

**Energy Studies Programme****School of International Studies**

Course	:	Ph.D.
Course No.	:	EG605N
Course Title	:	Gulf Energy in World Politics
Course Type	:	Optional
Course Teacher	:	Dr. Sima Baidya
Credits	:	2
Semester	:	Monsoon
Contact Hours	:	2 hours per week
Teaching Method	:	Lectures and Tutorials
Evaluation Method	:	Term Paper, End Semester Examination and other Assignment(s)

Course Objectives:

This course aims at situating Gulf hydrocarbon energy in the global political scene. This course intends to assess its importance at the global level. Amidst the debate about different types of energy, hydrocarbon energy is still 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 would maintain the predominant position. Oil, gas and coal will occupy 81 per cent of energy demand. The importance 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 global politics is

to be examined at length in the course. Without Gulf energy, global energy security cannot be achieved.

The course would also highlight the pertinent questions and concepts of 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 etc. countries—which are highly dependent on Gulf energy. Basically, interplay of demand and supply determines the market forces or energy price. Nevertheless, global energy politics goes beyond demand and supply. Simultaneously, interface of global politics with Gulf energy is also important. The unfolding political dynamics of global politics revolves around Gulf energy. It is indeed an interesting subject to study.

Learning Outcome:

Learning outcome of this course would be to provide a better understanding of Gulf energy and its significance in global politics.

Course Contents:

I. Global Energy Trends-- Gulf Hydrocarbon Energy and the World

- **Global Energy Trends**

A Brief Overview, Primary Energy Mix, Dominant Position of Oil and Gas, Reserve vs. Production.

- **Gulf Hydrocarbon Energy and the World**

Energy Profile of Gulf Countries: Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, U.A.E., Kuwait, Iran, Iraq.
Situating Gulf Hydrocarbon energy in Global Energyscape.

- **Energy Security**

Demand vs. Supply, Security of Supply, Concept of Energy Security, From Energy Security to Energy Independence.

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

- **Politics of Energy**

Beyond Demand and Supply: Case study of U.S.A, Russia and Turkey.

- **Politicization of Gulf Oil**

Oil as a Weapon, Oil Cartel: OPEC, OAPEC, Energy Crisis.

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

- **Energy—Economy--Polity**

Production vs. Allocation; Rentier state; Energy and Authoritarian Nature of the State; Nationalization of Oil; Oil vs. Democracy Debate.

IV. Global Energy Security and Gulf Energy

Situating Gulf Energy in Global Energy Security with special references to Japan, China and India.

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]:

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

1. Goldstein, Joshua S., Huang, Xiaoming, Akan, Bureu (1997), “Energy in the World Economy, 1950—1992”, *International Studies Quarterly*, 41, (2): 241-266.
2. 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.
3. Talmadge, Caitlin and O’neil, William D (2008-9), “Costs and Difficulties of Blocking the Strait of Hormuz”, *International Security*, 33 (3).
4. Verrastro, Frank and Ladislaw, Sarah (2007), “Providing Energy Security in an Independent World”. *The Washington Quarterly*, 30 (4, Autumn): 95-104.

Politics of Energy-----Politicization of Gulf Oil

5. Brown, William R. (1982), “The Oil Weapon”, *Middle East Journal*, 36(3) : 301—318.
6. Candar, Cengiz and Fuller, Graham (2001), “Grand Geo-politics for a New Turkey”, *Mediterranean Quarterly*, Winter: 22-39.

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Hamilton, James D (2009), "Causes and Consequences of the Oil Shock of 2007-08", *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, Spring: 215-283.
10. 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
11. Quayat, David (2003), 'The Russian Oil Sector and the Global Oil Economy: A Prospectus', *SAIS Review*. Summer-Fall, .xxiii (2):1-22.
12. Smith, James L. (2005), "Inscrutable OPEC? Behavioural Tests of the Cartel Hypothesis", *The Energy Journal*, 26(1): 51-83.

Energy Linkages----Energy---Economy---Polity

13. Anderson, Lisa (1987), "The State in the Middle East and North Africa", *Comparative Politics*, 20(1): 1-8.
14. Chaudhury, Kiren Aziz (1994), "Economic Liberalization and the Lineages of the Rentier State", *Comparative Politics*, October: 1-25.
15. Leverrett, Flynt and Bader, Jeffrey (2005-6), "Managing China-US Energy Competition in the Middle East". *The Washington Quarterly*, 29 (1):187-201.
16. 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.
17. Smith, Benjamin (2004), "Oil Wealth and Regime Survival in the Developing World, 1960-1999", *American Journal of Political Science*, 48 (2): 232-246.
18. Tsafos, Nikos E. (2007), "Big Oil and Big Talk: ResourcePopulism in International Politics", *SAIS Review*, Winter-Spring, vol.xxxvii, (1) :147-157.

World Energy Security and Gulf Energy

19. Baran, Zeyno (2007), "EU Energy Security: Time to End Russian Leverage", *The Washington Quarterly*, Autumn, 30(4): 131-144.
20. Braml, Joseph (2007), "Can the United States shed Its Oil Addiction?" *The Washington Quarterly*, Autumn, 30 (4):117-130.
21. Daojong, Zha (2006), "China's Energy Security: Domestic and Initial Issues", *Survival*, Spring, 48,(1): 179—190.
22. Fuller, Graham E. and Lesser, Ian O. (1997), "Persian Gulf Myths", *Foreign Affairs*, 76 (3): 42-52.
23. Manning, Robert A. (2000), "The Asian Energy Predicament", *Survival*. Spring, 42 (3): 73-88.