

Trump Hands Oil & Gas to Syria & Russia As He Claims “We’ve Taken Control of the Oil in the Middle East”

By [Prof. Juan Cole](#)

Global Research, October 21, 2019

[Informed Comment](#) 20 October 2019

Region: [Middle East & North Africa](#), [Russia and FSU](#), [USA](#)

Theme: [Oil and Energy](#)

[Trump claimed that](#) “we’ve taken control of the oil in the Middle East” as a result of his greenlight to Turkey to invade Syria.

As usual, no one could understand what he was talking about. Syria and Turkey are not oil states, though Syria was doing 400,000 barrels a day before the 2011 revolution. The world produces about 100 million barrels a day and big producers like Saudi Arabia, Russia and the US itself put out between 9 and 12 million barrels a day. Syria’s prewar production is more than matched by the fracked Bakken fields in North Dakota, which produce over a million barrels a day.[1]

So Trump has not actually taken control of any oil at all by letting Turkey into northeast Syria.

But there is a sense in which he has done the opposite. Likely one of the many goals of the US presence in northeast Syria was to prevent the Syrian regime from recovering the oil and gas fields there (and most such Syrian fields are in the northeast). The ISIL “caliphate” had taken many of these facilities in 2014 and used to sell crude to the Syrian regime and smuggle it to Turkey, as a source of income.

And then the US bombed many of the oil and gas facilities as the Kurdish People’s Protection Units (YPG) took them back away from ISIL. Most of them were probably too damaged to provide much income to the Kurds subsequently, but perhaps some of them did.

Although 400k barrels a day is a drop in the bucket in world oil market terms, given that the Syrian regime of Bashar al-Assad is an economic basket case, getting back those oil and gas fields would be, over time, a godsend. Or in this case Trumpsend.

The Kurds have thrown in the towel and invited Bashar al-Assad’s Syrian Arab Army and its Russian ally back into the northeast, [which has 90% of Syria’s oil](#) and 45% of its natural gas.

The [Russian channel Sputnik reports in Arabic that a Syrian government spokesman](#) has announced that all the oil and gas fields of Homs, Hama and Raqqa are now in the hands of the Syrian government again and that investments are being made to bring them back online. It will take a lot of work to do so, given extensive war damage.

The Syrian Arab Army and Russian troops entered Raqqa, the former ISIL capital, just a few

days ago, after the Kurdish YPG withdrew to concentrate on defending its northern lines against Turkey. Despite the resurgence of some slight ISIL terrorism activity in eastern Syria, the Damascus regime seems eager to reassert itself there, especially given the likelihood of recovering oil and gas fields.

The [Russian press](#) is speculating that Russian companies will be the ones to develop and benefit from these recovered fields.

A Russian government spokesperson said Friday that Moscow is completely confused by US aims in Syria. I guess so. They can't figure out why Trump gave them and Assad this gift of recovered oil fields, which could eventually strengthen the Damascus regime.

*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

Note

[1] The first draft of this post misstated the situation at Bakken, saying "well" instead of "field."

The original source of this article is [Informed Comment](#)
Copyright © [Prof. Juan Cole](#), [Informed Comment](#), 2019

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Prof. Juan Cole](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca