The Geopolitics of Energy
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Introduction

Food Crisis, Financial Crisis and/or Energy Crisis to mention only some of the major issues international community must tackle with to find long – term sustainable responses. Energy security has become an increasingly important geopolitical issue, with concerns over soaring oil prices and surging Chinese and Indian energy imports. Many commentators have warned about the coming of ‘resource wars' between Asia’s rising powers and established, developed states. The purpose of this seminar is to approach and deepen in energy issues in the context of international relations, especially through the lens of geopolitics. To reach this, the seminar will focus in the first part on more conceptual dimension addressing questions of energy security and geopolitics. The second part has a more quantitative nature raising questions on energy demand, dependence and indicators but also on European Energy Policy. In the third and last part of the geopolitics of importing as well exporting regions and countries will be analyzed through comparative case studies.

Part I: Energy, security and geopolitics after of demise of Soviet Union (M.A. Pérez)


2. Energy security and the new challenges in the XXI Century

3. Geopolitical theories and energy security; old and new debates
   Lecture: Klare (2009); 27.04.10

4. Geopolitics and energy security in Eurasia
   Lecture: “China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly” 27.04.10

Part II: Energy Markets, Problems and Solutions: measuring and forecasting the energy markets of the future (Prof. Dr. de Arce)

5. Forecast of European Energy Demand
   Lecture: see above 31.05.10

6. Energy Dependence and Diversification
   Lecture: see above 31.05.10
Course Requirements

- Attendance: Class attendance is compulsory;
- Readings: There are two classes of Reading, recommended readings and obligatory readings;
- Presentation (Presentation of the fundamental finding of the research paper)
- Course assessment will be based on the presentation and the research paper.

Bibliography Part I and III:

Lectures for Session 9th: Russia, USA, EU, China and Japan: consumer countries


ICG China’s thirst for Oil. International crisis group 2008 www.crisisgroup.org

Lectures for Session 10th: Russia: Geopolitical Energy Power


Lectures of session 11th: Geopolitics of LatinAmerican and Africa

CSIS (2004): Energy Developments in the Middle East.


Berkeley (1998): The Geopolitics of Oil, Gas, and Ecology in the Caucasus and Caspian Basin,


Campbell (1998): The end of cheap oil.


CSIS (2004): Energy Developments in the Middle East.


Foro Nuclear (2004): La competitividad de la energía nuclear.


Mackinder (1904): The geographical pivot of history.


UE (2000): Hacia una estrategia europea de seguridad del abastecimiento energético.


Zora / Woreck (2005): India joins the scramble for oil.

Additional bibliography for part III (Prof. Lorca) in English for those students who don’t speak Spanish:

All the items of this bibliography can be obtained from the Internet. In the webs are other items that the students should explore.

Other webs important and worthwhile to explore are:
- World Energy Council. www.worldenergy.org

Bibliography Part II


World Energy Technology Outlook 2050 – WETO H2.pdf

promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-EL-08-001/EN/KS-EL-08-001-EN.PDF

15. EuroStat: Panorama of energy (2009), Energy statistics to support EU
http://bookshop.europa.eu/eubookshop/publicationDetails.action;jsession
id=8F724A6FE919AB71F76272F1DB79173E?searchData.expression=*
&searchData.domain=null&s


18. European Comission: World Energy Technology Outlook – 2050, Eu
World Energy Technology Outlook 2050 – WETO H2.pdf

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-EL-08-001/EN/KS-EL-08-001-EN.PDF

agenda for change [2005] Nicholas Herbert Stern: The Economics of
Climate Change: The Stern Review [2007]

21. Future evolution of the liberalised European gas market: Simulation
results with a dynamic model
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&&_udi=B6V2S-4S62CFM-
2&_user=885410&rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_sort=d&view=c&acct=C000047353&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=885410&md5=43
5b11110623a02e2c128ec05d79f0f4

key_stats-2008.pdf


# Thematic Topics for Presentations and Research Papers

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| I    | 2        | Security of Energy Supply and Geopolitics  
          • Analysis of the nexus between security and energy politics  
          • Wealth, Resources and Power: The Changing Parameters of Global Security |
| I    | 3        | Oil Conflict in the Persian Gulf  
          • Water Conflict in the Jordan, Tigris-Eufrates, and Indus River Basin  
          • Oil Wars in the South China Sea  
          • Energy Conflict in the Caspian Sea  
          • Internal Wars over Minerals and Timber |
| I    | 4        | Energy: A Reinforced Obstacle to Democracy?  
          • Analysis of the linkages between energy and democracy  
          • The Impact of Democracy on Resource Conflicts |
| II   | 5        | Analysis and tendencies of the growth evolution of energy consumption in Europe.  
          • Analysis of success/failure of energy demand forecasting |
| II   | 6        | Identification of risks and advantages of geographic concentration of energy sources |
| II   | 7        | Energy consumption measures in traditional resources:  
          • Energy demand and supply of alternative energy sources |
| II   | 8        | Tendencies of European Policy on Electricity production |
| III  | 9        | Energy relations between EU and Russia  
          • Structure of World Energy Markets  
          • The Hubbert Curve: the oil prices and its implications for the geopolitics of the Energy Cycles: Energy crisis and the introduction of new energy resources  
          • Geopolitics of Energy in Central Asia |
| III  | 10       | Geopolitics of Energy of the Caspian Sea  
          • Geopolitics of Energy of Russia |
| III  | 11       | Geopolitics of Energy of the Persian Gulf |
| III  | 12       | Renewable energies  
          • Copenhagen Summit: the Future of Energy Markets |

* Die rot markierten Themen können für den Bereich Wirtschaftswissenschaften (IW1+2 bzw. S-IW) angerechnet werden, die anderen für den Bereich Politikwissenschaften (IP1+2 bzw. S-IP).  
Die Case Studies (Part III, Session 9-11) können je nach inhaltlicher Ausrichtung entweder für IW oder für IP angerechnet werden.