

Abstract

This research paper deals with the effects of the recently discovered hydrocarbon resources on the stability and security in the Eastern Mediterranean. The goal of this research is to find out what happens when new energy resources are discovered in the already unstable region. The Regional Security Complex Theory, formed by members of the Copenhagen School, is applied on the Eastern Mediterranean in order to get the framework for analysis of the effects of hydrocarbon findings on bilateral and trilateral relations between the countries in the region. The involvement of the Great Powers in the energy issues in the region is also presented in the paper. The research focuses on countries most relevant for the hydrocarbon exploration and trade, which are Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, Israel and Egypt. Their historical relations are presented, and how hydrocarbon findings affected their relations is examined. Using qualitative analysis of actors' behaviour, this research showed that energy resources have amplifying effect on the relations; it will improve already amicable relationships, and it will increase conflicts and disputes among unfriendly countries.

Keywords

Gas, Eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, conflict

Klíčová slova

plyn, východní Středomoří, Kypr, Řecko, Turecko, spor

Title

Effects of hydrocarbon discoveries on stability of the Eastern Mediterranean

Název práce

Vliv nových nalezišť ropy a zemního plynu na stabilitu východního Středomoří