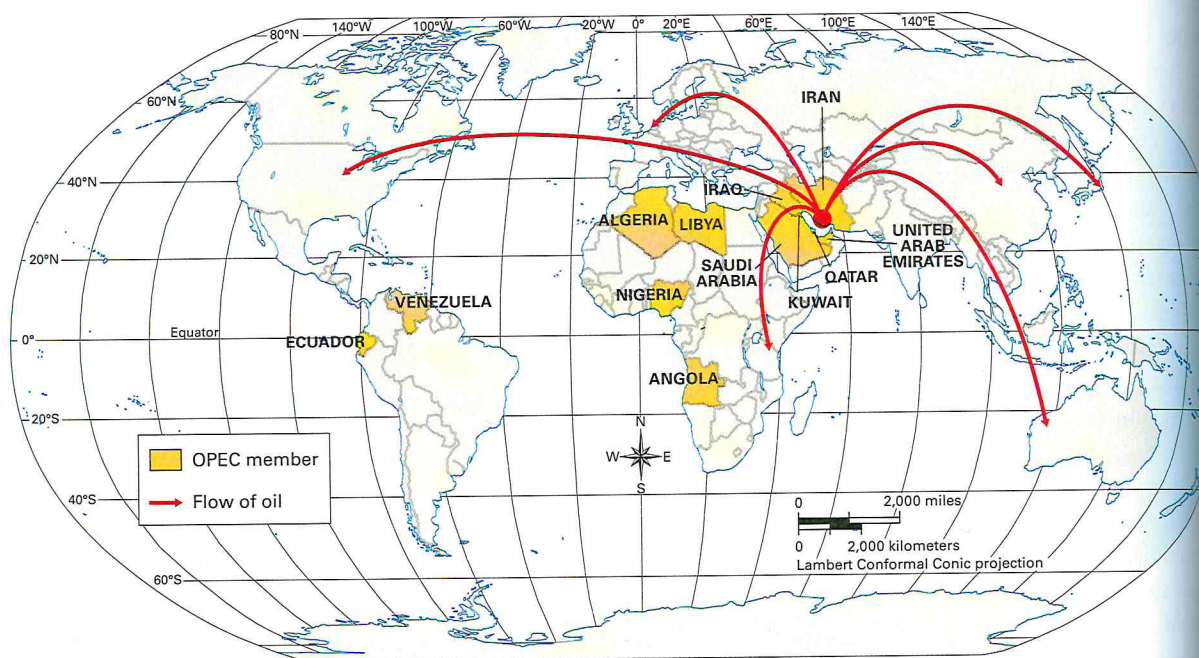


Oil Flows from Southwest Asia



OPEC and Oil Flow

This map shows the members of OPEC, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. It also shows where the oil-exporting countries of Southwest Asia send their oil. The United States alone uses one quarter of the world's oil. That's an average of three gallons of oil per person every day.

24.5 The Price and Flow of Oil

Thick black smoke filled the sky, darkening what had been a bright, sunny day. Kuwait's oil fields were on fire. The year was 1991, and Iraq had invaded Kuwait in an effort to take over its oil reserves. This invasion led to a conflict known as the Persian Gulf War. When the war ended, retreating Iraqi troops torched some of Kuwait's oil wells.

The Persian Gulf War was one of many conflicts over oil in Southwest Asia. These conflicts have involved both oil-exporting countries and oil-importing countries.

Oil-Exporting Countries: Working to Control the Price of Oil

Oil-exporting countries depend on oil sales to support their economies. Therefore, one of their goals is to have a steady supply of oil flowing out of their countries. In return for their oil, they expect a steady flow of money to come back into their countries.

To ensure a steady supply of oil and a steady income, several oil-exporting countries formed the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in 1960. In 2009, OPEC had 12 member countries: six were Southwest Asian countries, but the organization included six oil producers from outside the region: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Nigeria, and Venezuela. Meanwhile, not all of the Southwest Asian oil producers belong to OPEC. Bahrain, Yemen, Oman, and Syria have not joined the organization.

OPEC wants oil prices to be steady—not too high and not too low. If too much oil is offered for sale, there will be less competition among buyers to purchase the oil they need. As a result, prices will drop too low. On the other hand, if too little oil is offered for sale, there will be more competition between buyers, causing prices to rise too high. In order to keep prices steady, OPEC members have agreed to regulate how much oil they will sell.

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