

**Centre for West Asian Studies,
School of International Studies**

Course	PhD
Course No:	WA628N
Course Title:	Gulf Energy in World Politics
Course Type	Optional
Course Teacher:	Dr. Sima Baidya
Credits:	Two
Contact Hours:	Two per week

Course Objectives: This course aims at discussing Gulf energy and its importance in world politics. This course intends to contextualize Gulf energy in the world energy map with a comparative perspective. Energy is the lifeline of modern civilization. As per the projection, world's energy demand will reach 16.3 billion tonnes of oil equivalent by 2030. Since 2002, world primary energy consumption has increased by 8 per cent, with oil demand by 5.2 per cent. No doubt, fossil fuel will occupy the pre dominant position. Oil, gas and coal will occupy 81 per cent of energy demand. The importance of Gulf energy is well accounted. West Asia and North Africa region has 61 per cent of the world's proven oil reserves and 45 per cent of gas reserves. More specifically, Gulf region alone has more than 47 per cent of oil reserves and 37 per cent of gas reserves. The overwhelming impact of gulf energy on world politics is to be examined at length in the course. Without Gulf energy, world energy security cannot be achieved.

This course would also highlight the pertinent questions and concepts of energy crisis and energy security. World is prone to face energy crisis again and again. Thus the concept of energy security occupies global importance. Not only the reserves or production, but security of uninterrupted energy supply is the most important component of energy security. Growing Hydro-carbon energy demands come from mostly developing, e.g. Japan, China, India—which are highly dependent on Gulf energy. Japan's 80 per cent of energy supply comes from the Gulf, simultaneously India's more than 70 per cent and by 2015 China's 70 per cent of energy supply are also from the Gulf. Though, basically interplay of demand and supply determines the market forces or energy price. But world energy politics goes beyond demand and supply, beyond quota and swing producer, beyond non-renewable/ exhaustible energy stake. Simultaneously, how world politics is reacting towards Gulf energy is also a matter of concern. The unfolding political dynamics of world politics revolves around Gulf energy. It is indeed an interesting subject to study. The course would examine Gulf energy only in this context. Basic objective of this course is to provide a better understanding of Gulf energy and its significance in world politics.

Learning Outcome: After completing this course, students will have good understanding about the Gulf energy and its impact on world politics. This course will also make students aware of some of the important basic concepts of hydro-carbon energy, relevant in day to day life, e.g. energy efficiency etc.

Evaluation Methods: Term paper, Session Assignments and End Semester Examination.

Course Contents:

- I. World Energy Trends---Gulf Energy and the World-----World Energy Market

- a. World Energy Trends; Brief Overview, Primary Energy Mix, Dominant Position of Oil and Gas, Reserve vs. Production.
- b. Gulf Energy and the World: Energy Profile of Gulf Countries: Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, U.A.E., Iraq. Locating Gulf energy in World Energy map in comparison to other countries.
- c. World Energy Market: Demand vs. Supply, Security of Supply, Concept of Energy Security, From Energy Security to Energy Independence. Energy Routes: Pipelines, Chokepoints, Largest Market for Gulf Energy----Asian Energy Market.

II. Politics of Energy: The Politicization of Gulf Oil

- a. Politics of Energy; Beyond Demand and Supply: Case study of U.S.A., Russia and Turkey.
- b. Politicization of Gulf Oil; Oil as a Weapon, Oil Cartel: OPEC, OAPEC.

III. Energy Linkages: Energy -- Economy--- Polity

- a. Energy—Economy--Polity
- b. Production vs. Allocation; Rentier state; Energy and Authoritarian Nature of the State; Nationalization of Oil; Oil vs. Democracy Debate.

VI. World Energy Security and Gulf Energy

- a. Position of Gulf Energy in World Energy Security with special references to China, Japan and India.

IV. Gulf Energy and Climate Change

- a. Impact of Gulf oil and gas on the climate change.

Reading List:

Basic Readings:

International Energy Agency (latest edition), World Energy Outlook [Middle East and North Africa Insights], Paris: OECD/EIA.

U.S. Energy Information Administration (latest edition), International Energy Outlook. Washington: Department of Energy/EIA.

British Petroleum(latest edition), BP Statistical Review of World Energy. London: British Petroleum Company.

Cordesman, Anthony and Al-Rodhan, Khalid R.(2006)., The Changing Dynamics of Energy in the Middle East, vol. 1 & 2, Westport, Connecticut: Praeger Security International.

Noreng, Oystein(2002), Crude Power, New York: I.B. Tauris.

Suggested Reading List [Topic wise]:

I. World Energy Trends----Gulf Energy and the World-----World Energy Market

Goldstein, Joshua S., Huang, Xiaoming, Akan, Bureu (1997), “Energy in the World Economy, 1950—1992”, *International Studies Quarterly*, 41, (2): 241-266.

Haefele, Wolf (1980), “A Global and Long Range Picture of Energy

Developments”, *Science*, New Series, 209 (4455): 174—182.
Talmadge, CAITLIN (2008), “Closing Time (Assessing the Iranian Threat to the Strait of Hormuz)” *International Security*. 33 (1) Summer: 82-117.

Talmadge, Caitlin and O’neil, William D (2008-9), “Costs and Difficulties of Blocking the Strait of Hormuz”, *International Security*, 33 (3).

Verrastro, Frnk and Ladislaw, Sarah (2007), “Providing Energy Security in an Independent World”. *The Washington Quarterly*, 30 (4, Autumn): 95-104.

II. Politics of Energy-----Politicization of Gulf Oil

Brown, William R. (1982), “The Oil Weapon”, *Middle East Journal*, 36(3) : 301—318.

Candar, Cengiz and Fuller, Graham (2001), “Grand Geo-politics for a New Turkey”, *Mediterranean Quarterly*, Winter: 22-39.

Griffin, James M and Neilson, William S (1994), “The 1985-86 Oil Price Collapse and Afterwards: What does Game Theory Add?” *Economic Inquiry*, October, 33 (4):543—561.

Hall, Gegory and Tiarr, Grant (2009), “Russia, China and the Energy Security: Politics of the Caspian Sea Region after the Cold War”, *Mediterranean Quarterly*. Spring, 20 (2):113-137.

Hamilton, James D (2009), “Causes and Consequences of the Oil Shock of 2007-08”, *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, Spring: 215-283.

Lickliger, Roy (1988), “The Power of Oil: The Arab Oil Weapon and the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan and the United States”, *International Studies Quarterly*,32(2): 205-226

Quayat, David (2003), ‘The Russian Oil Sector and the Global Oil Economy: A Prospectus’, *SAIS Review*. Summer-Fall, .xxiii (2):1-22.

Smith, James L. (2005), “Inscrutable OPEC? Behavioural Tests of the Cartel Hypothesis”, *The Energy Journal*, 26(1): 51-83.

III. Energy Linkages-----Energy---Economy---Polity

Anderson, Lisa (1987), “The State in the Middle East and North Africa”, *Comparative Politics*, 20(1): 1-8.

Chaudhury, Kiren Aziz (1994), “Economic Liberalization and the Lineages of the Rentier State”, *Comparative Politics*, October: 1-25.

Leverrett, Flynt and Bader, Jeffrey (2005-6), “Managing China-US Energy Competition in the Middle East”. *The Washington Quarterly*, 29 (1):187-201.

Okruhlik, Gwenn (1999), "Rentier Wealth, Unruly Law and the Rise of Opposition: The Political Economy of Oil States". *Comparative Politics*, 31 (3): 295-315.

Ross, Michael L. (1999), "The Political Economy of Resource Curse", *World Politics*, 51 (2): 297-322.

Smith, Benjamin (2004), "Oil Wealth and Regime Survival in the Developing World, 1960-1999", *American Journal of Political Science*, 48 (2): 232-246.

Tsafos, Nikos E. (2007), "Big Oil and Big Talk: Resource Populism in International Politics", *SAIS Review*, Winter-Spring, vol.xxxvii, (1):147-157.

IV. World Energy Security and Gulf Energy

Baran, Zeyno (2007), "EU Energy Security: Time to End Russian Leverage", *The Washington Quarterly*, Autumn, 30(4): 131-144.

Braml, Joseph (2007), "Can the United States shed Its Oil Addiction?" *The Washington Quarterly*, Autumn, 30 (4):117-130.

Daojong, Zha (2006), "China's Energy Security: Domestic and Initial Issues", *Survival*, Spring, 48,(1): 179—190.

Fuller, Graham E. and Lesser, Ian O. (1997), "Persian Gulf Myths", *Foreign Affairs*, 76 (3): 42-52.

Manning, Robert A. (2000), "The Asian Energy Predicament", *Survival*. Spring, 42 (3): 73-88.

Zweig, David and Jianhai, Bi (2005), "China's Global Hunt for Energy", *Foreign Affairs*, 84(5): 25-38.

V. Gulf Energy and Climate Change

Dan, Rabinowitz (2020) The Power of Deserts (Climate Change, the Middle East and the Promise of a Post-oil Era): Stanford University Press.

Luomi, Mari (2016) The Gulf Monarchies and Climate Change: Abu Dhabi and Qatar: Oxford University Press.

Yergin, Daniel (2020) The New Map: Energy, Climate and the Clash of Nations: Penguin Books Ltd.