



# League of Oil Tycoons

# Table of Contents

<b>Letter from Your Crisis Director</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Letter from Your Chair</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>The Oil and Natural Gas Industry</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>The Year 2030</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Crisis 101</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Questions for Discussion</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Character List</b>	<b>14</b>

# Letter from the Crisis Director

Hello delegates!

I am Alec Hoffman and I will be your Crisis Director for the League of Oil Tycoons at ClarkMUN XII. I am incredibly excited about this committee as I have always loved to play the bad guy in the collegiate Model UN circuit. Thus, I conspired to direct an entire committee in which every delegate gets to be a villain in their own right. While this committee shall take place in a fictional future complete with some fictional characters (looking at you Dennis Iceman), you will still be tackling a very real and frankly, very existential issue: climate change. Albeit from the perspective of the oil tycoons. I am also excited to be able to direct this committee virtually as I caught a terrible case of being over 5,500 miles away from Worcester. As a consequence, I have the distinct pleasure to announce that the League of Oil Tycoons will be the first-ever ClarkMUN committee to be hosted in an internet café in Amman, Jordan!

However, enough about ClarkMUN and a little about me: I am a current junior, double majoring in comparative political science and history with a concentration on the Middle East. I have been in Clark University Model UN since my freshman year and am currently one of the sitting co-Presidents of the team. Aside from MUN, I run for the Clark Cross Country team, I am a casual coffee-snob, an avid albeit terrible chef, and aquarium enthusiast. Please do not hesitate to reach out for questions and thank you - I cannot wait to see you all (virtually) at ClarkMUN XII.

Best regards,

Alec Hoffman, Crisis Director of the League of Oil Tycoons - Clark MUN XII

[alhoffman@clarku.edu](mailto:alhoffman@clarku.edu)

# Letter from the Chair

Hello delegates!

My name is Mia Levine and I will be your Chair for the League of Oil Tycoons at ClarkMUN XII. I personally love Crisis committees, especially fantastical ones (ask me about my Marvel Cinematic Universe Committee where I ended up bombing Washington DC). A common phrase I have for Crisis committees is, "I like to cause problems, not solve them". Luckily, in this committee, you will both solve and cause problems. As Alec mentioned, this takes place in a fictional future but you all will need to face a very serious issue: climate change. You will all be oil tycoons but (hopefully) you can solve the crisis better than our current leaders! Separately from the background, I am quite excited to chair this committee virtually. Funny enough, Alec and I will both be miles away from Worcester. However, I will be *only* 3,483 miles away.

Everyone will get to see the lushness of a dorm in the Netherlands!

Enough about ClarkMUN and on to the fun stuff- the about me! I am a current junior, double majoring in American Political Science and Sociology. I have been on the Clark University Model UN team since my first year and have loved every second of it. Outside of MUN, I am the Co-Editor in Chief of the Scarlet Newspaper, the Secretary for the Pre Law Society, and was an Orientation leader in the fall. I love to bake, read, and watch musicals. Optimistically, I did not scare you off and you will reach out to me with any comments, questions, or concerns! I cannot wait to see you all (virtually) at ClarkMUN XII!

Best regards,

Mia Levine, Chair of the League of Oil Tycoons - Clark MUN XII

[milevine@clarku.edu](mailto:milevine@clarku.edu)

# Introduction and Role of the Committee

The year is 2030, global warming has finally caught up with the world and Florida is lost. Rising sea levels and extreme weather events threaten states and individuals alike, but most importantly they imperil your profits. For the first time, your livelihood as an oil tycoon is on the line... Nobody seems to want to buy a Hummer anymore, much less heat their houses with some of your finest ozone melting natural gas. World leaders have gathered to put an end to fossil fuel consumption once and for all, things are looking grim for your profit margins. All seems lost, that is until now...

Welcome to the League of Oil Tycoons, a league entirely dedicated to the most ethical, caring, and wealthy of individuals. You have all been tasked with getting oil back on the menu whatever the costs. But be wary, the governments of the world, renewable energy companies, and God forbid, environmentalists, will stop at nothing to see that oil goes the way of the dinosaurs, and no I don't mean back into fossil fuel! Fortunately for you gentlemen, the resurrected corpses of several of history's greatest oil tycoons have come to help you in your venture to calcify the ocean and punch a hole in the ozone.

Onwards brave oil tycoons!

“We are, as a matter of empirical fact and undeniable history, the greatest force for good the world has ever known.”

- Dick Cheney, Former Vice-President and Hunting Enthusiast

# The Oil and Natural Gas Industry



Source: The Guardian

Crude oil, petroleum, and natural gas are all fossil fuels, a mixture of hydrocarbons formed from the remains of aquatic animals and diatoms that died millions of years ago. After being extracted from oil wells on land or oil platforms in the ocean, crude oil is sent to refineries to be made into petroleum products. These most often include gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, petrochemical feedstocks, waxes, lubricants, and asphalt. <sup>1</sup> The United States alone produces over 11.3 million barrels of oil every day, the most out of any country. This is followed by Russia and Saudi Arabia, each producing over 9.8 and 9.3 million barrels of oil every day respectively.<sup>2</sup>

The American Petroleum Institute, the largest US trade association for the oil and natural gas industry, divides the oil industry into five sectors. First, the “upstream” sector, which involves the exploration, and the development and production of crude oil and natural gas. Most of your characters belong to this part of the industry alongside most notable oil companies. Second, “downstream” deals with refining crude oil and subsequently marketing

---

<sup>1</sup> “U.S. Energy Information Administration - EIA - Independent Statistics and Analysis.” *Oil and Petroleum Products Explained - U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)*. Retrieved 8 January 2021.

<sup>2</sup> “Annual petroleum and other liquids production”. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Retrieved 8 January 2021.

petroleum products through retail outlets such as gas stations. Third, “pipeline” comprises the construction and maintenance of pipelines that transport crude from oil wells and ocean platforms to refineries, and then to terminals to be sold. Four, “marine” involves the transportation of crude oil and petroleum products by water, primarily through the use of oil tankers. Fifth, “service and supply” provides the materials, logistics, and expertise for the other sectors of the oil industry.<sup>3</sup> “Midstream” is often used to describe the transport and storage of crude oil and petroleum products, overlapping with some parts of the downstream sector.

The global demand for crude oil reached a peak in 2019, accounting for 99.7 million barrels per day. Demand declined to 91 million barrels per day in 2020 due to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the trajectory is only expected to rise in the coming years.<sup>4</sup> Consumption of oil was marked at 97.6 and 88.5 million barrels per day in 2019 and 2020 respectfully.<sup>5</sup> In 2019, motor vehicle usage constituted 35.23% of oil consumed in OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) member states. Meanwhile, the second-largest sector, electricity generation, accounted for 19.32 percent of oil consumption while the petrochemical sector constituted 13.63 percent.<sup>6</sup> The United States is the largest consumer of oil globally, totaling 17.2 million barrels per day. Meanwhile, China comes a close second at 14.2 million barrels per day while India, the third-largest consumer, only accounts for 4.7 million barrels per day. In recent years, the global share of oil consumption has declined in Europe and North America but has only been supplanted by rising consumption in Asia and Oceania.<sup>7</sup>

No doubt, oil plays an instrumental part in the world economy and in enabling our modern lifestyles, providing an indispensable and vast source of energy and raw materials. However, the oil industry has been the subject of intense controversy, primarily owing to its detrimental impact on the environment. Most cited of these concerns is the emission of greenhouse gases, produced by burning fossil fuels, and hydraulic fracking - both of which have dealt heavy blows to the Earth and its environment. The next section of the background guide shall go over these environmental effects and subsequently, what the future may look like if climate change continues to progress unabated.

---

<sup>3</sup> "Industry Sectors", *American Petroleum Institute*, archived from the original on 25 January 2012. Retrieved 8 January 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Sönnichsen, N. "Daily global crude oil demand 2006-2020". *Statista*. March 2021. Retrieved 8 January 2022.

<sup>5</sup> Sönnichsen, N. "Oil consumption worldwide from 1998 to 2020". *Statista*. 14 July 2021. Retrieved 8 January 2022.

<sup>6</sup> Sönnichsen, N. "Distribution of oil demand in the OECD in 2019, by sector". *Statista*. 2021. Retrieved 8 January 2022.

<sup>7</sup> Sönnichsen, N. "Leading countries by oil consumption worldwide in 2020". *Statista*. July 2021. Retrieved 8 January 2022.

# Climate Change



Source: NASA

Climate change is the current rapid warming of the Earth's climate caused by human activity, seeing the global mean surface temperature rise by  $0.98^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $1.76^{\circ}\text{F}$  since 1900. This extra heat has driven temperature extremes, reduced snow cover and sea ice, intensified rainfall, and changed habitat ranges for fauna and flora.<sup>8</sup> This rise in global temperatures is a byproduct of the "greenhouse effect", in which certain gases like water vapor,  $\text{CO}_2$ , and methane allow sunlight to pass through the Earth's atmosphere but trap heat. By artificially changing the balance of gases in the atmosphere through excessive greenhouse gas emissions, humans have caused the climate to rapidly warm. This imbalance has primarily been caused by the unrestrained burning of fossil fuels (oil, gas, coal) and deforestation. In turn, greenhouse gases have entered the atmosphere at such a rate that they exceed the Earth's capacity to recycle them.<sup>9</sup>

Climate change has already had demonstrable and clearly observable effects, including shrinking ice caps, rising sea levels, the changing of plant and animal ranges, and increased levels of extreme weather events. However, these issues will only continue to worsen as other new

---

<sup>8</sup> Lindsey, Rebecca, and LuAnne Dahlman. "Climate Change: Global Temperature." *Climate Change: Global Temperature* | NOAA Climate.gov, 15 Mar. 2021.

<sup>9</sup> "Climate Change: An Introduction." *Campaign against Climate Change*, 17 Sept. 2021, [https://www.campaigncc.org/climate\\_change/introduction](https://www.campaigncc.org/climate_change/introduction).

and more deadly problems manifest. No less, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has forecasted that temperatures will increase a further 2.5° to 10° F within the century. "Taken as a whole," the IPCC states, "the range of published evidence indicates that the net damage costs of climate change are likely to be significant and to increase over time."<sup>10</sup> What will happen if climate change continues unimpeded (specifically, what will the League of Oil Tycoons' 2030 look like)?

Most immediately, temperatures will continue to trend upwards across the globe, however, this change will not be consistent or uniform. For instance, some countries like Canada and Germany are expected to become disproportionately hotter than others. This will, in turn, cause the frost-free and growing seasons to lengthen by at least a month globally and possibly even longer in mountainous and coastal regions. Moreover, precipitation patterns are also expected to change, with some areas expecting a drastic increase in rainfall, while others will see significantly less. Across the board, however, heavy precipitation events and thus, flooding will become more common, causing massive destruction to life and property. Other extreme weather events such as droughts and heatwaves will also become notably more prevalent. Summer temperatures will increase while soil moisture will decrease, thereby exacerbating heatwaves and causing massive wildfires (rip California). On the other end of the spectrum, the intensity, frequency, and duration of hurricanes are also anticipated to climb. Subsequently, Category 5 hurricanes like Hurricane Katrina will become increasingly common and wreak destruction across the Atlantic coast. Finally, as the Arctic Ocean becomes ice-free, sea levels are expected to rise by one to eight feet by the end of the century.<sup>11</sup> The flooding that will result from this will be especially adverse on coastal cities and island nations such as Japan, the Philippines, Fiji, and Sri Lanka.<sup>12</sup> The toll on human life alone will be great, however, the long-term effects of climate change: refugee crises, economic damage, and resource scarcity among them, will no doubt cause even greater harm, instability, conflict, and even war.

---

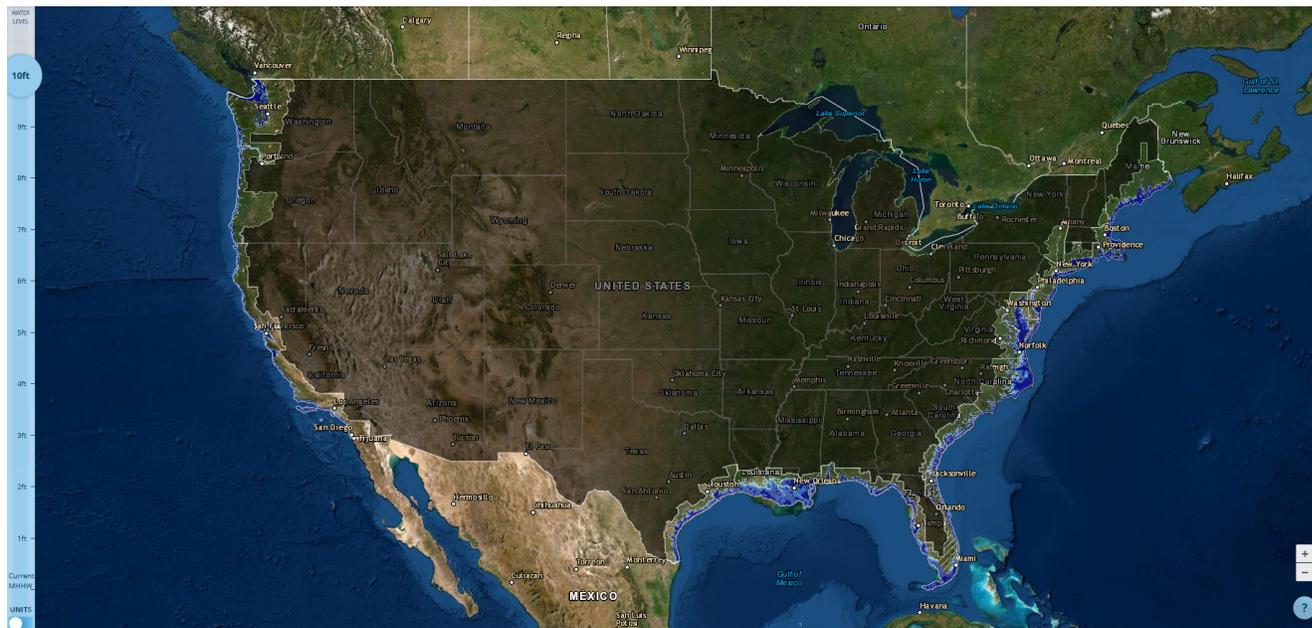
<sup>10</sup> IPCC 2007, Summary for Policymakers, in *Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, p. 17.

<sup>11</sup> "The Effects of Climate Change." *NASA*, NASA, 26 Aug. 2021, <https://climate.nasa.gov/effects/>.

<sup>12</sup> Somvichian-Clausen, Austa. "These Are the 10 Countries Most at Risk from the Effects of Climate Change." *TheHill*, 19 Nov. 2020,

[thehill.com/changing-america/sustainability/climate-change/526684-these-are-the-10-countries-most-at-risk-from](https://thehill.com/changing-america/sustainability/climate-change/526684-these-are-the-10-countries-most-at-risk-from).

# The Year 2030



The US if the sea level rises by 10 feet. Blue areas represent flooded zones. Source: NOAA

The world of 2030 is not too dissimilar to the world of 2022, albeit the sea has risen ten feet and Tampa is beneath the water. Needless to say, the worst of everything I described in the previous section of the background guide has come to complete fruition. There are now only two seasons and perpetual droughts plague the country, only to be interrupted by massive hurricanes and flooding. Climate refugees from Louisiana and Florida are overflowing into nearby, un-sunken cities, causing widespread poverty, crime, and unemployment. Most distressingly, more Americans have to deal with Floridians on a daily basis. Alongside the other effects of climate change, the extinction of the trout population has severely disrupted the global economy and supply chains, causing another great recession. In areas with great water scarcity such as the Middle East, resource wars have even broken out as governance has begun to crumble. The shit has hit the fan.

Saddened by the tragic and untimely loss of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, the President of the United States and former governor of Florida, Ron DeSantis, has finally declared a state of emergency. Alongside his vice-president, the cybernetically augmented Bernie Sanders, DeSantis has rolled out the most comprehensive environmental policy in history, the Greener Newer Deal. Amongst its provisions is the complete elimination of fossil fuels by 2040 and their gradual replacement by greener energy sources such as nuclear, wind, solar, and hydroelectric. To do so, the Environmental Protection Agency has been given a complete mandate to dismantle the US oil and natural gas industries. Similar policies are being introduced across the entire world amid overwhelming popular support. Membership has swelled in environmentalist organizations such

as Greenpeace while the Green Party has actually won a handful of seats in Congress for once (and they said voting for a second party was a waste of a vote). Things are not looking good for your profits.

Amidst these startling developments, you have all received a mysterious invitation from "Mr. Ex" to join the League of Oil Tycoons. Convening at an undisclosed location, it has become readily apparent that everyone here has some sort of tie to the oil industry and a common interest - to get oil back on the menu. The League has your characters' resources, influence, and wealth at its disposal. With enough determination, unity, and strength, you may all forge a new world order just yet, but it will be up to you to decide whether this is for better or for worse. Choose wisely, the fate of mankind and your wallets depend on it.

# Crisis 101

The League of Oil Tycoons shall take place in the format of a crisis committee. This may be familiar to some of you but to others, it may not, for crisis differs very greatly from GA and ECOSOC committees. However, delegates that are new to crisis may be surprised to find many similarities and parallels as well. This section shall go more into detail about what is a crisis committee and subsequently, how to be an effective crisis delegate.

Crisis committees are single delegate events with 5-25 participants centered around a particular inflection point and the characters surrounding it. Whereas GA is an exercise in crafting thoughtful policy built to last and fix the world's problems, crisis is an exercise on short-term personal enrichment built off public scandals and secret agreements. Each delegate aims to assert their character's viewpoint and end the conference having amassed the most social, political, or economic power through both their out-room crisis arcs and in-room performance. This is some crisis "terminology" that will be important to remember coming into committee:

- Crisis Arc: your personal storyline
- Crisis Note: Handwritten letters (same format as an email) to a specific individual designed to move your arc forward. Responses will be written from whoever the note was addressed to.
- Crisis Update: When the Crisis Director comes into committee and gives an update on what is happening in regards to peoples arcs as well as bringing news of a problem that must be solved by the committee in a limited time frame
- Directive: Short term policy proposals drafted in response to a crisis or to carry out the overall objective of the committee
- Crisis Director (CD): The individual who determines what happens out of room and crisis updates
- Crisis Staffer: An individual working under the CD that collects, distributes, and responds to notes
- In Room: Refers to what is happening in the committee room (speeches, directives, etc)
- Out of Room: Refers to what is happening to/in everyone's arcs

A good crisis note should acknowledge the significance of the person the note is being written to and align yourself with this person and establish a shared goal. Moreover, the note should request a specific action on their part to advance a clear agenda - one that is mutually beneficial or provides compensation of some sort as an incentive, provides explicit instructions, and importantly, is plausible. Finally, reiterate how great it will be when the action is completed and provide a logical foundation for the action to occur in your note. In short, a good crisis

note answers the Who, What, Where, When, How, and Why?

- WHO: Who are you reaching out to? Who are you asking them to contact / mobilize?
- WHAT: What do you want them to do for you? What do you want them to ask for?
- WHERE: Where is the recipient in question located? Do any special considerations need to be taken to get there?
- WHEN: When shall the action be taken? Why then? How might timing affect the action?
- HOW: How will the action be taken (be detailed - outline a step-by-step plan)?
- WHY: Why is the action being taken? Why should it be carried out in the way you are asking? Why are you asking them specifically to do this? Why should they help you?

## Questions for Discussion

1. How will the League of Oil Tycoons get the world to start buying oil and petroleum products again?
2. Will the League increase demand for oil by solving climate change? Or will you follow the tried and true method of getting everyone to simply not care about the environment?
3. How will you deal with various threats to the oil industry - including government regulations, renewable and green energy, and environmentalist groups?
4. How can you potentially convince (or coerce) the government to lift regulations? Bribery, blackmail, force, or even some sort of pro-bono cooperation?
5. How will you ensure petroleum outcompetes green and renewable energy sources as the latter becomes cheaper and more efficient in light of new technologies?
6. How will the League overcome potential threats from within - whether that be government spies, ecoterrorists, or self-interested tycoons?
7. What allies outside the oil industry may share a mutual cause with the League? What unexpected enemies may you have to deal with?
8. How will the League maintain unity and discipline considering the often selfish motives and dispositions of its members?
9. How will the situation across the world worsen as climate change becomes even more severe? More importantly, how will this affect the League and the oil industry?
10. How will the League synergize its resources and influence to meet mutual ends? How can characters' differing portfolio powers and spheres of influence be used in tandem?
11. How can your character pursue the interests of the League but also come out on top? How will you balance your in-room and back-room?

## Character List

Delegates shall represent the following characters. I have provided a very brief description of each character, however, I encourage all delegates to do independent research as well. For those characters that are definitely dead by 2030 (looking at you Rockefeller and hopefully Dick Cheney), assume they are alive, or undead. A few characters are also fictional, so feel free to be creative in forging their background yourself through your in-room personality and backroom crisis notes. The same goes for real characters, do your best to embody what you think they would do in a hypothetical League of Oil Tycoons - but put a creative spin on it!

### **Vagit Alekperov**

Vagit Yusufovich Alekperov is an Azerbaijani and Russian businessman, and the president of the leading Russian oil company LUKOIL. Apart from Lukoil, Alekperov has a large business in Belarus. He owns one of the largest private oil traders engaged in oil supply, refining and export, as well as the largest private network of gas stations. Before Lukoil, he was the First Deputy Minister of the Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR (1991-1992) and owner of 36.8% stake in Spartak Football Club (Moscow). Additionally, he is a business partner of Leonid Fedun. As of 16 April 2021, according to Bloomberg Billionaires Index by Bloomberg L.P., Alekperov has an estimated net worth of USD \$19.6 billion ranking him the 94th richest person in the world and the 5th wealthiest person in Russia.

### **Mukesh Ambani**

Mukesh Dhirubhai Ambani is an Indian billionaire businessman, and the chairman, managing director, and largest shareholder of Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL), a Fortune Global 500 company and India's most valuable company by market value. According to Forbes, he is the richest person in Asia with a net worth of US\$90 billion and the 11th richest person in the world, as of 2 December 2021. During the 40th annual general meeting of RIL, he announced bonus shares in the ratio of 1:1 which is the country's largest bonus issue in India, and announced the Jio Phone at an effective price of ₹0.

### **Mohammed Al Amoudi**

Mohammed Hussein Ali Al-'Amoudi is an Ethiopian-Saudi billionaire businessman. In 2016, his net worth was estimated by Forbes at approximately \$10.9 billion. He was also listed as Ethiopia's richest man, the second richest Saudi Arabian citizen in the world and the second richest person of African descent in the world. Al Amoudi made his fortune in construction and real estate before branching out to buy oil refineries in Sweden and Morocco. He is the largest individual foreign investor in Ethiopia and a major investor in Sweden.

**Ben van Beurden**

Bernardus Cornelis Adriana Margriet "Ben" van Beurden is a Dutch businessman who is the CEO of Royal Dutch Shell plc. Van Beurden joined Shell in 1983, after graduating with a master's degree in Chemical Engineering from Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands. In his 30-year career in Shell, Van Beurden has worked in a number of countries, from his native Netherlands, to Malaysia, United Kingdom and the United States. Before becoming CEO of Shell, Van Beurden was the Director of Shell's Downstream business from January to September 2013

**George W. Bush**

George W. Bush is an American politician and businessman who served as the 43rd president of the United States from 2001 to 2009. After graduating from Harvard Business School in 1975, he worked in the oil industry. A member of the Bush family and Republican Party, he previously served as the 46th governor of Texas from 1995 to 2000. In the 2000 presidential election, Bush defeated Democrat Al Gore after a narrow and contested win that involved a Supreme Court decision to stop a recount in Florida. He became the fourth person to be elected president without a popular vote victory. A decisive event that reshaped his administration were the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, resulting in the creation of the Department of Homeland Security and war on terror.

**Dick Cheney**

Dick Cheney is an American politician and businessman who served as the 46th vice president of the United States from 2001 to 2009 under president George W. Bush. Cheney. Often cited as the most powerful vice president in American history, he ended his tenure as an unpopular figure in American politics. Before his vice presidency, Cheney served as White House Chief of Staff under Gerald Ford and Secretary of Defense under George H.W. Bush. Like George W. Bush, Cheney's legacy is mired by controversy, critics often citing his ardent support for the Iraq War, "enhanced interrogation techniques" and wiretapping by the NSA.

**John Doe, Oil Tycoon (in space)**

John Doe is the CEO of SpaceP, an aerospace manufacturer, space transportation services, and communications corporation. John Doe promises investors practically infinite reserves of petroleum in outer space but has yet to deliver. However, the concept has proven very compelling, propelling John Doe to fame. John Doe has a mysterious background, being completely unknown prior to his founding of SpaceP. This mysteriousness is only exacerbated by John's awkward, even alienating disposition and inability to fit in with other human beings,

paired with his widely publicized and sudden disappearances that often stretch weeks if not months.

### **Edward L. Doheny**

Edward Laurence Doheny was an American oil tycoon who, in 1892, drilled the first successful oil well in the Los Angeles City Oil Field. His success set off a petroleum boom in Southern California, and made him a fortune when, in 1902, he sold his properties. He then began highly profitable oil operations in Tampico, Mexico's "golden belt", drilling the first well in the nation in 1901. He expanded operations during the Mexican Revolution, and opened large new oil fields in Lake Maracaibo (Venezuela). His holdings developed as the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company, one of the largest oil companies in the world in the 1920s.

### **Brad Earthwell, Intern**

Brad Earthwell is an intern for the League of Oil Tycoons. His typical workday entails bringing the League's members iced coffee (frequently) and cranking up the thermostat (not as frequently). In his free time, Brad likes to tend to his garden, cook delicious vegetarian meals, and play with his five cats, who he considers family. Brad has informed the League that he would like us to know his cats are named Ted, Tre, Dave, Wiebo, and Jeff. Brad is an avid biker as well, riding every day to and fro work, and afterward, to Whole Foods to go shopping. In fact, now that I mention it, Brad seems quite out of place at the League of Oil Tycoons...

### **Muammar Muhammad**

Muammar Muhammad Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi was a Libyan revolutionary, politician and political theorist. He governed Libya as the de facto ruler and had many titles such as Revolutionary Chairman of the Libyan Arab Republic from 1969 to 1977 and then as the "Brotherly Leader" of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 1977 to 2011. He was initially ideologically committed to Arab nationalism and Arab socialism but later ruled according to his own Third International Theory.

### **John Geeman, CEO of the Fuel Business of America**

A late-comer to the League of Oil Tycoons, John Geeman is as slick as he is inquisitive. Preferring to keep his distance, no one really knows much about John Geeman or even the Fuel Business of America for that matter. All that we know is that John arrives at the League HQ located in [REDACTED] everyday in a windowless flower-delivery van and frequently asks other members to repeat themselves during meetings. Perhaps he is hard of hearing and has a side hustle as a flower delivery man?<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup> [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W\\_HSNMLfhFM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W_HSNMLfhFM)

### **Harold Hamm**

Harold Glenn Hamm is an American entrepreneur in the oil and gas business. He is known for extracting shale oil resources. As of August 17, 2021, Hamm's net worth is estimated to be \$10.7 billion, making him the 224th richest person in the United States. He is the owner of Continental Resources. In 2012, presidential candidate Mitt Romney named Hamm as his energy advisor, and Hamm donated to and advised Romney's election effort.

### **Saddam Hussein**

Saddam Hussein Abd al-Majid al-Tikriti was an Iraqi politician who served as the fifth president of Iraq from 16 July 1979 until 9 April 2003. A leading member of the revolutionary Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, and later, the Baghdad-based Ba'ath Party and its regional organization, the Iraqi Ba'ath Party—which espoused Ba'athism, a mix of Arab nationalism and Arab socialism—Saddam played a key role in the 17 July Revolution that brought the party to power in Iraq. Saddam formally took power in 1979, although he had already been the de facto head of Iraq for several years. In 2003, a coalition led by the United States invaded Iraq to depose Saddam. After his capture on 13 December 2003, the trial of Saddam Hussein took place under the Iraqi Interim Government. On 5 November 2006, Saddam was convicted by an Iraqi court of crimes against humanity related to the 1982 killing of 148 Iraqi Shi'a and sentenced to death.

### **Ye Jianming**

Ye Jianming is the founder and former Chairman of CEFC China Energy Company Limited, a now defunct company that used to be a Global Fortune 500 energy and finance conglomerate. He has been under detention in China since March 2018 on charges of bribery. Prior to its bankruptcy, CEFC China under Ye's leadership was ranked 229 on the Fortune Global 500 List in 2016 and had a workforce of over 30,000. During his tenure, CEFC China funded the establishment of the Hong Kong-based think tank China Energy Fund Committee (CEFC), an NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In April 2015, Ye became an economic advisor to the Czech President Miloš Zeman.

### **Ali Khamenei, Supreme Leader of Iran**

Sayyid Ali Hosseini Khamene is a Twelver Shia Marja' and the second and current supreme leader of Iran, in office since 1989. He was previously the third president of Iran from 1981 to 1989. Khamenei is the longest serving head of state in the Middle East, as well as the second-longest serving Iranian leader of the last century, after Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. As Supreme Leader, Khamenei is the most powerful political authority in the Islamic Republic. He is the head of state of Iran, the commander-in-chief of its armed forces, and can issue decrees and make the final decisions on the main policies of the government in many fields such as economy, the environment, foreign policy, and national planning in Iran.

### **Dennis Iceman, Antarctic Oil Tycoon and CEO of Chillron**

On an expedition to the South Pole, Dennis Iceman made the chilling discovery of vast oil reserves beneath the (formerly) icy surface of Antarctica. Subsequently, Dennis founded “Chillron” to extract Antarctica's hidden and vast supply of crude, propelling Dennis into Forbe’s Billionaires. Yet, even his immense wealth could not thaw his icy heart, forever longing for his deceased wife, Denise Icewoman. Equipped with a cool disposition, Dennis will stop at nothing to make the entire world feel the coldness in his soul.

### **Charles Koch**

Charles de Ganahl Koch is an American billionaire businessman. As of January 2022, he was ranked as the 21st richest person in the world on Bloomberg Billionaires Index, with an estimated net worth of \$61.1 billion. Koch has been co-owner, chairman, and CEO of Koch Industries since 1967, while his late brother David Koch served as executive vice president. Charles and David each owned 42% of the conglomerate. Originally involved exclusively in oil refining and chemicals, Koch Industries now includes process and pollution control equipment and technologies, polymers and fibers, minerals, fertilizers, commodity trading and services, forest and consumer products, and ranching. The businesses produce a wide variety of well-known brands, such as Stainmaster carpet, the Lycra brand of spandex fiber, Quilted Northern tissue, and Dixie Cup.

### **Nicolás Maduro, President of Venezuela**

Nicolás Maduro Moros is a Venezuelan politician and president of Venezuela since 2013, with his presidency under dispute since 2019. Beginning his working life as a bus driver, Maduro rose to become a trade union leader before being elected to the National Assembly in 2000. He was appointed to a number of positions under President Hugo Chávez and was described in 2012 by the Wall Street Journal as the "most capable administrator and politician of Chávez's inner circle". He served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2006 to 2013 and as the vice president of Venezuela from 2012 to 2013 under Chávez. After Chávez's death on 5 March 2013, Maduro assumed the presidency. A special presidential election was held in 2013, which Maduro won with 50.62% of the vote as the United Socialist Party of Venezuela candidate. He has ruled Venezuela by decree since 2015 through powers granted to him by the ruling party legislature.

### **Leonid Mikhelson**

Leonid Viktorovich Mikhelson is a Russian billionaire businessman, CEO, chairman and major shareholder of the Russian gas company Novatek. According to Bloomberg Billionaires Index, he has a net worth of US\$34.5 billion, as of October 2021, making him the 35th richest person in the world and the richest person in Russia. From 2008 until 2010 Mikhelson was Chairman of the Board of Directors for OAO Stroytransgas and OOO Art Finance. He currently holds the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of ZAO SIBUR and serves on the Supervisory

Board of OAO Russian Regional Development Bank. SIBUR is a gas processing and petrochemicals company operating 26 production sites across Russia with headquarters in Moscow. Mikhelson owns 57.5% interest in Sibur. He also holds a 25% stake in Novatek.

### **Patrick Pouyanné**

Patrick Jean Pouyanné is a French engineer who has been serving as chairman and CEO of TotalEnergies since 2014. In May 2006 Pouyanné joined Total's management committee, and was named deputy general manager of the refining and chemistry department in 2011. In October 2014, following the death of Christophe de Margerie, CEO of the group, it was decided to separate the functions of "president of the board of directors" and "executive director". Pouyanné was appointed CEO and president of the executive committee, while Thierry Desmarest, then honorary president, was recalled for the position of temporary president. In May 2015, Pouyanné was elected as a member of the board of directors of Total. In December he was appointed chairman and CEO of Total, combining both roles.

### **John D. Rockefeller**

John Davison Rockefeller Sr. was an American business magnate and philanthropist. He is widely considered the wealthiest American of all time and the richest person in modern history. Rockefeller founded the Standard Oil Company in 1870. He ran it until 1897, and remained its largest shareholder. Rockefeller's wealth soared as kerosene and gasoline grew in importance, and he became the richest person in the country, controlling 90% of all oil in the United States at his peak. Furthermore, Rockefeller gained enormous influence over the railroad industry which transported his oil around the country. Standard Oil was the first great business trust in the United States.

### **Prince Mohammed bin Salman**

Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud is a Saudi Arabian politician who is the crown prince, deputy prime minister, and minister of defense of Saudi Arabia. He also serves as the chairman of the Council of Economic and Development Affairs and chairman of the Council of Political and Security Affairs. He is the seventh son of King Salman bin Abdulaziz and the eldest of six sons born to King Salman's third wife, Fahda bint Falah Al Hithlain. Mohammed bin Salman controls his father's government and is considered the de facto ruler of Saudi Arabia.

### **Al Waleed bin Talal Al Saud**

Al Waleed bin Talal Al Saud is a Saudi Arabian billionaire businessman, investor, philanthropist and royal. He was listed on Time magazine's Time 100, an annual list of the hundred most influential people in the world, in 2008. Al Waleed is a grandson of Abdulaziz, the first king of Saudi Arabia, and of Riad Al Solh, Lebanon's first prime minister. On 4 November 2017, Al

Waleed and other prominent Saudis (including fellow billionaires Waleed bin Ibrahim Al Ibrahim and Saleh Abdullah Kamel) were arrested in Saudi Arabia, in a purge that the Saudi government characterized as an anti-corruption drive. The allegations against Al Waleed include money laundering, bribery, and extorting officials. Al Waleed was released from detention on 27 January 2018, following a financial settlement of some kind, after nearly three months in detention.

### **Carlos Slim**

Carlos Slim Helú is a Mexican business magnate, investor and philanthropist. From 2010 to 2013, Slim was ranked as the richest person in the world by the Forbes business magazine. He derived his fortune from his extensive holdings in a considerable number of Mexican companies through his conglomerate, Grupo Carso. As of January 2022, he was ranked as the fifteenth-richest person in the world according to Bloomberg Billionaires Index, with a net worth estimated at \$73.3 billion, making him the richest person in Latin America. His conglomerate includes education, health care, industrial manufacturing, transportation, real estate, media, energy, hospitality, entertainment, high-technology, retail, sports and financial services. He accounts for 40% of the listings on the Mexican Stock Exchange, while his net worth is equivalent to about 6 percent of Mexico's gross domestic product. As of 2016, he is the largest single shareholder of The New York Times Company.

### **Gennedy Timchenko**

Gennady Nikolayevich Timchenko is a Russian oligarch and billionaire businessman. He founded and owns the private investment group, Volga Group, which specializes in investments in energy, transport and infrastructure assets. Previously he was a co-owner of Gunvor Group. As of 15 April 2021, Timchenko was ranked 96th on the Bloomberg Billionaires Index, with an estimated fortune of US\$19.5 Billion and making him the 6th richest person in Russia. He is known for being the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kontinental Hockey League, and President of the SKA Saint Petersburg ice hockey club. He is a citizen of Russia, Finland and Armenia. He is an honorary consul of Serbia in Saint Petersburg.