

# CENÁRIO ESTRATÉGICO INTERNACIONAL E PERSPECTIVAS:

*EGITO - importância para a estabilidade geopolítica na Região.*

*LÍBIA - impacto econômico no mundo.*



CREDN – SENADO FEDERAL  
11-04-2011

**Mohamed Habib**

# MOBILIZAÇÕES GERAL PELA DEMOCRATIZAÇÃO DO ORIENTE MÉDIO





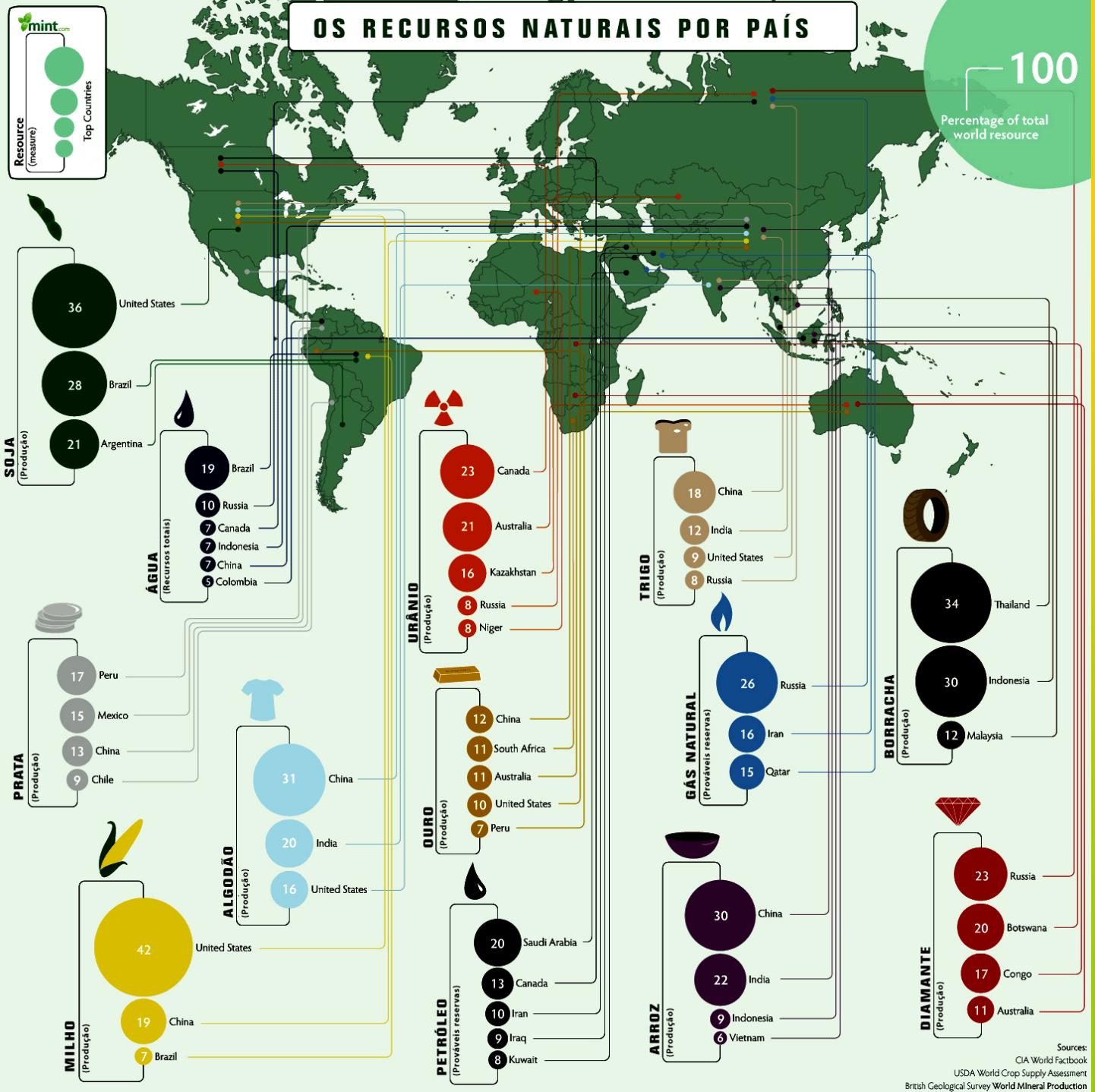
# NORTE DA ÁFRICA & EUROPA

# IMPORTÂNCIAS & SIGNIFICADOS NOS ÚLTIMOS 100 ANOS NA REGIÃO:

## RECURSOS ENERGÉTICOS - LOCALIZAÇÃO ESTRATÉGICA - ISRAEL.

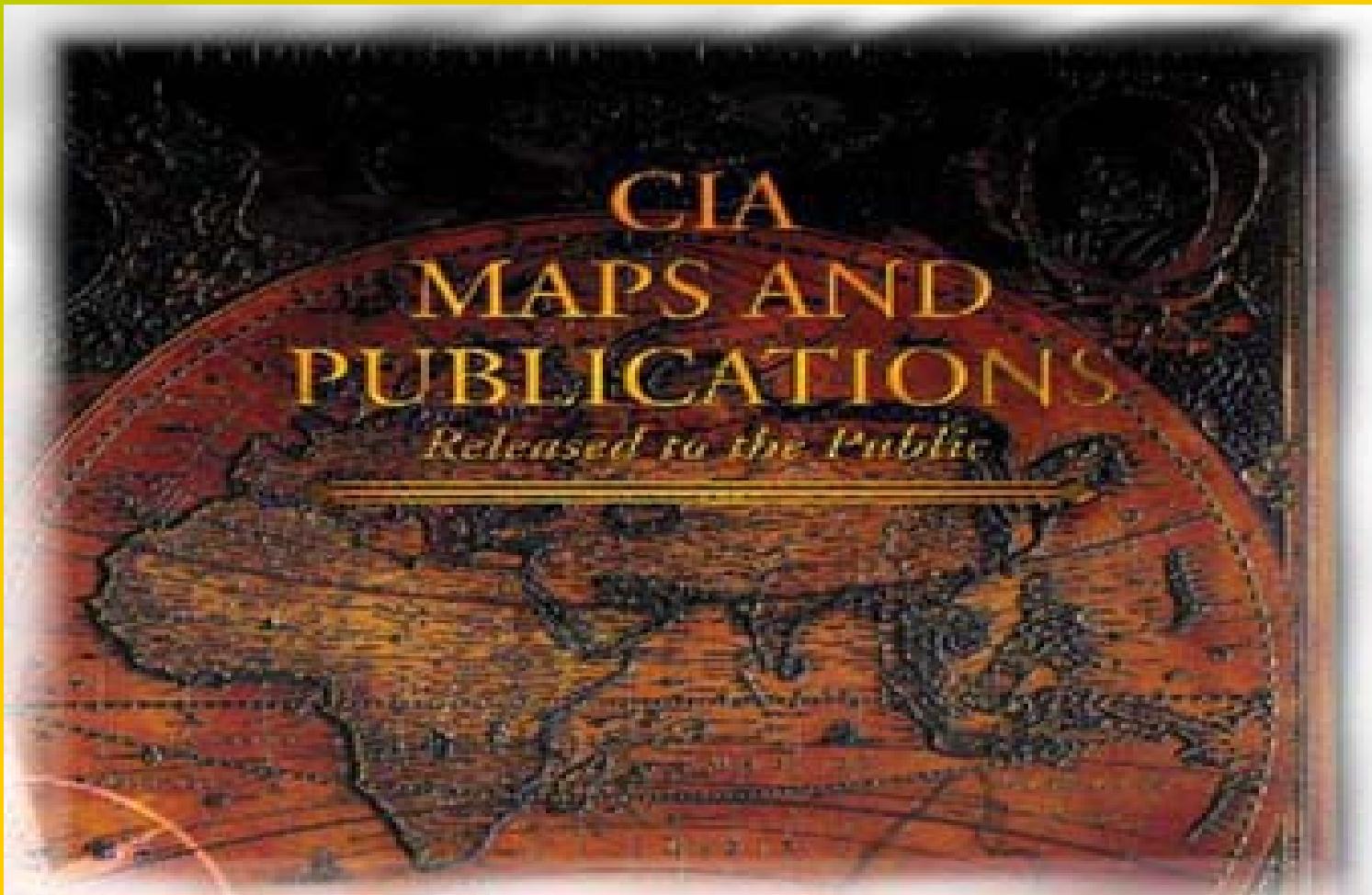


## (A) RECURSOS ESTRATÉGICOS



# ENERGIA: DADOS A PARTIR DA CIA :

*A situação em 2009*



# OIL PRODUCTION (bbl/DAY)

## RANK ORDER

Rank	Country	Oil production (bbl/day)
1	SAUDI ARABIA	11,000,000
2	RUSSIA	9,870,000
3	UNITED STATES	8,322,000
4	IRAN	4,150,000
5	MEXICO	3,784,000
6	CHINA	3,730,000
7	CANADA	3,092,000
8	NORWAY	2,978,000
9	VENEZUELA	2,802,000
10	KUWAIT	2,669,000

# OIL PRODUCTION (bbl/DAY) – Cont.

10	KUWAIT	2,669,000
11	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2,540,000
12	NIGERIA	2,440,000
13	IRAQ	2,110,000
14	ALGERIA	2,090,000
15	UNITED KINGDOM	1,861,000
16	LIBYA	1,720,000
17	BRAZIL	1,590,000
18	KASAKHSTAN	1,338,000
19	ANGOLA	1,260,000
20	QATAR	1,111,000

# NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION (MILLIONS OF CU M)

## RANK ORDER

Rank	Country	Natural gas production (millions of cu m)
1	RUSSIA	656,200
2	UNITES STATES	490,800
3	CANADA	178,200
4	IRAN	101,000
5	ALGERIA	84,400
6	UNITED KINGDOM	84,160
7	NORWAY	83,440
8	NETHERLANDS	77,300
9	INDONESIA	74,000
10	TURKMENISTAN	72,300

# NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION (MILLIONS OF CU M) – Cont.

10	TURKMENISTAN	72,300
11	SAUDI ARABIA	68,320
12	UZBEKISTAN	62,500
13	MALAYSIA	60,900
14	CHINA	58,600
15	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	45,070
16	QATAR	43,930
17	ARGENTINA	43,760
18	MEXICO	41,370
19	EGYPT	40,760
20	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	39,920
41	BRAZIL	9,370

# OIL CONSUMPTION

## RANK ORDER

Rank	Country	Oil consumption (bbl/day)
1	UNITES STATES	20,800,000
2	CHINA	6,930,000
3	JAPAN	5,353,000
4	RUSSIA	2,916,000
5	GERMANY	2,618,000
6	INDIA	2,438,000
7	CANADA	2,290,000
8	SOUTH KOREA	2,130,000
9	BRAZIL	2,100,000
10	MEXICO	2,078,000

# OIL CONSUMPTION – Cont.

10	MEXICO	2,078,000
11	SAUDI ARABIA	2,000,000
12	FRANCE	1,999,000
13	UNITED KINGDOM	1,820,000
14	ITALY	1,732,000
15	IRAN	1,630,000
16	SPAIN	1,600,000
17	INDONESIA	1,100,000
18	NETHERLANDS	1,011,000
19	THAILAND	929,000
20	AUSTRALIA	903,200

# GAS CONSUMPTION

## RANK ORDER

Rank	Country	Natural gas consumption (millions of cu m)
1	RUSSIA	610,000
2	UNITES STATES	604,000
3	IRAN	98,190
4	GERMANY	96,840
5	CANADA	92,760
6	UNITED KINGDOM	91,160
7	JAPAN	83,670
8	ITALY	82,640
9	UKRAINE	73,940
10	SAUDI ARABIA	68,320

# GAS CONSUMPTION – Cont.

10	SAUDI ARABIA	68,320
11	CHINA	55,600
12	UZBEKISTAN	48,400
13	NETHERLANDS	47,800
14	MEXICO	47,500
15	FRANCE	47,260
16	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	39,560
17	ARGENTINA	38,790
18	INDONESIA	37,500
19	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	37,290
20	INDIA	34,470
33	BRAZIL	17,850

# HUMAN POPULATION

## RANK ORDER

Rank	Country	Population
1	CHINA	1,330,044,605
2	INDIA	1,147,995,898
3	UNITED STATES	303,824,646
4	INDONESIA	237,512,355
5	BRAZIL	191,908,598
6	PAKISTAN	167,762,040
7	BANGLADESH	153,546,901
8	RUSSIA	140,702,094
9	NIGERIA	138,283,240
10	JAPAN	127,288,419

# HUMAN POPULATION – Cont.

10	JAPAN	127,288,419
11	MEXICO	109,955,400
12	PHILIPPINES	92,681,453
13	VIETNAM	86,116,559
14	GERMANY	82,369,548
15	EGYPT	81,713,517
16	ETHIOPIA	78,254,090
17	TURKEY	71,892,807
18	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	66,514,506
19	IRAN	65,875,223
20	THAILAND	65,493,298

# ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

Rank	Country	Electricity production (millions of kWh)
1	UNITES STATES	4,062,000
2	CHINA	3,256,000
3	JAPAN	1,025,000
4	RUSSIA	1,000,000
5	INDIA	661,600
6	CVANADA	609,600
7	GERMANY	579,400
8	FRANCE	543,600
9	SOUTH KOREA	403,200
10	BRAZIL	396,400

# ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION - Cont.

10	BRAZIL	396,400
11	UNITED KINGDOM	372,600
12	ITALY	278,500
13	SPAIN	270,300
14	SOUTH AFRICA	264,000
15	AUSTRALIA	236,700
16	TAIWAN	235,000
17	MEXICO	222,400
18	UKRAINE	192,100
19	IRAN	170,400
20	SAUDI ARABIA	165,600

# ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

## RANK ORDER

Rank	Country	Electricity consumption (millions of kWh)
1	UNITED STATES	3,816,000
2	CHINA	2,859,000
3	RUSSIA	985,200
4	JAPAN	974,200
5	GERMANY	545,500
6	CANADA	540,200
7	INDIA	488,500
8	FRANCE	451,500
9	SOUTH COREA	368,600
10	BRAZIL	368,500

# ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION – Cont.

10	BRAZIL	368,500
11	UNITED KINGDOM	348,700
12	ITALY	307,100
13	SPAIN	243,000
14	SOUTH AFRICA	241,400
15	TAIWAN	221,000
16	AUSTRALIA	219,800
17	MEXICO	183,300
18	UKRAINE	181,900
19	SAUDI ARABIA	146,900
20	IRAN	136,200

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES (% GDP)

(% OF Gross Domestic Product)

## RANK ORDER

Rank	Country	Military expenditures (% of GDP)
1	OMAN	11.4%
2	QATAR	10.0%
2	SAUDI ARABIA	10.0%
4	IRAQ	8.6%
4	JORDAN	8.6%
6	ISRAEL	7.3%
7	YEMEN	6.6%
8	ARMENIA	6.5%
9	ERITREA	6.3%
10	MACEDONIA	6.0%

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES (% GDP)

(% Of Gross Domestic Product) – Cont.

10	MACEDONIA	6.0%
11	SYRIA	5.9%
11	BURUNDI	5.9%
13	ANGOLA	5.7%
14	MALDIVES	5.5%
14	MAURITANIA	5.5%
16	KUWAIT	5.3%
16	TURKEY	5.3%
18	MOROCCO	5.0%
18	EL SALVADOR	5.0%
20	SINGAPORE	4.9%
59	BRAZIL	2.6%

# MOBILE PHONE SUBSCRIBES PER 1,000 PEOPLE

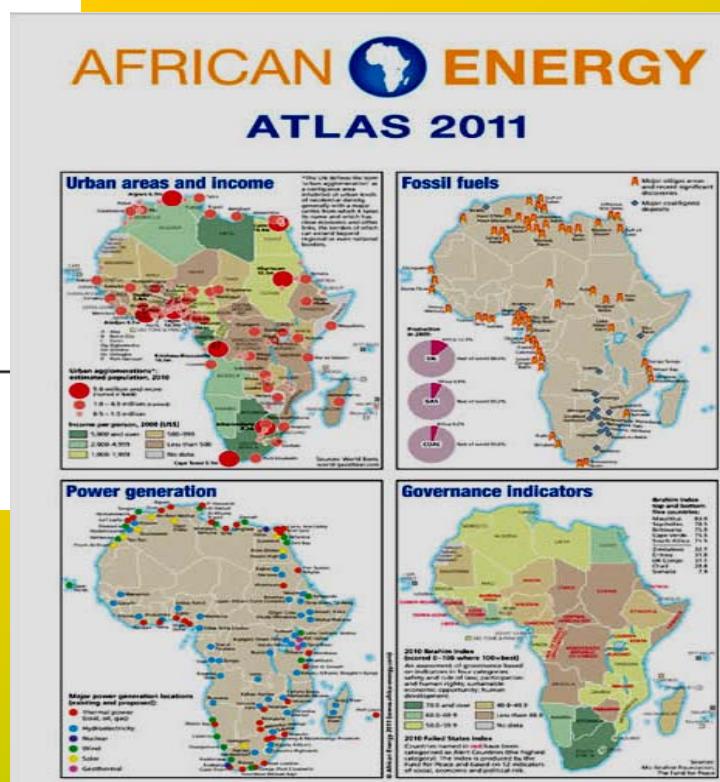
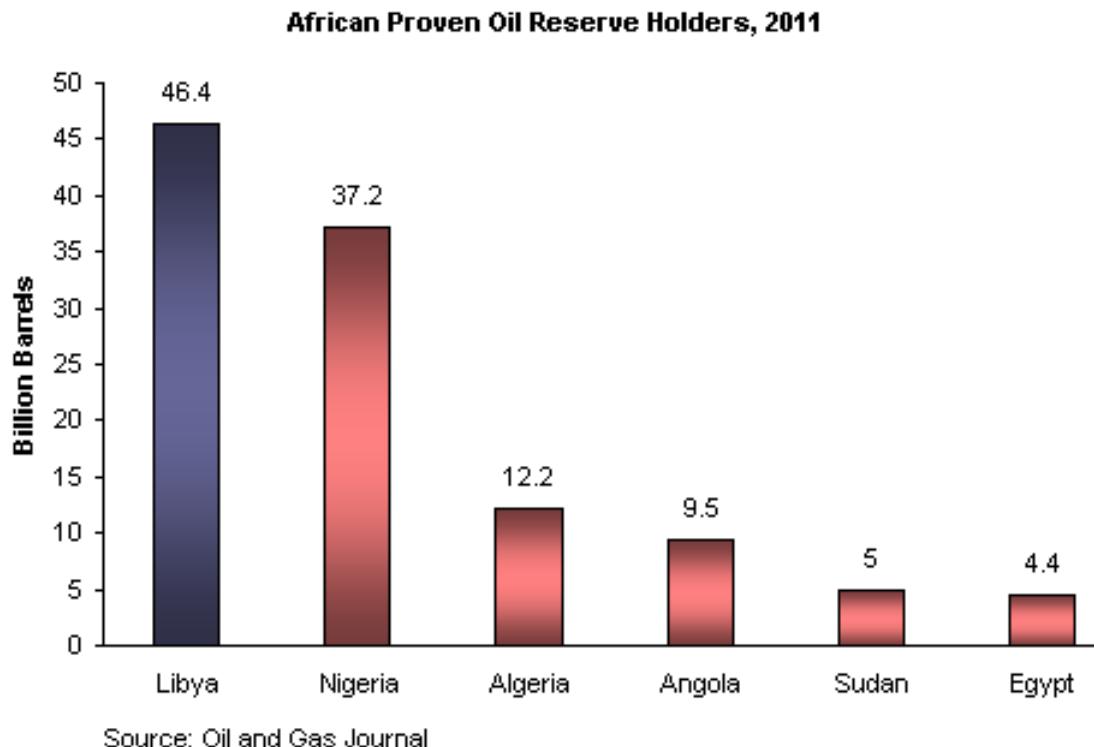
## RANK ORDER

Rank	Country	Mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people
1	MACAU	1,723.7
2	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1,643.4
3	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	1,577.8
4	BAHRAIN	1,553.7
5	HONG KONG	1,503.1
6	LUXEMBOURG	1,468.7
7	QATAR	1,361.1
8	LITHUANIA	1,323.3
9	ESTONIA	1,268.7
10	ITALY	1,229.7

# MOBILE PHONE SUBSCRIBES PER 1,000 PEOPLE

10	ITALY	1,229.7
11	SINGAPORE	1,219.4
12	BAHAMAS	1,216.5
13	CZECH REPUBLIC	1,214.0
14	MONTENEGRO	1,211.8
15	ISRAEL	1,181.6
16	CYPRUS	1,161.6
17	PORTUGAL	1,145.1
18	UNITED KINGDOM	1,143.0
19	SPAIN	1,139.8
20	BULGARIA	1,136.4

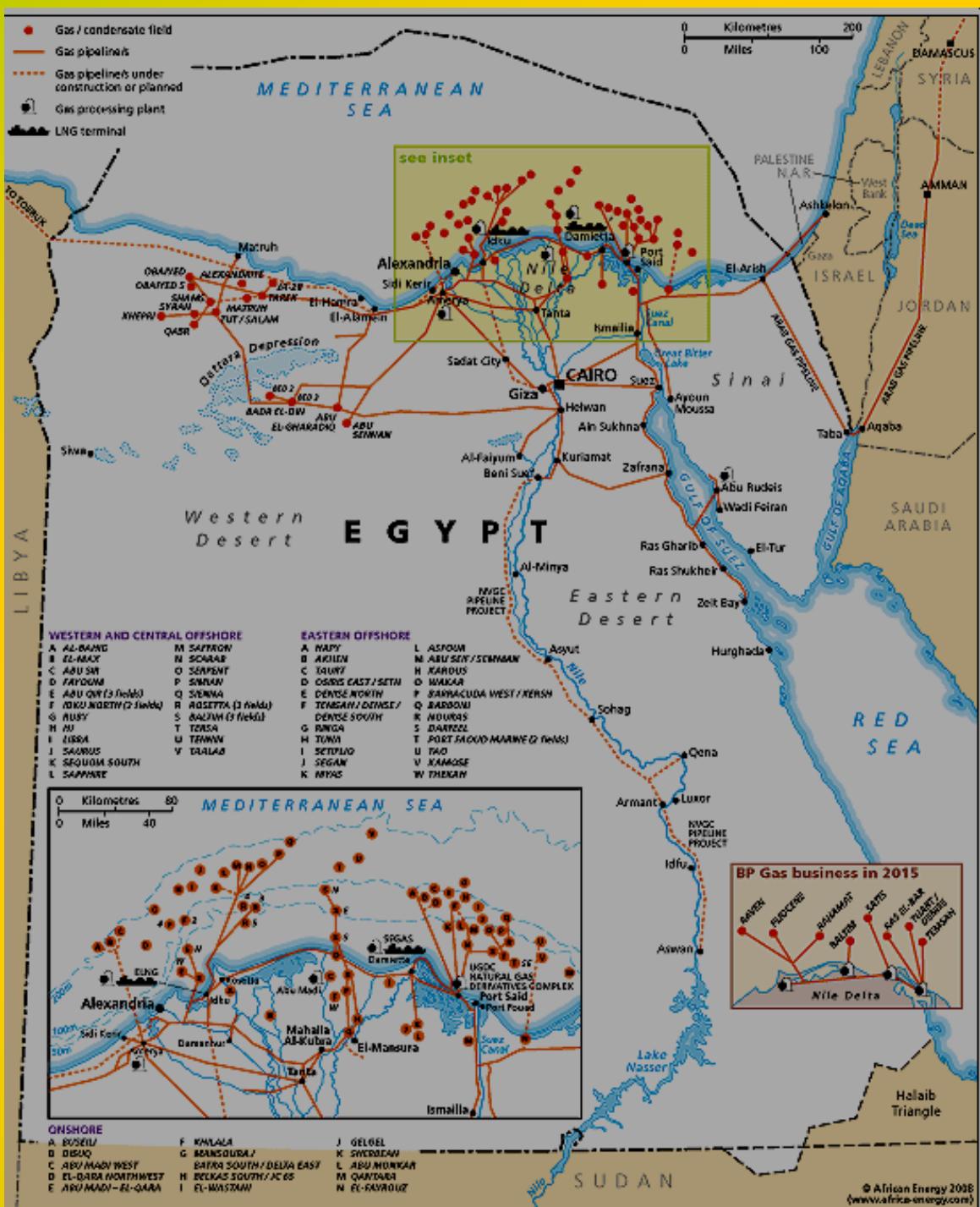
# RESERVAS DE PETRÓLEO & GAS NATURAL NA ÁFRICA



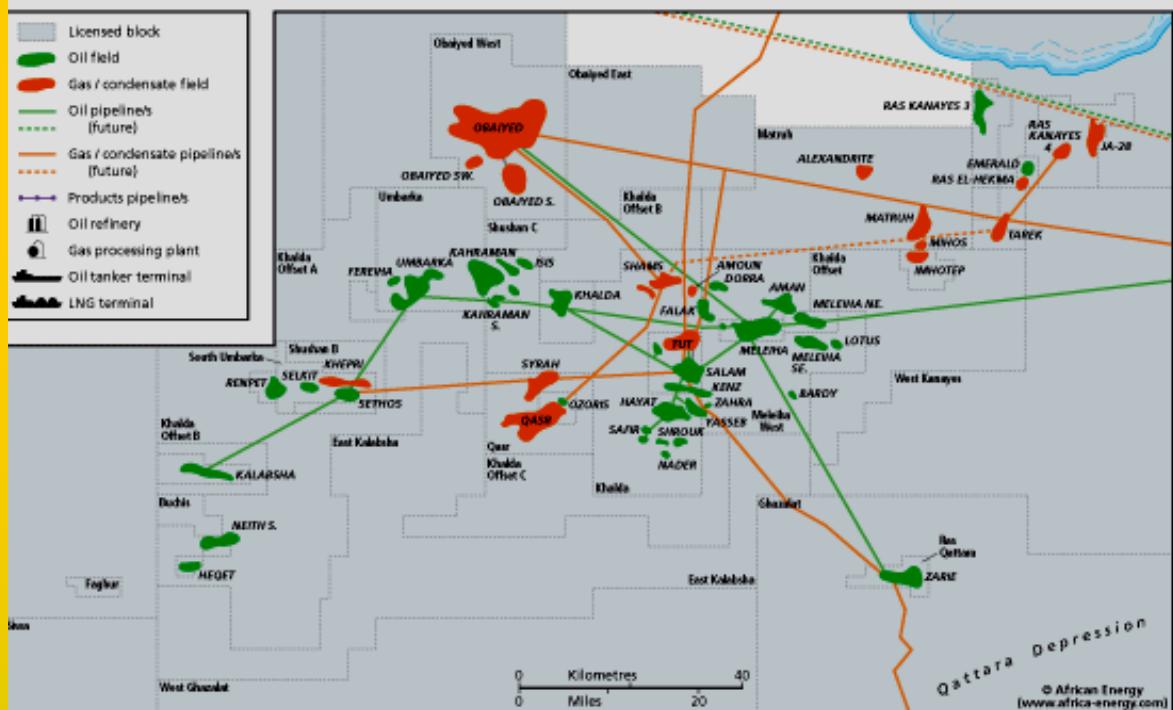
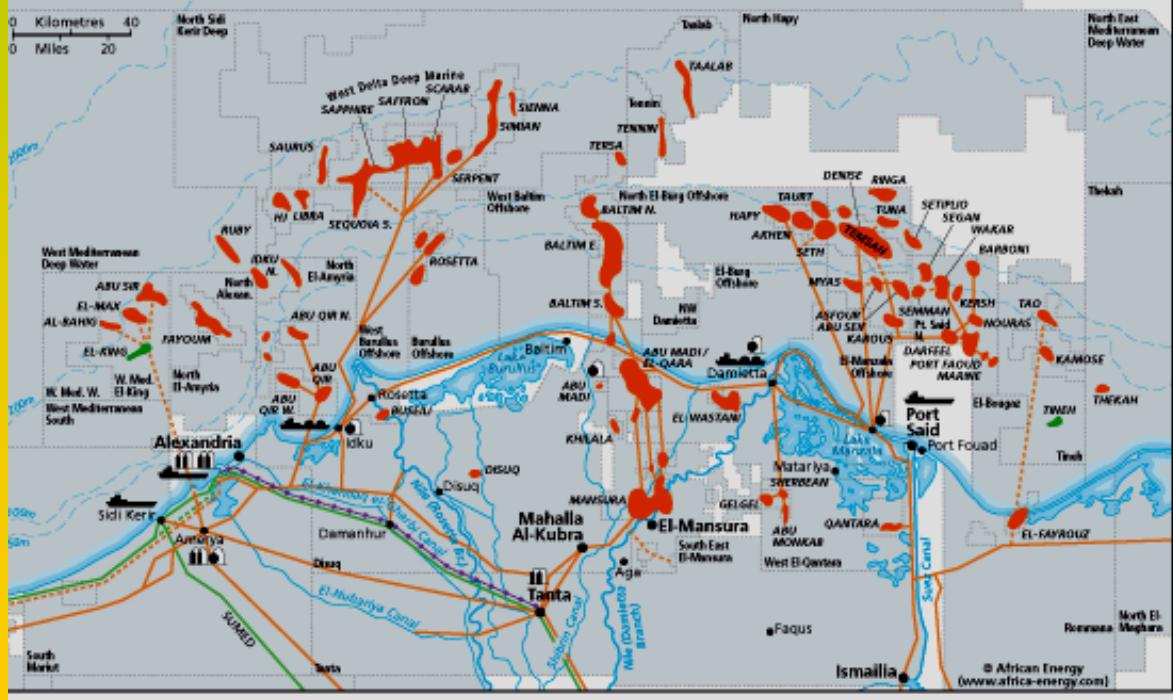
# Petróleo & Gás no Egito



# GAS NATURAL NO EGITO

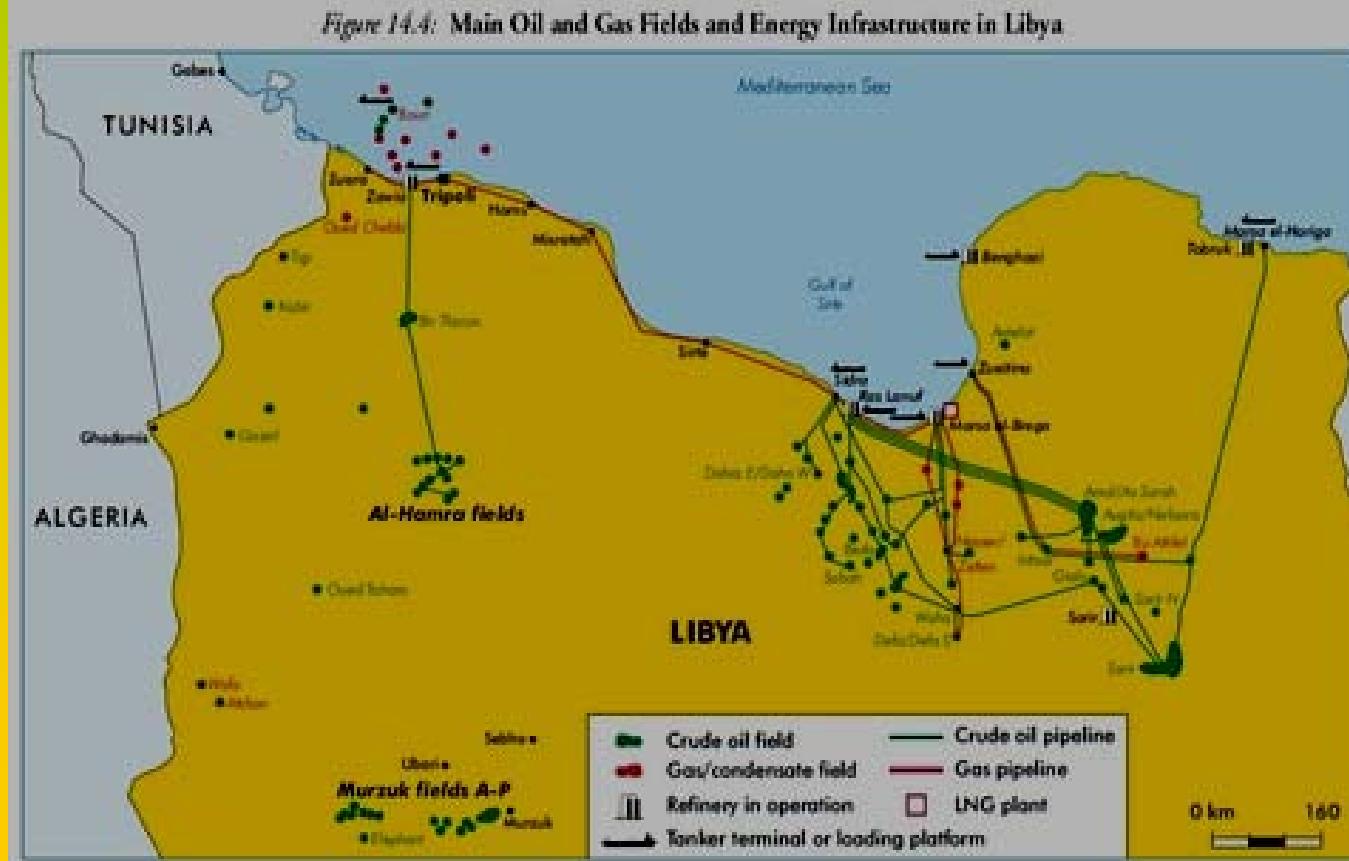


# Petróleo & Gás no Delta do Rio Nilo (Egito)



# Petróleo e Gás na Líbia

*Figure 14.4: Main Oil and Gas Fields and Energy Infrastructure in Libya*



### Libya's Oil Exports by Destination

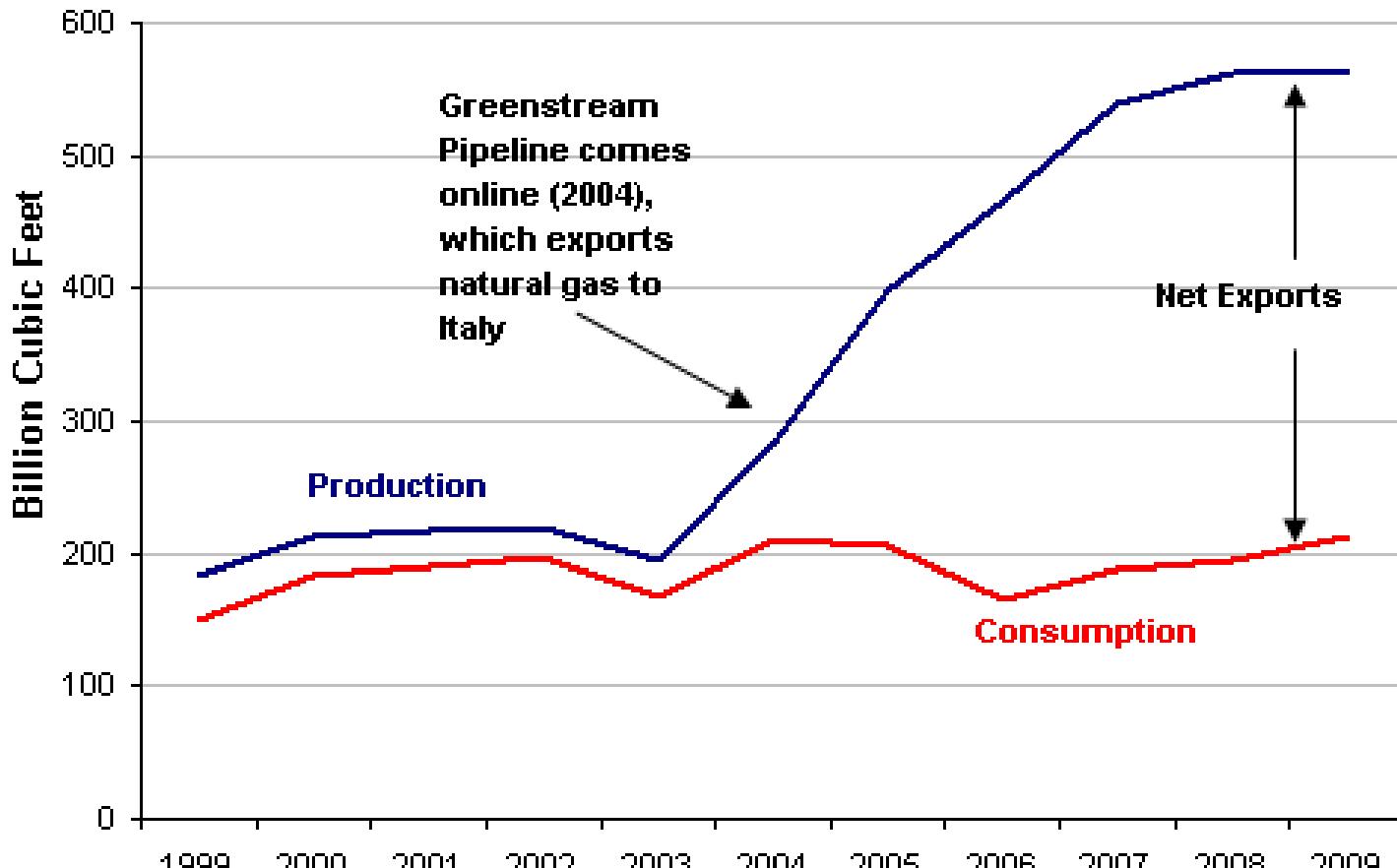
## Libya oil exports

80% of daily crude production is exported

Thousands Barrels per Day



### Libya's Production and Consumption of Natural Gas, 1999-2009

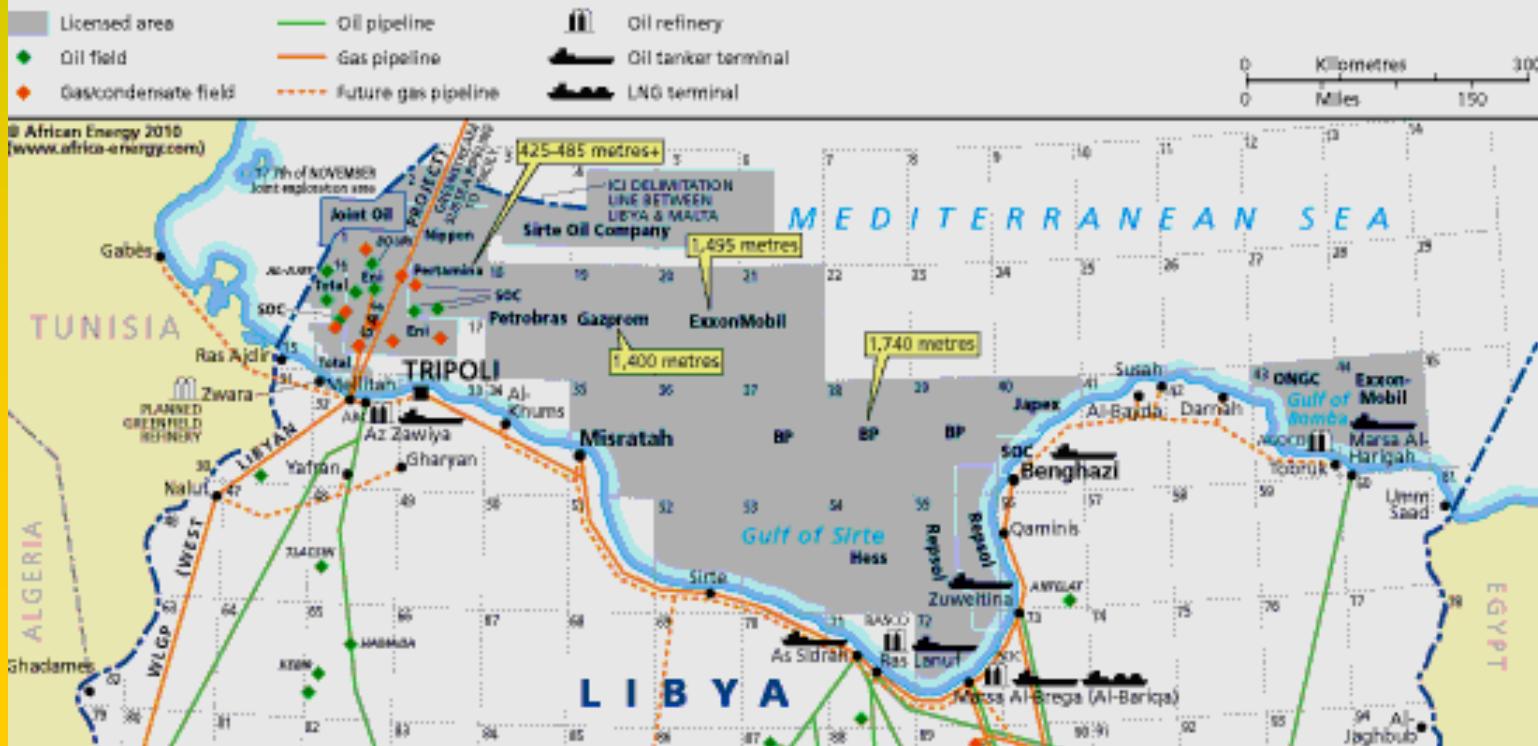


Source: Energy Information Administration

# QUEM OPERA O PETRÓLEO LÍBIO?

Block	Operator	Category	Expiry	Block	Operator	Category	Expiry
001/7th of November	Joint Oil	E&P		021	ExxonMobil	E&P	Nov 2012
001-006 / NC146	Sirtel Oil Company	NOC		037,038,039	BP	E&P	May 2014
001-002,016-017 / NC41	Mellitah Oil & Gas (Eni)	JV		039,055,056,072,073 /	Repsol YPF	E&P	
002/1,2	Nippon	E&P	Nov 2010	NC 202	(April 2009: oil & gas discovery)		
016,032 / 137	Mabrouk Oil Operations (Total)	JV		040 / 3,4	Japex	E&P	Nov 2010
016/NC167, 017/NC35A	Sirtel Oil Company	NOC		040 / NC120	Sirtel Oil Company	NOC	
017 / 3	Pertamina	E&P	Nov 2010	043	ONGC Videsh	E&P	Nov 2010
017 / 4	CNPC International	E&P	Nov 2010	044	ExxonMobil	E&P	Nov 2010
018	Petrobras	E&P	Feb 2012	054	Hess	E&P	
019	Gazprom	E&P	Dec 2011		(Dec 2008: discovery of 5-7 tcf gas field)		
020	ExxonMobil	E&P	Dec 2011	055,072 / NC201	Repsol YPF	E&P	

E&P: Exploration and production sharing agreement    NOC: National Oil Corporation subsidiary    JV: Production joint venture with National Oil Corporation



# O QUE FOI QUE ACONTECEU NO ÚLTIMO SÉCULO ?

## EUROPA X ORIENTE MÉDIO

Entre interesses energéticos, comerciais e geopolíticos, o tipo de relação foi estabelecido pelos países centrais.

*Entre a força e a legalidade.  
A análise da legitimidade e a  
geopolítica deixou para os Nobres  
Senadores - com um olhar para o BR  
- harmonia social x Pré-Sal !*

# EGITO: Alguns Fatores:

## (A) CANAL DO SUEZ BINACIONAL

**1859 - 1869 – construção.**

**1869 - Inauguração.**

**1875 - Inglaterra 44% das ações.  
França 56%.**

**1882 – Ocupação Militar Britânica.**



## (B) IMPORTÂNCIA GEOPOLÍTICA DESDE O IMPÉRIO TURCO OTOMANO

Foi fundado por Otoman, em **1258**, se prolongou até o século XX. De um pequeno principado na região da Anatolia (atual **Turquia**), os turco-otomanos estendem seus domínios pela **Europa**, pelo **Oriente Médio** e pelo **norte da África**.

A queda do Império Turco-Otomano, após **664** anos, em **1922**, marca o fim da supremacia e da união dos Estados muçulmanos.



# (C) A PRIMEIRA GUERRA MUNDIAL & E O COLONIALISMO EUROPEU

Entre 1914 e 1918.

De um lado: a Grã Bretanha, França, Rússia e EUA.

**De outro: o Império Alemão, Império Austro-Húngaro e Império Turco-Otomano.**

A guerra causou o colapso desses impérios e mudou de forma radical o mapa geopolítico da Europa e do Oriente

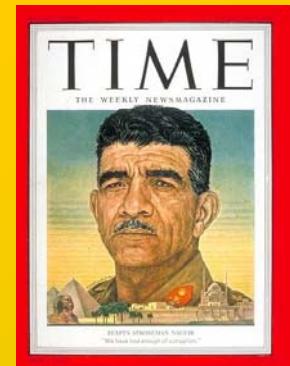
Médio.



## (D) REI FARUK (Monarca de 1936 até 1952)



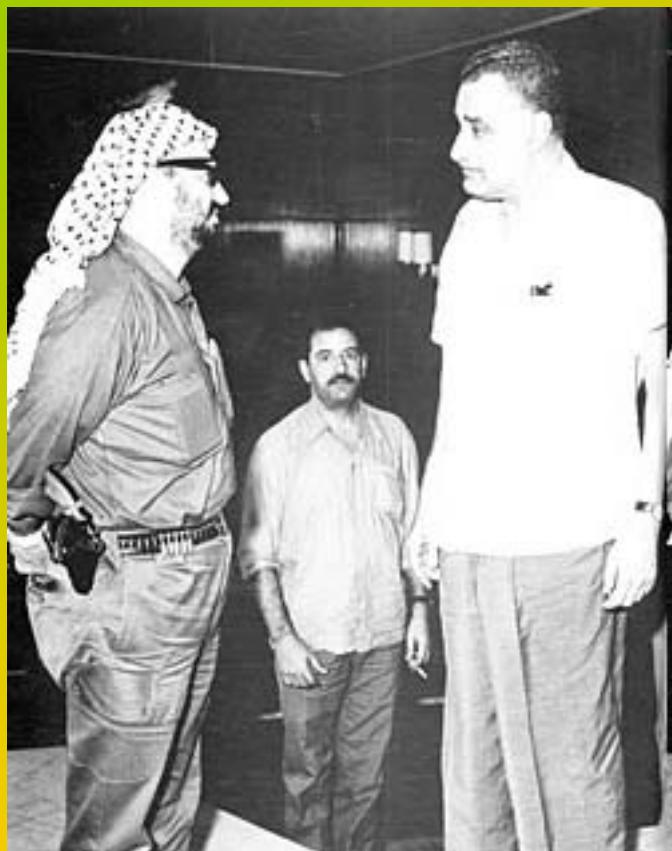
***Bob Martin shaking hands with King Faruk (1945)***



# BARRAGEM DE ASSUAN & CANAL DO SUEZ

- **26 Jul 1956 — Nacionalização do Canal de Suez.**
- **5 Nov 1956 a 22 Dez 1956 — França, Inglaterra e Israel atacam e ocupam as cidades do canal de Suez.**
- **5 Jun 1967 a 5 Jun 1975 - Canal fechado e bloqueado pelo Egito.**
- **6 outubro 1973- Recupera Sinai.**
- **10 Abril 1975 — Canal de Suez re-aberto.**

*(E) 1971: A MORTE DE NASSER E O FIM DO  
PROJETO NACIONAL - DESENVOLVIMENTISTA*



# *INÍCIO DA ALIANÇA COM OS EUA*



1977 tirada do subsídio do trigo

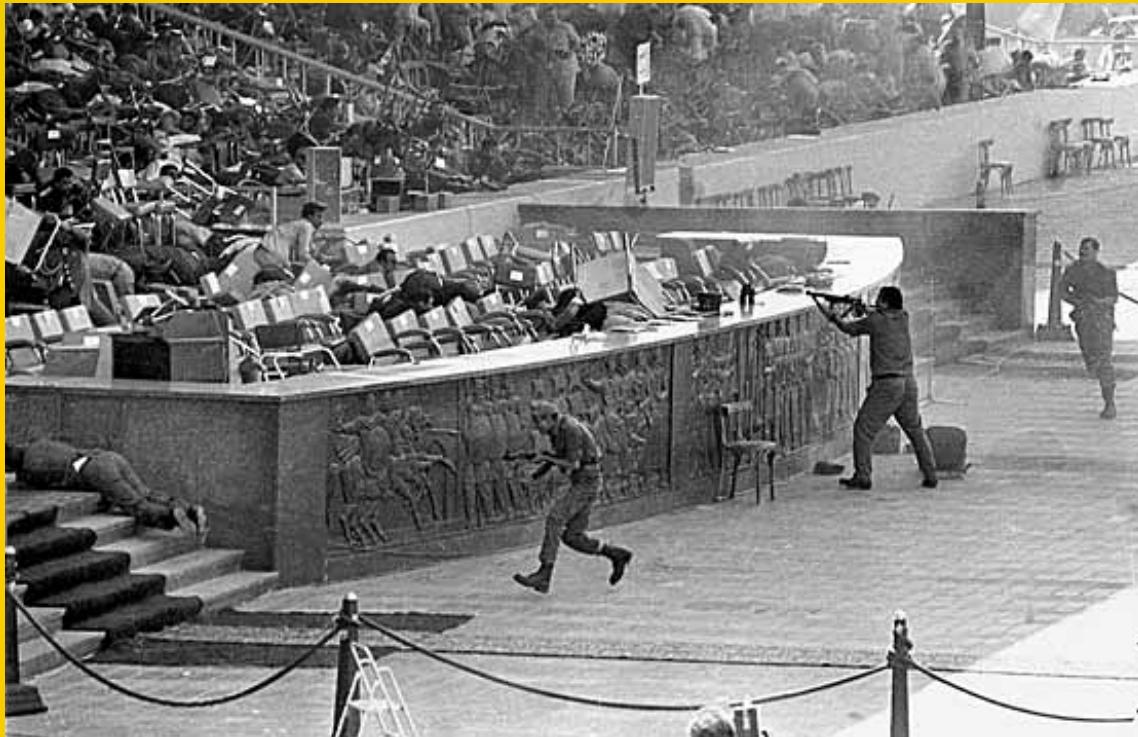
# (H) INÍCIO DAS PIORES 3 DÉCADAS NA HISTÓRIA DO EGITO



**2011-03-18: NAHIA, Egypt**

(Reuters) – Abboud al-Zumar went to jail 30 years ago for his role in killing Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Now a free man, he believes democracy will prevent Islamists from ever again taking up the gun against the state. Zumar was a prisoner for as long as Sadat's successor, Hosni Mubarak, was president. His release with other leading Islamists jailed for militancy is a sign of dramatic change in Egypt in the five weeks since Mubarak was swept from power by mass protests. Zumar, 64, was a founding member of the Islamic Jihad group which gunned down Sadat during a military parade in 1981. He was released along with...



**A MORTE DO SADAT 06-10-1981**

*De 1981 a 2011*





# PIORES ÍNDICES DE DESENVOLVIMENTO HUMANO

- 42% da população abaixo da linha de pobreza.
- Maiores índices de desemprego desde 1952.
- Deterioração em todas as políticas públicas.
- Altos índices de corrupção e nepotismo.
- Acúmulo indevido de riquezas.
- Estado de emergência & opressão política.

# Revolta no Egito

## 25 de Janeiro de 2011





# EUA & OS SEUS ALIADOS NO ORIENTE MÉDIO

Arábia Saudita - Os Emirados  
Árabes - Jordânia - Israel:

Não Abandonem o homem !!!

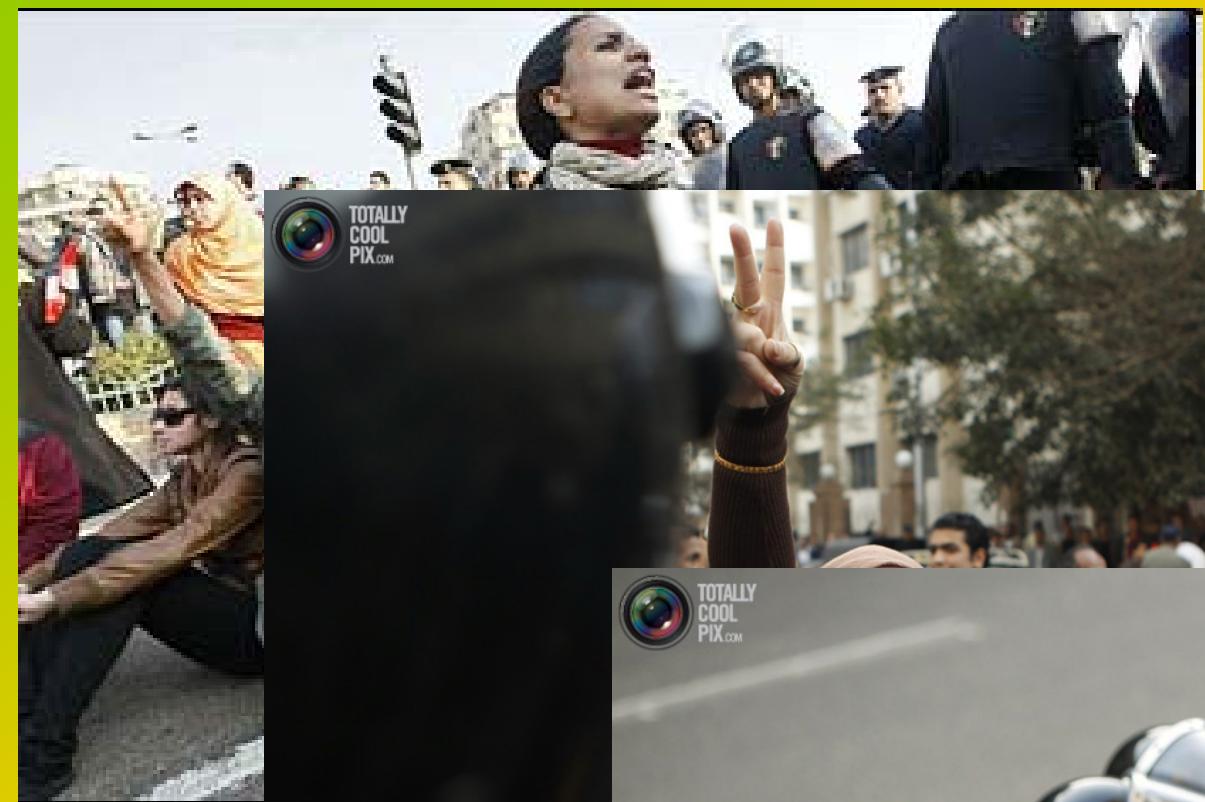




Former Vice President  
Dick Cheney speaks on  
Saturday, Feb. 5, 2011  
  
in Santa Barbara, Calif.

- Cheney said the U.S. should take measured steps in public, and suggested that too much pressure could backfire.
- "There is a reason why a lot of diplomacy is conducted in secret. There are good reasons for there to be confidentiality in some of those communications. And I think **President Mubarak needs to be treated as he deserved over the years, because he has been a good friend.**"





**Manifestantes agora se voltam,  
também, contra vice Omar Suleiman**



# Plebiscito 19/03

## 77,2% & 22,8%

- 28-03 Com. Sup. Das FA:
- Formação de partidos livres;
- Leis de estado de emergência serão revogados antes das eleições;
- Eleições legislativas em setembro;
- Eleições para presidente logo após e neste ano de 2011.

# FALTAM AINDA:

- 1- Revogar o Estado de Emergência;
- 2- Libertação de todos presos políticos;
- 3- Nova & Definitiva Constituição;
- 4- Concluir a formação de partidos políticos;
- 5- Liberdade sindical e organização social;
- 6- Liberdade da imprensa e da expressão;
- 7- Revogar os efeitos de todos os julgamentos dos tribunais militares;
- 8- Eleições diretas livres e transparentes para Presidente e para o Parlamento.

COMANDO POPULAR  
PERMANENTE DA REVOLUÇÃO



POSSÍVEIS  
CANDIDATOS

MOHAMED BARADEIY & AMR MUSSA

**Por enquanto 2 nomes cotados**



# Líbia em chamas e uma ditadura de 42 anos



*A Líbia vive uma das revoltas mais sangrentas no mundo árabe. desde a queda dos governos da Tunísia e do Egito.*

**MILHARES DE MORTOS E UM PAÍS  
DESTRUIDO desde 17-02-2011**  
**Human Rights Watch (HRW).**

*Saif Kadafi disse que a Líbia não é Tunísia ou Egito e que o exército vai a qualquer preço restabelecer a ordem no país*



*MINÍSTROS & EMBAIXADORES:  
PEDIDOS DE DEMISSÃO*





*OBRIGADO*

Mohamed Habib

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