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Every War Has a Money Route



Sources: The Economist Gadfly

No war has the honesty to confess: I kill to steal. (Eduardo Galeano)

Eurasia is a term that defines a geographical area or continent that comprises Europe and Asia together. It can be considered the largest continent in the world. It has an area of approximately 52 million km², which is equivalent to 36.2% of the Earth's area. It is inhabited by more than 5,000 million people, 72.5% of the world's population, more than 60% of the world's GDP is its own and surely three quarters of the known energy resources are part of its assets. Zbigniew Brzezinski, in his book "*The Great World Chessboard*", understands, and this has not changed since its publication date in 1997, that whoever dominates Eurasia will control two of the three most advanced and economically productive regions of the planet, which by default would mean the subordination of Africa.



The map we include leaves out Europe, That was taken care of by third parties, as we shall see. But if you look carefully, there is A great absentee in sight, an important player who in all the maps he look, it will be hidden, the United States. If the Americans aren't there, Somebody represents them in this Middle Eastern, waterway game, routes, trains and canals, where only one canal, the Suez Canal, passes through 12% of the world trade, about 18,000 ships a year. The U.S. representative in The Middle East is Israel, so let's start this game of agreements, strategies and wars, where nothing is casual, you just have to ***follow the money*** And everything becomes clearer.

For nearly 600 years, under the imperial tributary system of the Ming and Qing dynasties, foreign "barbarians" traveled to Beijing to bow down to the emperor so they could trade with China. Reminiscent of those times, a modern version of the old imperial system, the Silk Road, is clearly a powerful challenge to U.S. interests in the Middle East and North Africa. In May, 1,500 delegates from more than 130 nations, including 29 foreign heads of state and more than 200 ministers, gathered in Beijing for the biannual Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation. Launched in 2013, the initiative aims to expand links between Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Europe by recreating the ancient Silk Road trade routes by land (the Belt) and by sea (the Road) and has divided the world and the Middle East.



Amid evolving tensions regional geopolitics and changing security dynamics in the Middle East, Beijing is stepping up its efforts to expand economic relations with regional powers and forge comprehensive strategic partnerships with the Arab world. China has accentuated its ties with Iran, it has also increased economic cooperation with Iran's rivals in the Middle East, online with Beijing's carefully planned balancing strategy, deepening its economic ties with other Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Arab Emirates, especially in the construction of infrastructures, telecommunications, technology and energy, all of which are critical areas for the ambitious Initiative of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

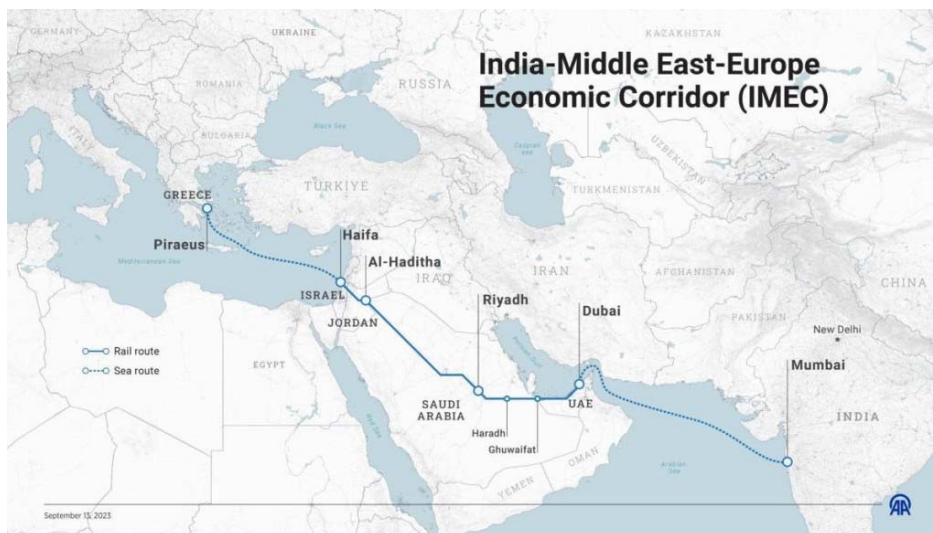
Beijing has also been heavily involved in crucial projects in Egypt, the Chinese have a particular interest considering their location and its potential to serve as a major regional hub for manufacturing and transit. China remains the [largest investor](#) in the Major Development Project Suez Canal Area, which is Beijing's most important sea route to Europe. The plan to develop and expand the Maritime Silk Road – which, essentially, it would connect China to the Mediterranean through the South China Sea The Southern Route, the Indian Ocean and the Suez Canal – is a vital pillar for the Route of silk.

On March 6, 2023, representatives of Iran and Saudi Arabia met in Beijing for talks mediated by China. Four days later, Riyadh and Tehran announced that they had decided to normalize their relationships. This landmark agreement has the potential to transform the Middle East by realigning its major powers, replacing the the current Arab-Iranian divide with a complex web of relations and integration of the region in China's global ambitions. For Beijing, the announcement it was a major step forward in its rivalry with Washington. If this were to we include the BRICS+, which runs the world's energy plus the Strait of Hormuz, the small space that connects the Persian Gulf with the Indian

Ocean, where more than 30% of the world's oil production takes place every day, the dispute over the Middle East was unbalanced.

The economy, trade and investment are the fulcrums of the Beijing's balancing act; However, in order to continue with this It is vital to maintain the security and stability of the region. This It is difficult in the absence of a collective and inclusive security agreement solid, which, as we know, didn't happen. A month before the tenth anniversary of China's Belt and Road Initiative, [India-Middle East-Europe corridor](#) launched, announced by a galaxy of leaders on the sidelines of the G20 summit, with the support of the U.S.-led Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment.

The Middle East corridor project envisages the movement of goods through standardised containers from India to the port of Fujairah on the east coast of the United Arab Emirates and then to the port of Haifa in Israel, via 2650 kilometres of rail that will pass through Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Some 1,850 kilometers of railways between the two countries are already in operation and Saudi Arabia plans to build the remaining stretch for goods to reach the port of Haifa. From there, goods from India and other countries in the subcontinent, such as Nepal and Bangladesh, will be sent to several ports in Europe, including Italy, Germany and France, the biggest beneficiary, Israel and its port of Haifa, but more is still missing.



A few days before the Hamas attack, as we already expressed in the previous article, [World at War and a Wave of Oblivion](#), Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, in his speech during the 78th session of the UN General Assembly, which is being held in New York City, exposed how the future of the Middle East on a map where Palestine disappears and its place would be taken by a new corridor, very similar, Indian – Middle

East, for which Palestinian ethnic cleansing is needed in order to seize the corridor and form a gas node for battered Europe through Israel creating a canal that would rival Egypt's Suez Canal, executing an ancient Israeli plan called [the Ben Gurion Canal Project](#), separating Asia, and specifically China, from its achievements.



What does it have to do with October 7, 2023? Well, it just so happens that Gaza is right in the middle of the proposed path for a second major canal in the region, the oil and gas supply in the Gaza Strip, condition Egypt and Jordan, and putting a cordon sanitaire on the Silk Road, is a good idea. but in this game Gaza is superfluous. That is why many are rightly asking whether There really was such a [catastrophic intelligence failure](#) that It meant that the attack caught the Israeli army sleeping in the work. In terms of access to listening and advocacy technology, There is probably no better equipped army in the world than that of The U.S., followed by Israel's Mossad, which has earned a reputation to be among the best intelligence gatherers and infiltrators in the world. world. And yet, on October 7, Hamas fighters raped security fences, invaded a local music festival and kibbutzim, and [paraglided](#) without a single challenge. How did this happen?

Some of Israel's Most Brutal Attacks on Palestinians Innocent claims are made citing "national security" and Israel's supposed [right to defend itself](#). If I was being attacked by another nation-state, it was righteous, but an attack perpetrated by people living under Israel's brutal military occupation, a group of guerrilla warfare against a conventional army does not provide such a legal defense. But if a masterstroke to start the defense and

make profits, it's already Planned. Many believe that *a carefully planned plan was foreseen formulated to wage an all-out war against Palestine before the end of the launch of "Operation Al-Aqsa Storm"*.

If the canal idea proposed in advance of Hamas' attack goes ahead, this new waterway, at about 292.9 kilometers, will be nearly a third longer than the 193.3-kilometer Suez Canal and will cost an estimated \$40 billion to \$55 billion. Whoever controls the canal will have enormous influence over the global supply routes of oil, grain, and shipping to Europe. With Gaza razed to the ground, canal planners could literally cut corners and cut costs by diverting the canal directly through the center of the territory.

The corridor project, whatever it's called, is designed to reduce China's influence in the Middle East in general, and in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia in particular, while shortening the supply chain. One reduction of Europe's and India's dependence on the Suez Canal, and a shortening the time needed to transport goods between them to through the new transportation corridor, it can be a critical blow for Egypt, which had \$9.4 billion in revenue from the Suez Canal in the Fiscal year 2022-2023. For Egypt, which owes a debt to the IMF International Monetary Fund (IMF) is unpayable, these revenues are "vital".

In December 2008, Israeli forces invaded the Gaza Strip as part of **Operation Cast Lead**. The justification for this invasion was: "The persistent activities terrorists and a constant threat of rockets from the Gaza Strip targeting to Israeli civilians," much like the current one. The objective of the Operation was much more mundane, to confiscate the reserves natural gas supply of Palestine, which was done, and thanks to the divine coincidences engulfing the Middle East a year after the "Operation Cast Lead", Tel Aviv announced the discovery of the Leviathan natural gas in the eastern Mediterranean, "off the coast of Israel or Gaza..." Gaza's gas fields are part of the most important assessment area. of the Levant and, it should be noted, that the entire coast of the Mediterranean extending from Egypt's Sinai to Syria, constitutes a An area that encompasses large oil and gas reserves.

In fact, negotiations between British Gas and Israeli officials were ongoing in October 2008, two or three months before the bombing began on 27 December. In November 2008, Israel's Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of National Infrastructure ordered Israel Electric Corporation (IEC) to enter into negotiations with British Gas for the purchase of natural gas from BG's offshore concession in Gaza. The BG Group drilled two wells in 2000: Gaza **Marine-1** and **Gaza Marine-2**. British Gas estimates the reserves to be on the

order of 1.4 trillion cubic feet, valued at approximately \$4 billion. These are the figures released by British Gas. The size of Palestine's gas reserves could be much larger.



Israel exports gas to Egypt and Jordan, and has become a major gas-producing country in recent years thanks to the Tamar, Leviathan and Karish sites. Gas production Israeli oil prices amounted to 21.9 Bcm last year, a record for the country, according to data with Leviathan producing 11.4 Bcm, Tamar 10.2 Bcm and Karish 0.3 Bcm gas. Tamar is operated by Chevron, with a 25% stake. Their other partners are Isramco (28.75%), Tamar Petroleum (16.75%), Mubadala Energy (11%), Tamar Investment 2 (11%), Dor Gas (4%) and Everest (3.5%).

These wells supply not only Israel but the region, especially all to Egypt and Jordan. The most interested in this massacre taking its course is the European Union that receives LNG exported by Egypt and can continue to receiving it for this winter. Egypt's LNG exports so far have reached only 3.38 million tonnes, compared to 7.1 million tonnes. million tonnes for all of 2022, data shows.

Egypt has two LNG export facilities: Idku, Idku, T 7.2 million tonnes per year, operated by Shell, and the smallest plant, Damietta, with a capacity of 5 million tonnes per year, operated by Eni. The two floors are seen as key to European efforts to obtain additional

LNG, including gas from Israel. In June 2022, the European Commission, Israel and Egypt signed a trilateral memorandum of understanding on the Israeli gas supply through LNG export infrastructure from Egypt to the EU.

As you can see, things are simpler. Restricting China's influence in the Middle East and trying to manage the business of oil, Ukrainian grain and shipping to Europe, conditioning Egypt and Jordan and the rules-based world following that of American rules. Ukraine disappeared from the chessboard, now the Middle East and Taiwan are the emerging ones, or do you think that two American aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean are to stop Hamas?

Source: <https://eltabanoeconomista.wordpress.com/2023/11/12/toda-guerra-tiene-una-ruta-del-dinero/>

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