

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910461737603321
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Titolo	Adaptable Autocrats : Regime Power in Egypt and Syria // Joshua Stacher
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Stanford, CA : , : Stanford University Press, , [2020] ©2012
ISBN	0-8047-8209-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (241 p.)
Collana	Stanford Studies in Middle Eastern and Islamic Societies and Cultures
Disciplina	956.7104/2
Soggetti	Authoritarianism -- Egypt Authoritarianism -- Syria Comparative government Dictatorship -- Egypt Dictatorship -- Syria Egypt -- Politics and government -- 1981- Syria - Politics and government - 2000- Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations and Acronyms -- Introduction. Changing to Stay the Same -- 1. Debating Authoritarianism -- 2. The Origins of Executive Authority -- 3. Adaptation and Elite Co-optation -- 4. Adaptation and Nonelite Co-optation -- 5. The 2011 Uprisings and the Future of Autocratic Adaptation -- Notes -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The decades-long resilience of Middle Eastern regimes meant that few anticipated the 2011 Arab Spring. But from the seemingly rapid leadership turnovers in Tunisia and Egypt to the protracted stalemates in Yemen and Syria, there remains a common outcome: ongoing control of the ruling regimes. While some analysts and media outlets rush to look for democratic breakthroughs, autocratic continuity—not wide-ranging political change—remains the hallmark of the region's upheaval. Contrasting Egypt and Syria, Joshua Stacher examines how

executive power is structured in each country to show how these preexisting power configurations shaped the uprisings and, in turn, the outcomes. Presidential power in Egypt was centralized. Even as Mubarak was forced to relinquish the presidency, military generals from the regime were charged with leading the transition. The course of the Syrian uprising reveals a key difference: the decentralized character of Syrian politics. Only time will tell if Asad will survive in office, but for now, the regime continues to unify around him. While debates about election timetables, new laws, and the constitution have come about in Egypt, bloody street confrontations continue to define Syrian politics—the differences in authoritarian rule could not be more stark. Political structures, elite alliances, state institutions, and governing practices are seldom swept away entirely—even following successful revolutions—so it is vital to examine the various contexts for regime survival. Elections, protests, and political struggles will continue to define the region in the upcoming years. Examining the lead-up to the Egyptian and Syrian uprisings helps us unlock the complexity behind the protests and transitions. Without this understanding, we lack a roadmap to make sense of the Middle East's most important political moment in decades.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910561297603321
Autore	Marketos Thrassy N.
Titolo	Geostrategic alliances in the Eastern Mediterranean and MENA : a universal paradigm shift / / Thrassy Marketos, Nicolas Mazzucchi, and Thomas A. Alexopoulos
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham, Switzerland : , : Springer, , [2022] ©2022
ISBN	3-030-97593-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (128 pages)
Collana	SpringerBriefs in International Relations
Disciplina	333.79091822
Soggetti	International economic relations Energy industries Mediterranean Region
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Acknowledgments -- Contents -- About the Authors -- List of Figures -- List of Tables -- Chapter 1: Introduction -- Part I: Times of Change: The Energy Perspective of Things -- Chapter 2: Energy and the International System -- References -- Chapter 3: The Economics of Energy: Restrictions Not to Be Overtaken -- References -- Chapter 4: The Eastern Mediterranean and MENA Regions: Revisionist Areas in the International System? -- References -- Chapter 5: The Aftermath of the New Energy Mandate -- References -- Part II: Energy Dynamics and Transitions in MENA and Eastern Mediterranean: From Hydrocarbons to Electricity -- Chapter 6: Energy Resources in Eastern Mediterranean and MENA -- 6.1 The Situation at the Eve of 21st Century -- 6.1.1 MENA as a Major Producing Area -- 6.1.2 The Eastern Mediterranean, a Forgotten Region -- 6.1.3 The Geography of International Oil Companies -- 6.2 EM Resources Discoveries: A Major Shift? -- 6.2.1 Israel: Looking for Leviathan -- 6.2.2 Cyprus: Aphrodite and the Maritime Border Dispute -- 6.2.3 Other Regional Players -- 6.3 The Balance Change: EM vs. North Africa -- 6.4 Conclusion -- References -- Chapter 7: From Resources to Final Customers, the Transportation Issue -- 7.1 The European Markets as the Final Destination -- 7.1.1 From Europe to Asia? -- 7.1.2 Energy Transitions and the Impact for

Europe -- 7.1.3 Western Balkans New Appetite for Gas -- 7.2 Towards New Gasoducts -- 7.2.1 The Importance of EM for the EU: Avoiding the Russian Territory -- 7.2.1.1 Southern Gas Corridor -- 7.2.1.2 Eastern Mediterranean Projects -- 7.2.2 The Turkish Gambit: Between Russia and the EU -- 7.3 The LNG Issue: A Major Gamechanger? -- 7.4 Turkey and Greece: Becoming the New Gas Hub for Southern Europe -- 7.4.1 The EU in the Middle -- 7.5 Conclusion -- References.

Chapter 8: Energy Transitions in EM and MENA Regions, Towards New Alliances? -- 8.1 Energy Transitions in Resources Rich Areas -- 8.1.1 The Threat of Dutch Disease -- 8.1.2 Adaptation of National Energy Mixes -- 8.1.3 Towards New Business? -- 8.2 Renewable Energy Sources in Major Oil and Gas Producing Countries: Contrasted Situations -- 8.2.1 MENA: Algeria vs. Morocco -- 8.2.2 Gulf Countries and the Need to Diversify -- 8.2.3 Eastern Mediterranean Countries -- 8.3 International Cooperation in Energy Transition: A Specific Geo-Economic Issue -- 8.3.1 European Countries and Companies -- 8.3.2 Chinese Companies in Regional Energy Transitions -- 8.3.3 Regional Interconnection: Still a Dream? -- 8.4 Conclusion -- References -- Part III: Eastern Mediterranean Systemic International Regionalism in Process -- Introduction -- Reference -- Chapter 9: Eastern Mediterranean Geopolitical Conception -- References -- Chapter 10: Turkey Extroventism -- References -- Chapter 11: Eastern Mediterranean Geopolitical Sub-System -- References -- Chapter 12: Eastern Mediterranean Regionalism Quest -- References -- Chapter 13: Regional and Global Actors' Involvement in the EM-MENA Region -- References -- Chapter 14: Erdogan, Sisi and the Fate of Egyptian-Turkish Relations -- References -- Chapter 15: The New 'Great Game' -- References -- Chapter 16: Two Opposing Geostrategic Blocks for the Prize of Euro-Africa Trans-Mediterranean Trade and Energy Connection -- References -- Chapter 17: Greek Foreign Policy Changing Geometry and the Re-Definition of the West -- References -- Chapter 18: Afterword.
