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**Country:** Germany

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**Topic:** Solving the oligopoly problem in the international petroleum markets to reduce embargoes

“The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value.’’

-Theodore Roosevelt

Petroleum has been an important fossil fuel for a few hundred years. The global reliance on petroleum has far-reaching economic, social, and environmental connections. The sector is dominated by a few major competitors that control the price, availability, and quality of petroleum which is a commodity used not only by industries but also by the people. This is leading to market manipulation and affecting consumers and small producers. The Federal Republic of Germany now recognizes the need for sustainable management of petroleum resources to solve the current challenges at hand. Germany can also form many diplomatic alliances to help to improve its petroleum situation. Germany is also a founding member of the European Union which was founded in 1993.

In 2012, Germany enacted the Petroleum Stockholding Act (PSA), aligning with the European Union directive regulations to safeguard the nation's energy supply by maintaining reserves of oil and other petroleum products. Additionally, the Mineral Oil Data Act enables the collection of crucial data from key petroleum companies, allowing for regular monitoring of Germany's petroleum supply. As of 2021, the petroleum sector contributes around 2% to Germany's GDP. Germany's economy is diverse, with sectors like manufacturing, services, and exports playing larger roles in GDP compared to petroleum.

The government has pursued policies to promote transparency in the petroleum market such as requiring companies to disclose pricing information to fair trading practices. Also, by increasing transparency and accountability, Germany aimed to prevent market manipulation and anti-competitive behavior among the petroleum suppliers.

The delegate of Germany cites various methods to reduce the embargoes faced in the international petroleum market by adopting different ways such as diversifying energy resources and implementing regulatory measures, Germany aims to foster a more sustainable petroleum market that not only benefits the consumers, producers, and which will support the country’s economic growth. Germany looks forward to collaborating with many more state members and is looking forward to forming more diplomatic alliances to improve its current position to address the challenges associated with the current oligopoly in the modern-day petroleum market. Germany’s approach to the petroleum oligopoly involves combinations of regular oversight, and market transparency measures to promote and ensure a more balanced petroleum market.

Bibliography

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