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ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

**Вопросы
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и
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шены общие финансовые условия концессий. В октябре 1972 г. в Нью-Йорке было подписано генеральное соглашение между девятью западными нефтяными компаниями, действовавшими на Ближнем и Среднем Востоке и четырьмя арабскими нефтедобывающими странами (Саудовская Аравия, Кувейт, Катар, Объединенные Арабские Эмираты) по вопросу об участии. В соглашении предусматривалась передача правительствам этих стран в 1973 г. прав собственности над 25% активов ближневосточных филиалов монополий с доведением в 1982 г. арабской доли до 51%. В 1974 г. Саудовская Аравия, Кувейт, Катар, ОАЭ потребовали от западных монополий форсировать процесс передачи им контрольных пакетов и добились контроля над 60% активов компаний АРАМКО, «Кувейт Ойл», «Катар Петролеум» и «Абу-Даби Петролеум». В 1973 г. правительство Ирана восстановило контроль над нефтью и ограничило функции английской компании (АИНК). В 1972 г. Ирак национализировал активы «Ирак Петролеум» (ИПК), акционерами которой были компании Англии, Франции, США и Нидерландов. В 1975 г. Кувейт установил полный контроль над активами монополий США и Англии на своей территории.

⁴ The Majors Look West, Again [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: http://www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/08_21/b4085026098665.htm?chan=magazine+channel_top+stories, свободный.

⁵ Amy Myers Jaffe The international oil companies [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: http://scholarship.rice.edu/bitstream/handle/1911/20467/NOC_IOCs_Jaffe-Soligo.pdf?Sequence=1, свободный.

⁶ Стоимость производимой МНК продукции возросла с 5 долл. за баррель в 2000 г. до 14 долл. в 2006, во многом благодаря увеличению издержек в добыче, транспортировке и переработке. См.: Closing the Doors on Oil's Big Boys [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://backinbeirut.blogspot.com/2008/03/closing-doors-on-oils-big-boys.html>, свободный.

⁷ Royal Dutch Shell CEO on the End of 'Easy Oil' [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.cfr.org/publication/15923/>, свободный.

⁸ Charles E. Ziegler Competing for markets and influence: Asian National Oil Companies in Eurasia [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: www.asianperspective.org/articles/v32n1-e.pdf, свободный.

⁹ Об отношениях Китая с арабскими странами [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.iimes.ru>, свободный.

¹⁰ Программа «Нефть в обмен на продовольствие» [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.rian.ru/spravka/20051028/41923319.html>, свободный.

¹¹ Greg Muttitt Crude Designs: The Rip-Off of Iraq's Oil Wealth [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/oil/2005/crudedesigns.htm>, свободный.

¹² Three IOCs in bilateral negotiations as Iraq attempts to improve licensing round terms [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.ameinfo.com/189771.html>, свободный.

¹³ Iraq lawmakers say will challenge Shell gas deal [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.reuters.com/article/rbssEnergyNews/idUSLP12241120081125>, свободный.

¹⁴ Few details emerge about strange South Korea-Iraq oil deal [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.uslaboragainstar.org/article.php?id=18527>, свободный.

¹⁵ 22 декабря 2008 г. в Багдаде был подписан контракт, согласно которому компания Siemens обязалась поставить в Ирак 16 турбин общей мощностью 3150 МВт для новых электростанций в Басре, Тазе и Дибиз, Байи и Садлер (Багдад), которые будут работать на природном газе. См.: Берг И.С. Немецкие инвестиции и иракская энергетика [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.iimes.ru/rus/stat/2009/08-03-09b.htm>, свободный.

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¹⁷ Сжиженный нефтяной газ, англ. – LPG.

¹⁸ Андрей Арешев. Американско-иранская «перезагрузка» как «момент истины» для России [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://meast.ru/?p=575>, свободный.

¹⁹ Контракты последних лет, подписанные зарубежными нефтегазовыми компаниями с Ираном [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.rosinvest.com/news/501559>, свободный.

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²⁴ ExxonMobil extends continued support to LOYAC, Kuwait's leading youth achievement center [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.ameinfo.com/183508.html>.

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²⁶ Qatar Petroleum and Shell announce formation of the Qatargas 4 joint venture company and the signing of the LNG sale and purchase agreement [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: http://www.shell.com/home/content/media/news_and_library/press_releases/2007/qatar_lng_agreement_11072007.html, свободный.

²⁷ Petrochemicals: the growth business of the Middle East [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: http://www.exxonmobil.com/Corporate/news_speeches_20071025_mjd.aspx, свободный.

²⁸ Qatargas and Shell to supply LNG to Dubai [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: http://www.shell.com/home/content/shellgasandpower-en/newsandlibrary/press_releases/2008/qatargas_shell_21_04_2008.html, свободный.

Ю.О. Баженова

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Most electricity in the UAE is generated from domestically produced gas, with the shortfall imported from Qatar by Dolphin Energy. Supply shortages have forced the UAE to consider diversifying energy sources and reducing the dependence on carbon-based products. This reflects both the UAE's global responsibilities under the Kyoto Protocol and pressures on infrastructure. The UAE's consumption of electricity has grown substantially as the population has risen. In Dubai for example, consumption rose 75 per cent between 2001 and 2006¹.

The breadth of the interest in alternative energy sources is vast, and includes interest in solar, wind, water and nuclear sources. The Government announced a renewable energy target of 7%. The UAE has signed agreements with France, the US and the UK relating to collaboration on nuclear energy. On January 15, 2009, U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and UAE Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed signed an Agreement for Cooperation for 30 years

Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Arab Emirates Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. The UAE has contributed \$10 million to an International Atomic Energy Agency nuclear fuel bank in support of reliable fuel supply. The UAE acceded to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) on September 26, 1995 and its IAEA Safeguards Agreement entered into force on October 9, 2003. The arrangement approving retransfers of spent fuel from the UAE to France and the United Kingdom assists with ensuring that spent fuel is not stored permanently in the Middle East².

There is strong interest in the UAE in investment in international renewable technologies and assets. Most domestic activity is a component of Masdar, a \$15 billion initiative by the Abu Dhabi Government to create expertise and leadership in renewable energy. Masdar City, one part of the initiative, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste community located in Abu Dhabi, close to the international airport³. The project of Masdar City was proposed to the UAE Government by the group of Japanese business leaders, known as «The Sustainable Urban Development». This could stem partially from a tight relationship with Japan, which is the UAE's top crude oil customer (60%) and the consumer of almost all UAE's natural gas.

Construction of the city started in early 2008, and will be completed in around seven phases by about 2015. When the academic and commercial precincts of the city are built, Masdar City will be home to the whole supply chain in renewable energy technologies – from research and development via the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, being created in partnership with MIT – to a cluster of businesses providing technology and services in renewables⁴. The objective is to develop a 'green hub' in the Middle East. In order to power the city, Masdar City will have the largest grid-connected 500-megawatt solar power plant in the Middle East⁵. The City has attracted General Electric as its first major tenant and partner.

In November 2008, Masdar and the UK Government signed a collaboration agreement on the development of renewable energy and clean technology solutions⁶. The contracting parties will leverage each other's expertise and influence to help accelerate adoption of technologies in order to make renewable energy scalable and affordable to the global community.

In other solar developments, Masdar is also building a parabolic trough CSP facility, Shams 1, at Madinat Zayed. The facility will produce about 100MW of energy. It is expected to cost up to \$US500 million and be operational in 2010⁷.

Masdar has commissioned the company, Hydrogen Energy, a joint venture between British Petroleum and Australia's Rio Tinto, to do the front-end engineering and design for the world's biggest hydrogen-fuelled power-plant and carbon capture re-injection system. In early 2009 Masdar became a founding member of Australia's International Carbon Capture and Storage Institute⁸.

In May 2008, Masdar announced a strategic investment of about \$2 million into thin-film photovoltaics manufacturing, including \$600 million investment in a manufacturing facility in Erfurt, Germany. The German plant will act as a blueprint for technology and knowledge transfer to a 140 MW Abu Dhabi plant, which will begin initial production by 2010. Output from both facilities has been committed to major PV system installers in Europe, and for Masdar's own energy generation requirements⁹.

Now, Abu Dhabi hopes to show that petrodollars can develop innovation in clean energy. Masdar has drawn up a \$250 million Clean Technology Fund, and begun construction of a special economic zone for the advanced energy industry.

In Abu Dhabi, the Masdar project opened the flow of the world's largest sovereign wealth fund, estimated at \$328 billion late last year, into bottom-up renewable energy development¹⁰. On that note, Masdar is currently operating not as a city but as a sovereign investment firm, the Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company.

Other UAE renewable energy projects include:

- The 2008 installation of the Middle East's largest wind turbine on Sir Bani Yas Island off the coast of Abu Dhabi. The energy produced is being used to power the island's tourist facilities, with power supplemented by conventional supply from the national grid.

- A prototype solar island is being developed in the emirate of Ras Al Khaimah in partnership with the Swiss Centre of Electronics and Microtechnology.

- In Dubai, various projects are being considered. One Roads and Transport Authority initiative in Dubai is to introduce water taxis powered by the sun.

- Abu Dhabi is looking to introduce solar-powered street lights and parking meters.

On January 26, 2009 the United Arab Emirates joins the International Renewable Energy Agency as founding member along with Germany, Spain and Denmark¹¹.

Masdar will provide operational support to the development of Irena and last week hosted the World Future Energy Summit in Abu Dhabi to discuss the solutions required for the future of clean, safe and secure energy¹².

Not only is there an interest in confronting domestic energy issues through the use of renewable energy, but there is strong interest in investment in international technologies and assets. Masdar has projects, partnerships and investments in Germany, Spain, Finland, United Kingdom, Japan, Nigeria, Seychelles, Australia, United States, Bahrain. Government and semi-government companies such as Mubadala, the Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company, Dubai Holdings and Masdar are investing in assets in the UAE and abroad. Private sector companies in both emirates are also taking a strong interest in renewables. In May 2008, a new venture capital firm in the UAE stated that clean technology had become the third largest investment class for venture capitalists with \$7 billion invested in the sector to date¹³.

Investments outside the UAE in renewables:

– Masdar is also working with beam-down technology and has signed a deal with a Japanese firm to build a 100kw power plant.

– Masdar has taken a 40 per cent equity stake in a joint venture with Spanish engineering company, Sener to form Torresol Energy, a company which will design and construct concentrated solar power (CSP) plants. The initial focus will be on Spain, where three power plants are expected to be built at a value of \$US800 billion.

– Masdar is in ongoing discussions about a financial stake in the London Array wind project, an ambitious plan to build 341 wind turbines, which will produce 1000MW of electricity.

– Dubai Investment Group, a subsidiary of Dubai Holdings acquired a 40 per cent stake in India's Chiranjeevi Wind Energy Limited, a wind turbine manufacturer in India¹⁴.

– In September 2008 Masdar announced that it had made a EUR120 million investment in wind energy company, WinWinD Oy, a Finnish wind turbine manufacturer. In mid-October 2008 Masdar announced that it had acquired a 20 per cent interest in the London Array wind farm project, destined to become the world's largest offshore wind farm.

Примечания

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Ю.О. Баженова

DIE FREIHANDELSZONEN IN DEN VEREINIGTEN ARABISCHEN EMIRATEN

Die Zahl der Freihandelszonen hat in den letzten zehn Jahren weltweit stark zugenommen. Nach Ausweis des IWF fungierten in 1995 500 Freihandelszonen in 73 Ländern in, aber schon in 2002 betrug die Anzahl der Freizonen 3000 in 116 Länder. Die Beschäftigung innerhalb dieser Freihandelszonen ist dabei seit 1975 von etwa 800 000 Arbeitnehmer auf über 43 Mio. im Jahr 2003 angestiegen¹. Immer mehr Länder der Dritten Welt nutzen derartige Einrichtungen, um die Entwicklung ihrer eigenen Wirtschaft voranzutreiben.

Die Vereinigten Arabischen Emiraten (die VAE) haben in den letzten Jahren einen enormen Wirtschaftsaufschwung verzeichnen können und gelten nach Singapur und Hongkong als das drittgrößte Re-Exportland der Welt. Erdöl allein ist nicht mehr als ausschließliche Einnahmequelle anzusehen, das betrug in 2007 nur 39% zum Bruttoinlandsprodukt. Die Gesamtausfuhr der VAE betrug in 2006 132,375 Mio. AED und 75, 286 Mio. AED von dieser Zahl betrug die Freihandelszonenausfuhr (50%)².

Dubai hat in der Vergangenheit eine erfolgreiche Diversifizierungspolitik betrieben und genießt weltweite Anerkennung als internationales Handels- und Dienstleistungszentrum. Bei den Freihandelszonen in Dubai handelt es sich um Abkömmlinge klassischer Freihafen. Die Idee, die hinter diesem Konzept steckt, ist folgende: alle aus dem Ausland ankommenden Produkte dürfen zollfrei eingeführt und weiter ausgeführt werden. Zollpflicht entsteht nur bei der endgültigen Einfuhr der Waren in das Zollland. Der Anteil der eigenen Wertschöpfung bleibt dabei stets verhältnismäßig niedrig. In den VAE haben sich neben den charakteristischen Eigenschaften traditioneller Freihandelszonen einige alternative Ausprägungsformen entwickelt. Hierbei wird angestrebt, neben den reinen Handelsunternehmen zusätzlich noch Produktionsstätten anzusiedeln. Das Ergebnis ist eine Kombination aus Freihandelszone und Industriepark. Vorrangiges Ziel dieser neugeschaffenen Systeme ist die Verbesserung des