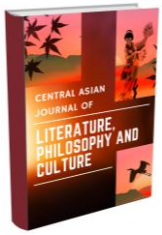

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Article

The Geopolitics of Energy Influence and Control of Resources

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the geopolitics of energy and its role in shaping influence and control over energy resources globally, the research dealt with the relationship between production and energy consumption and geopolitical balances, with a focus on the impact of economic sanctions and changes in energy markets. The results showed that the United States has become the largest oil and gas producer, while China is leading the transition towards renewable energy with huge investments in solar and wind energy, the study also revealed that sanctions on Russia have shifted European markets towards US and Qatari liquefied gas, reshaping the balance of power in the energy sector. Despite the global trend towards renewable energy, oil and gas remain strategically important, but within new market dynamics that reduce the monopoly of traditional energy-producing countries, the study recommended the need to diversify energy sources, promote investments in renewable technologies, and develop more flexible policies to ensure the stability of global energy markets.

Keywords: Energy Consumption and Geopolitical Balances, Economic Sanctions and Changes in Energy Markets, Oil and Gas

1. Introduction

Energy is one of the decisive factors in determining the global balance of power, as it directly affects the political and economic strategies of countries, with increasing demand for energy and increasing competition for energy sources, energy resources have become a major focus of international relations and a tool used by major powers to consolidate their influence or impose their hegemony over other countries.

In light of climate change and technological developments, the energy sector is witnessing major transformations, countries are moving to diversify their sources and reduce dependence on fossil fuels, creating new challenges and opportunities in the geopolitics of energy, geopolitical crises, such as regional disputes and economic sanctions, also play an important role in reshaping the map of influence and control over energy resources, this research aims to study the geopolitical dimensions of energy, and analyze how countries use their energy resources as a tool for political and economic pressure, with a focus on the challenges facing developing countries in securing their energy needs amid global competition.

1.1 Research Problem

The main problem in this research lies in the analysis of the extent to which the control of energy sources affects global political and economic balances, and how the major powers use these resources as a tool of influence and pressure on other countries, the

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problem is also how geopolitical crises, armed conflicts and economic sanctions affect global energy security, this leads to market turmoil and fluctuations in oil and gas prices, which is directly reflected in national economies and sustainable development.

In light of these challenges, many developing countries face great difficulties in securing their energy needs due to the monopoly of some major countries on energy sources or controlling their transmission lines, this makes these countries more vulnerable to economic dependency and vulnerability to international political fluctuations. Hence, the basic question of this research arises:

To what extent does the geopolitics of energy affect influence and control in international relations, what are the main challenges and opportunities facing countries in light of the global transformations in the energy sector?

This question includes several sub-questions:

1. How does competition for energy resources affect geopolitical conflicts?
2. What strategies do major powers have to leverage through energy?
3. How are shifts in energy markets, such as the transition to renewable energy, affecting the global balance of power?
4. What are the challenges facing developing countries in achieving their energy security in light of the monopoly of markets by major powers?

1.2 Research Importance

The importance of this research is highlighted in shedding light on the vital role of energy in shaping international policies and its direct impact on geopolitical balances between countries, with the increasing global demand for energy resources and the intensification of competition for their control, it has become necessary to understand the dynamics that govern this sector and how it is used as a tool of political and economic influence.

1.3 Scientific Importance:

The research contributes to enriching studies related to energy geopolitics by providing a comprehensive analysis of how energy resources affect international relations, economic policies, and geopolitical strategies, it also helps illustrate the role of energy in international conflicts and how transitions in the energy sector can reshape the global balance of power.

1.4 Economic Importance:

Since energy forms the backbone of the global economy, understanding how the control of energy resources affects economic stability and international trade helps countries and governments develop effective policies to manage their energy resources in a way that ensures sustainable development and economic stability.

1.5 Political and Strategic Importance:

The research sheds light on how major countries use energy resources as a tool for political pressure, whether by controlling production and exports, or by imposing economic sanctions on rival countries, it also illustrates how geopolitical crises affect global energy supplies, and what policies countries can pursue to ensure their energy security.

1.6 Environmental and Technological Importance:

With the global shifts towards renewable energy sources, research is increasingly important in studying the impact of these changes on the global balance of power, and how developing countries can benefit from these shifts to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels, in addition, the research helps in understanding the environmental challenges associated with conventional energy and their impact on international policies.

1.7 Future Importance:

In light of the rapid changes taking place in the energy sector, whether through technological innovations or political and economic developments, this research

1.8 Research Objectives:

This research aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the role of energy in international relations, and to shed light on how it is used as a tool of influence and control between states, the research seeks to study the geopolitical dimensions of energy and its impact on political and economic strategies, with a focus on international conflicts arising due to competition for energy resources.

The research focuses on understanding the policies of major countries in managing energy resources, and how they affect developing countries in terms of securing their energy needs and reducing economic dependence, the research also aims to analyze the different strategies adopted by countries to ensure their energy security, whether by investing in alternative energy sources, building political and economic alliances, or developing new technologies for extracting and managing energy resources.

The research also addresses the role of international and regional organizations in regulating the energy market, and the effectiveness of these institutions in achieving a balance between producing and consuming countries, in addition, the impact of shifts in energy markets, such as the increasing reliance on renewable energy, in reshaping the global balance of power, is explored, and whether this shift will reduce the influence of countries that depend on oil and gas exports.

1.9 Define Terms:

Energy Geopolitics:

This term refers to the study of the relationship between the distribution of energy resources and the political and economic influence of states, and how these resources affect international relations, conflicts, and strategic alliances [1].

Energy Influence:

expresses the ability of states to use energy resources as a means of political or economic pressure, whether through controlling production, pricing, exporting, or imposing restrictions on importing or competing countries.

Control of Energy Resources:

It means that a country or group of countries has the ability to control the production and distribution of energy sources such as oil, natural gas and coal, giving it a strategic advantage in the management of international relations.

Energy Security:

refers to the country's ability to secure its energy needs in a sustainable and affordable manner, while ensuring the stability of supplies and not being affected by sudden geopolitical or economic factors.

Energy Transitions:

It refers to changes in the global energy sector, including the shift from fossil fuels to renewables, and technological innovations affecting energy production and consumption.

Geopolitical Conflicts:

Expresses conflicts that arise between states due to competition for strategic resources, including energy resources, these may manifest themselves in the form of political crises, economic wars, or military interventions to protect energy interests [2].

Energy Monopoly:

refers to the control of some countries or large companies over the production and export of energy sources, this gives it great economic and political power that enables it to influence the global market and make decisions that serve its interests.

Renewable Energy:

Energy sources generated from inexhaustible natural resources such as solar, wind, hydropower, and bioenergy, which are a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels [3].

Energy Economic Sanctions:

These include measures imposed by some countries or international organizations on other countries to restrict their ability to export or import energy, with the aim of pressuring them politically or economically.

Theoretical Framework:

Energy is one of the most important factors influencing international politics, playing a crucial role in determining the balance of power between states, forming alliances, and managing economic and military conflicts, major countries rely on energy resources not only to meet their economic needs, but also as a tool to strengthen its geopolitical influence and influence other countries by controlling supplies and prices.

Definition of Geopolitics of Energy and its Importance

Energy geopolitics is a branch of geopolitics that focuses on the study of the distribution of energy resources globally and their impact on international relations, this study is concerned with understanding how energy is used as a tool for political and economic influence, and how competition for these resources affects the formation of international strategies for major and developing countries [4].

A Brief History of the Geopolitical Competition for Energy Resources

History has witnessed many energy-related conflicts, with energy resources being a major cause of conflicts and wars between states, since the Industrial Revolution, coal, oil and natural gas have become the most important sources of energy that have formed the basis of the global economy, during the twentieth century, oil played a major role in determining the balance of power, as major powers used it as a tool for political and economic pressure, it has also been a key factor in many conflicts and wars, such as the oil crisis of the seventies, the Gulf Wars, and economic sanctions on energy-producing countries [5].

Energy As an Influential Factor in International Relations

Energy directly affects the foreign policies of countries, as major industrialized countries rely on the import of huge quantities of oil and gas to ensure the continuity of their economic growth, on the other hand, producing countries seek to strengthen their influence by controlling production and prices, as in the case of OPEC, which plays an important role in determining the trends of the global energy market, the relationship between energy and international politics is also reflected in the economic sanctions imposed on some oil and gas producing countries, these are used by major powers to put pressure on rival political regimes.

Strategies of Major Countries to Control Energy Sources

Major countries, such as the United States, Russia, and China, seek to impose their control over energy sources in multiple ways, range from economic investments, sanctions, and military interventions to protect their energy interests, these strategies rely on the creation of political and economic alliances, such as bilateral agreements and joint economic zones, to ensure sustainable securing of energy resources, some countries also use their influence to control energy transport routes, such as pipelines and sea lanes, to ensure that supplies continue to flow according to their interests [6].

The Geopolitics of Energy in Light of Economic and Technological Transformations

With technological advances and the development of renewables, the balance of power in the energy market is gradually changing, countries are seeking to diversify their energy sources and reduce dependence on fossil fuels by investing in solar, wind, and nuclear energy. These transformations create new opportunities and challenges, major countries are trying to control modern technologies related to clean energy to secure their influence in future markets.

The role of international and regional organizations in regulating the energy sector

International organizations, such as the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the International Energy Agency, play a key role in regulating the global energy market, these organizations aim to stabilize prices, ensure the balance of supply and demand, and provide a suitable investment environment for the energy sector, regional institutions, such as the European Union and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, also contribute to the development of common energy policies that help achieve the economic and political interests of their members [7].

This theoretical framework provides an integrated understanding of the factors affecting the geopolitics of energy, and lays the theoretical basis for the analysis of the challenges and opportunities facing countries in this area, including the impact of shifts in energy markets, and the role of technology in reshaping the global balance of power, and the extent to which regional conflicts and economic sanctions affect the stability of the international energy sector.

Challenges in Energy Geopolitics

The energy sector is witnessing many geopolitical challenges that affect the stability of global markets and relations between countries, control of energy resources is one of the main factors leading to political and economic conflicts, where the major countries seek to secure their supplies and reduce their dependence on other countries, producing countries are trying to leverage their resources to strengthen their political and economic standing [8].

Monopoly of resources and its impact on international balances

Some countries and large companies control the production and export of oil and gas, giving them the ability to influence global prices and markets, this monopoly leads to a disparity in political influence between countries, as exporting countries have the ability to impose their conditions on importing countries, as happened during the oil crisis in the seventies, when producing countries used the oil weapon as a tool of political pressure.

Geopolitical Crises and Armed Conflicts Due to Energy

Competition for energy sources has led to many armed conflicts, regions such as the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Latin America have seen conflicts due to competition over oil and gas fields, some countries resort to the use of military force to ensure control over energy supplies or to protect their strategic interests in production and transportation areas.

Energy Market Shifts and their Impact on the Global Balance of Power

The energy market is undergoing major transformations due to technological innovations and changes in consumption patterns, with the advent of renewable energy and increasing investment in solar and wind energy, some countries are starting to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels, this could lead to a redistribution of political and economic influence between states [9].

Economic Sanctions and their Impact on the Energy Sector

Economic sanctions are used as a political tool to pressure energy-producing countries, these sanctions affect the ability of targeted countries to export oil and gas, leading to significant economic losses and disruptions in global markets, examples include sanctions on Iran and Russia, which have directly affected global energy flows and oil and gas prices [10].

Energy Security and Environmental Challenges

Securing energy supply is one of the main challenges facing countries, especially in light of increasing global demand and climate change, producing countries face challenges in maintaining sustainable production due to environmental problems, consuming countries seek to achieve their energy security by diversifying their sources and investing in clean and sustainable alternatives [11]

Opportunities and Methods of Geopolitical Influence through Energy

Despite the challenges facing the energy sector, however, there are many opportunities that countries can exploit to strengthen their geopolitical influence and achieve economic stability [12]

Using Energy as a Tool for Economic Domination

Some countries are controlling their oil and gas exports to strengthen their economic influence internationally, this is done by signing long-term trade agreements, or by influencing global energy policies through international organizations such as OPEC [13].

Strategies of Producing and Consuming Countries in Securing Energy Supply

Producing countries rely on enhancing their investments in energy projects to ensure the continuation of their production and increase their market share, consuming countries are seeking to diversify their energy sources and reduce dependence on a single resource to avoid economic and geopolitical crises [14].

The Role of Multinational Corporations in Reshaping the Energy Market

Multinational corporations play a key role in the energy sector, controlling the extraction, production and distribution processes, these companies contribute to determining prices and market trends, making them an influential force in the international economy and politics [15].

The Importance of Energy Infrastructure in Enhancing Political Influence

Pipelines, refineries, and oil ports are vital tools in the geopolitics of energy, this infrastructure allows countries to control energy flows and strengthen their strategic position in global markets [16].

Renewable Energy as A New Competitive Element in Geopolitics

With growing interest in renewable energy, countries are competing to develop new technologies to enhance their energy security and reduce their dependence on fossil fuels, this field opens up new opportunities for developing countries to benefit from the global transition towards clean energy and achieve their energy independence [17].

2. Materials and Methods

First: Practical Research Methodology

This study relied on a combination of analytical and exploratory research approaches to understand the relationship between energy and geopolitical influence (Table 1), with a focus on how major countries use energy resources as a tool for political and economic pressure, the descriptive and analytical approach was used to study historical data and energy policies of major countries, the quantitative approach was also applied to study the impact of global oil and gas prices on different economies.

Benefiting from official reports issued by international organizations, such as the International Energy Agency and OPEC, in addition to academic studies and economic reports published by research institutions specialized in energy and international relations, statistical data was also collected and analyzed using economic data analysis software, helping to provide an integrated view of global energy dynamics.

Table 1. Details of the Research Methodology.

Component	Details
Type of Curriculum	Descriptive analytical and quantitative exploration of the relationship between energy and geopolitics.
Sources used	Reports from the International Energy Agency, OPEC, academic studies, economic reports.

Analysis Tools	Statistical data analysis using Excel and SPSS, international policy analysis, economic models.
Application area	Global oil and gas markets, the impact of economic sanctions, transitions in renewable energy.

Second: Research Design

The study is designed to include in-depth analyses on the geopolitics of energy by analyzing the economic and political relations between energy-producing and consuming countries, examine the impact of economic sanctions, wars, and shifts in renewable energy on the global balance of power, as you can see at Table 2.

Table 2. Research Design Details.

Type	Reaserch
Domain	Descriptive, analytical and comparative approach to the study of the geopolitics of energy.
Methodology	An applied and analytical study that combines quantitative and qualitative methods.
Type of study	Energy producing and consuming countries, international companies, international organizations, political and economic analysts.
Study Sample	International reports, statistical data, academic studies, economic news, interviews with experts.
Data sources	Interviews, content analysis, statistical models, geopolitical analysis, international policy study.
Data collection tools	Statistical analysis, geopolitical analysis, policy analysis, future forecasting using economic models.
Data Analysis	Descriptive, analytical and comparative approach to the study of the geopolitics of energy.

2.1 The Design of this Study Aims to:

a. Analyze the role of energy as a key factor in determining the balance of international power, and study the impact of control over energy resources in shaping global policies.
b. Understand the relationship between production, energy consumption and political balances, and explore the impact of economic sanctions and technological shifts on energy markets.
c. Evaluate the strategies of major countries in managing their energy resources, and their role in enhancing economic and political influence.
d. Analyze the future of renewable energy and its impact on geopolitical transformations and reshape the balance of power between energy-producing and consuming countries.

2.2 Research Method Used in the Study

The study is based on an applied analytical design that combines quantitative and qualitative approaches, statistical and economic data, along with geopolitical analysis, are used to infer conclusions regarding the impact of energy on international relations.

2.3 Type of Study and Applied Field

This study is classified as applied analytical studies, combining the analysis of historical data with modern practices related to the geopolitics of energy. The application area focuses on:

a. Global oil and gas markets and changes in production, consumption and distribution.
b. The energy policies of major countries and their impact on international relations.

c. Renewable energy transitions and their role in reshaping the geopolitical landscape.
d. The impact of economic sanctions on energy-producing and consuming countries.

2.4 Target Groups in the Study

The study sample was selected based on the most important players in the global energy market, focusing on their influence on price setting and geopolitical strategies as you can see at Table 3.

Table 3. Target Groups in the Study

Category	Examples
Energy Producing Countries	Saudi Arabia, Russia, the United States, Iran, OPEC countries.
Energy consuming countries	China, India, Japan, EU countries.
International Energy Companies	ExxonMobil, Aramco, Shell, Gazprom.
International Organizations	OPEC, International Energy Agency, World Bank.
Political and economic analysts	Economists and energy experts in research and policy centers.

2.5 Data Collection Tools in The Study

Data collection is an essential step in scientific research, as the reliability and accuracy of the results depend on the quality of the information obtained, in this study, a variety of research tools were used to ensure the collection of integrated and comprehensive data on the geopolitics of energy, quantitative and qualitative methods were employed to explore the relationship between energy and geopolitical influence, focusing on how major countries use energy resources as a tool for political and economic pressure.

1. Types of Data Collection Tools Used

The study included four main data collection tools:

1. Analysis of international documents and reports.
2. Economic statistics and analysis of digital data.
3. Interviews with experts and specialists.
4. Media content analysis and news reports

First: Analysis of International Documents and Reports

This study is based on the review and analysis (Table 4) of official reports issued by international organizations and research institutions specialized in energy, these documents provide reliable data on energy production and consumption, oil and gas prices, and energy policies of major countries.

Table 4. Basic Sources Used.

Source	Type of information
International Energy Agency (IEA)	Data on energy production and consumption and changes in energy markets.
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Periodic reports on production policies and their impact on oil prices.
World Bank and International Monetary Fund	Analysis on the impact of energy markets on the global economy.
Government reports of major countries	Official statements on energy policies and investments in the renewable energy sector.

Energy Research Centers	Analyses on energy strategies and their impact on global politics.

Second: Economic Statistics and Analysis of Digital Data

The research is based on the analysis of economic statistics related to global energy markets (Table 5), these include oil and gas prices, energy production and consumption, investments in renewable energy, and the impact of geopolitical crises on energy markets.

Table 5. Sources of Statistical Data.

Source	Data Type
Reuters Bloomberg	Global Oil and Gas Prices, Market Analysis.
World Trade Organization (WTO)	The impact of international trade on the energy market.
World Bank Database	Data on economic growth related to the energy sector.
Economic Research Centers Reports	Analytical studies on the impact of energy on financial markets.

2.6 Data Analysis Methods:

1. Trend analysis: study of oil and gas price developments over the past years.
2. Statistical models: analysis of the relationship between energy supply and demand and its impact on the global economy.
3. Use analysis software: such as SPSS and Excel to analyze numerical data and infer relationships between different variables.

2.7 The importance of this tool in the study:

1. Assess the impact of economic and political crises on the energy sector.
2. Provides numerical indicators on price developments and global market trends.
3. Helps provide future forecasts based on statistical trends in the energy sector.

2.8 Third: Interviews with Experts and Specialists

To gain a deeper understanding of the energy strategies of major countries, interviews were conducted with experts in the field of energy and international policies, this provided advanced analytical insights into the future of energy and geopolitics [18].

Key questions in interviews:

1. How do major countries use energy as a tool for political pressure?
2. To what extent have economic sanctions affected oil and gas production?
3. How is the transition to renewable energy affecting the global balance of power?
4. What are the challenges facing developing countries in achieving their energy security?
5. How can importing countries reduce their dependence on conventional energy?

2.9 Study Timeline

The study was divided into multiple stages (Table 6) to ensure the achievement of the research objectives and the analysis of all factors affecting the geopolitics of energy.

Table 6. Timeline of study stages.

Stage	Duration	Details
Data collection	3 months	Collect reports from the International Energy Agency, OPEC and think tanks.

Statistical Data Analysis	2 months	Study energy prices, production, and consumption using analysis software.
Expert Interviews	1 month	Interviewing specialists in energy and international policy.
Writing analysis and conclusions	2 months	Prepare a comprehensive report on findings and recommendations.
Final Research Review	1 month	Audit the study and ensure the accuracy of the data.

3. Results and Discussion

After analyzing data related to energy geopolitics, several key findings related to energy production and consumption, world prices, the impact of economic sanctions, the growth of renewable energy, and changes in the global balance of power were found. The following is a summary of the most prominent findings from the tables and graphs.

1. Global Energy Production and Consumption Results

A. Crude Oil

1. The United States leads global oil production with an average of 11.8 million barrels per day, followed by Russia with 10.5 million barrels per day and Saudi Arabia with 10.2 million barrels per day.
2. China is the largest oil consumer with an average of 14.2 million barrels per day, followed by the United States with 18.6 million barrels per day and the European Union with 10.4 million barrels per day.
3. The difference between production and consumption confirms that China and the EU rely heavily on imports to meet their energy needs, Saudi Arabia and Russia are two of the largest oil exporters.

B. Natural Gas

1. The United States leads production with 914 billion cubic meters per year, followed by Russia with 679 billion cubic meters, and Saudi Arabia with 115 billion cubic meters.
2. The European Union relies heavily on imports, with a consumption of 480 billion cubic meters, while its production does not exceed 109 billion cubic meters.
3. Sanctions on Russia have affected gas flows to Europe, this prompted the EU to look for alternatives such as importing liquefied gas from the United States and Qatar. Prices of energy over the past year listed at Table 7.

Table 7. Energy Prices Over the Past Year.

Month	Oil price (USD/barrel)	Gas price (USD/MMBtu)
January	82.5	4.2
February	85	4.5
March	78.3	3.8
April	80.7	4.1
May	77.2	3.9
June	74.5	3.5
July	79.8	4
August	81.3	4.4
September	88.1	5.1
October	86.4	4.8
November	84	4.3

December	87.5	4.7

A. Oil

1. Prices have fluctuated significantly over the past year, ranging from $74.5 to $88.1 per barrel.
2. The rise in September coincided with production cuts by OPEC+, while prices fell in June due to slowing global demand.

B. Natural Gas

1. Gas prices rose sharply in September to $5.1 per million thermal units due to the European gas crisis and sanctions on Russia.
2. Europe increased imports of liquefied gas from the United States to make up for the shortfall, gradually stabilizing prices after October.

2. The role of renewable energy in geopolitical transformations

At Table 8, The role of renewable energy in geopolitical transformations.

Table 8. Renewable Energy Production in Major Countries.

Country	Renewable Energy (GW)
China	920
European Union	450
United States	350
India	250
Russia	110
Saudi Arabia	50

A. China Exports in Renewable Energy

1. China is the world leader in the production of renewable energy with 920 gigawatts, this enhances its energy independence and reduces dependence on fossil fuels.
2. The EU has also invested heavily in solar and wind power with 450 gigawatts (GW) as part of its strategies to de-depend on Russian gas.

B. Weak Russian and Saudi Investments in Renewable Energy

1. Despite its role as the largest oil exporter, Saudi Arabia still relies mainly on fossil fuels, its renewable energy production did not exceed 50 gigawatts.
2. Russia focuses on exporting gas rather than investing in clean energy, its renewable energy production reached only 110 gigawatts.

3. Impact of Economic Sanctions on Energy Markets

1. Sanctions on Russia cut its gas exports to Europe by 40 percent, this led to the European market turning to importing liquefied gas from the United States and Qatar.
2. Oil prices rose globally after Western sanctions on Russia, but quickly stabilized due to increased production from other countries to make up for the shortfall.
3. Iran and Venezuela have exploited sanctions on Russia to increase their oil exports, Iran has returned to exporting oil to China and India at deep discounts.

Final Results and Recommendations

After analyzing data on energy geopolitics, production and consumption, energy prices, and the impact of economic sanctions, the study reached a set of key findings that illustrate changes in the global energy balance of power, in addition to recommendations that can be used to develop more sustainable strategies for global energy security.

First: Final Results

1. Changes in the Global Energy Balance of Power

a. America has become the largest oil and gas producer, strengthening its influence in global energy markets and reducing its dependence on imports.
b. China leads the renewable energy field with 920 gigawatts, giving it a competitive advantage in the future to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.
c. The European Union is moving to diversify its energy sources, reducing Russia's influence on it as the main energy exporter.
d. The Gulf states (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar) maintain their energy influence by controlling OPEC+ policies and controlling oil production.

2. The Impact of Economic Sanctions on Energy Markets

a. Sanctions on Russia have reduced Europe's dependence on Russian gas by 40 percent, leading to increased imports of liquefied gas from the United States and Qatar.
b. Global demand for Russian oil has not fully declined, as China and India continue to buy Russian oil at low prices.
c. Iran and Venezuela have benefited from sanctions on Russia by increasing their oil exports to Asian countries at deep discounts.

3. Changes in Oil and Gas Prices

a. Oil prices hovered between $74.5 and $88.1 per barrel over the past year, with a marked rise in September due to OPEC+ decisions to cut production.
b. Gas prices rose to $5.1 per million thermal units in September, as a result of the European crisis and its reliance on costly energy alternatives.
c. Relative stability in prices after the intervention of the United States and Qatar by increasing liquefied gas production to meet European demand.

4. The Future of Renewable Energy and Its Impact on Global Markets

a. China and the EU are leading investments in clean energy, gradually reducing dependence on fossil fuels.
b. Green hydrogen could become a strategic alternative to fossil fuels, with increasing investments in this sector, especially in Europe and Japan.
c. Oil producing countries need to shift towards renewable energy to maintain their economic strength in the future, especially Saudi Arabia and Russia.

4. Conclusion

Energy is no longer just an economic resource, it has become a key tool in determining the global balance of power, the study revealed that energy markets are undergoing unprecedented changes, driven by geopolitical crises, economic sanctions, and transitions in renewable energy, it has become clear that oil-producing countries are facing new challenges with the increasing investments of major countries in clean energy, this reshapes the balance of power. China leads the world in renewable energy, Gulf states are seeking to diversify their economies in preparation for declining global oil demand.

Despite the shift towards renewable energy, Oil and gas remain key elements of the global economy, but within new dynamics that reduce the monopoly of traditional energy-producing countries. The future carries a radical transformation in global energy security, advanced technology and energy innovation will determine the economic and political influence of nations.

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