizing revenue from oil trades, and leveraging energy assets to improve geopolitical influence. Here are a few cases of geopolitical techniques utilized by key oil-producing countries:

Saudi Arabia

Oil as a Conciliatory Device

Saudi Arabia employs its noteworthy oil reserves as a discretionary tool to build alliances and impact worldwide issues. The nation regularly alters oil generation levels to bolster geopolitical goals, such as keeping up solidness within the Center East or countering the influence of equal countries.

OPEC Administration:

As an established part of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Saudi Arabia plays a key part in forming oil generation quantities to impact worldwide oil costs and advertise flow (Clif, [2020](#)).

Russia

Vitality as a Political Lever:

Russia employs its endless vitality assets, counting oil and normal gas, as a political lever to apply impact over neighboring nations and European countries. The Kremlin has been known to cut off or decrease vitality supplies as an implication of impelling.

Pipeline Legislative issues

Russia deliberately creates and controls oil and

gas pipelines, such as the Nord Stream and Turk Stream pipelines, to expand its export courses and fortify its position in European vitality markets.

Iran

Vitality Strategy

Iran seeks to upgrade its geopolitical impact through vitality discretion, utilizing oil as an implies to manufacture alliances and counter the impact of territorial rivals. The nation has looked to grow its vitality associations with nations like China and India.

Vital Control of the Strait of Hormuz

Iran's geographical position gives it control over the deliberately imperative Strait of Hormuz, through which a critical parcel of worldwide oil shipments passes. Iran has every so often undermined to square the strait in reaction to geopolitical pressures.

Joined together States:

Vital Saves

The U.S. utilizes its Vital Petroleum Save (SPR) as an instrument for geopolitical impact, discharging or stockpiling oil to stabilize worldwide markets or react to crises (Ali, [2018](#)).

Vitality Freedom

The U.S. has sought arrangements aimed at accomplishing vitality autonomy, lessening reliance on oil imports, and becoming a major vitality exporter. This has suggestions for its geopolitical relationships, especially with conventional oil-producing regions (Clif, [2020](#)).

Venezuela

Petro-Diplomacy

Venezuela has verifiably utilized its oil riches to seek a frame of "Petro-diplomacy," giving oil at reduced rates or in trade for political

bolster. The late President Hugo Chávez, for example, used oil revenues to back political partners within the locale (Ali, [2018](#)).

Iraq

Post-War Oil Policy

Taking after the Iraq War, Iraq looked to modify its economy by leveraging its oil assets. The nation has pointed to a pull in remote investment in its oil segment and an increment in oil production, contributing to its financial recovery (Clif, [2020](#)).

Case Consider:

The Strait of Hormuz

The Strait of Hormuz arranged between the Persian Inlet and the Inlet of Oman, may be a basic sea entry interfacing the oil-rich countries of the Center East with the rest of the world. This contract conduit, crossing around 21 miles at its tightest point, serves as an imperative conduit for worldwide vitality exchange, with a critical parcel of the world's oil shipments passing through its waters.

The geopolitical centrality of the Strait of Hormuz cannot be exaggerated, because it could be a strategic chokepoint that impacts universal energy security. Given its contract width, any disturbance to the free stream of maritime traffic through this section can have significant suggestions for worldwide oil markets and the economies of various countries. The locale encompassing the strait has been a central point of geopolitical tensions, with debate and contentions among countries encouraging complicating the circumstance. The Strait of Hormuz has been at the center of political and military posing, with nations within the locale and past closely checking advancements in an exertion to defend their interface. The potential for clashes, whether conciliatory or military in nature, includes a component of uncertainty to the steadiness of the region and the continuous stream of oil. Any disturbances or

bars within the strait might trigger a swell impact on worldwide vitality costs, affecting economies around the world (Ali, [2018](#)).

In later a long time, concerns over the security of the Strait of Hormuz have escalated due to geopolitical pressures, territorial competitions, and the occasional targeting of oil tankers. The international community remains vigilant, seeking diplomatic arrangements to guarantee the proceeded soundness and security of this basic conduit. The Strait of Hormuz thus stands as a geopolitical hotspot, embodying the perplexing crossing point of worldwide vitality elements, regional conflicts, and the sensitive adjustment of power within the Center East (Ben Dolven, [2020](#)).

Future Patterns and Challenges

Developing trends within the oil and vitality scene:

The oil and energy scene is experiencing critical changes driven by mechanical headways, natural concerns, and changing buyer inclinations. One outstanding drift is the developing emphasis on renewable vitality sources, such as sun-oriented and wind control, as countries endeavor to diminish their carbon impression and relieve the impacts of climate change.

Progresses in battery innovation and energy capacity are moreover playing a crucial role in making renewable vitality more reliable and open. Also, the rise of electric vehicles is reshaping the request for oil, with a few projections proposing a potential top in worldwide oil request in the coming decades (Ali, [2018](#)).

Geopolitical challenges related to the move to renewable energy

The move to renewable vitality sources postures various geopolitical challenges that nations and regions must navigate. One of the key challenges is the moving elements of

vitality dominance, as countries with inexhaustible renewable resources may gain strategic points of interest over those intensely dependent on conventional fossil fuels. This move moreover raises concerns around the geopolitical suggestions of the global supply chain for basic minerals utilized in renewable advances, potentially leading to new conditions and geopolitical increased geopolitical dangers in the Middle East and potential impacts pressures. Additionally, geopolitical clashes may emerge over the control of key frameworks, such as transmission lines and vitality capacity offices, as nations look to secure their vitality freedom and impact (Ben Dolven, [2020](#)).

Potential scenarios for long term of oil geopolitics

The long haul of oil geopolitics is questionable and might unfurl in a few conceivable scenarios. One situation includes a continuous and overseen move to renewable energy, leading to a decay within the geopolitical importance of oil-producing locales. This seems to cultivate universal participation and diminish geopolitical tensions related to oil assets. Another scenario envisions heightened competition and clashes over the remaining oil saves, especially in districts where political flimsiness and asset nationalism are prevalent. Alternatively, quick and broad adoption of renewable vitality advances might lead to a more tranquil move, with nations collaborating to address shared natural challenges (Ali, [2018](#)).

Be that as it may, the geopolitical scene is complex, and unforeseen occasions, such as vitality emergencies or innovative breakthroughs, may significantly influence the future elements of oil geopolitics. It is fundamental for countries to lock in strategic foreknowledge and conciliatory endeavors to explore these potential scenarios and construct a more feasible and secure vitality future (Dolven, [2020](#)).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the complicated relationship between oil and geopolitics remains an urgent drive shaping global flow. The oil riches of the Middle East have shaped global dynamics for decades, becoming deeply entangled with geopolitics. Given that the region has about half of the confirmed oil reserves worldwide, it is strategically extremely significant. Conflicts and foreign interventions have shaped the terrain due to geopolitical tensions, competition for control, and security concerns. Saudi Arabia is a key player in the global energy markets, which are significantly influenced by groups like OPEC. However, the region's high reliance on oil earnings also presents difficulties, which has led to attempts to diversify the economies. Oil continues to be a key factor in geopolitical maneuvering, affecting alliances, conflicts, and the security of the world's energy supply despite these attempts. The continual interaction between Middle Eastern geopolitics and oil highlights the region's complexity and importance in determining the political and economic landscape of the global community.

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