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Chapter 1 : Globalisation and geopolitics | 21st Century Challenges

*The Geopolitics of Energy into the 21st Century: The Geopolitical Outlook, (Csis Panel Report) [D. C.] Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, Sam Nunn, James R. Schlesinger, Robert E. Ebel] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Search Toggle display of website navigation Interview: October 5, , 4: Read part one of the interview here. There has been a shift in the geopolitics of energy. What are your thoughts on this? One of the key features is the idea that I focus on – the "globalization of energy demand. So, for instance, the Middle East will increasingly look east for its growth markets. That raises interesting geopolitical questions about responsibility for security in the Gulf. As for China, there is a lot of discussion about its ambitions in terms of a blue-water navy. Navy has been the guardian of the global sea lanes. But will China try to have a responsibility – or feel the need – to help protect those sea lanes? This raises questions about what the role of the Chinese navy will be in the future, as well as the security of the Gulf region and the sea lanes. It poses a real conundrum for the United State: You put it very succinctly. But dealing with the growing piracy is really kind of a joint venture now. The major consuming countries are trying to manage that threat, and that threat has become more and more expansive. Back to China, though. Where they differ from the Japanese, among other things, is that they already had a strong domestic industry on the back of which to go out into the world, and strong capabilities because China still gets half of its energy from its domestic production. And, in fact, until the early s, China was an exporter, which is how it financed the first phases of economic reform. China is also, of course, leading the way in green power. But one of the things that is not fully appreciated is that the Chinese do this in a very self-interested way. There has been a shift on the discussion about climate change in China, but the Chinese also need to deal with local pollution, and to meet their growing electricity demand. In short, they kind of need everything. So I think their investment in alternative energy and efficiency is in that context. He says they used to be viewed as a "natural disaster. Another area of growing interest and potentially growing tension is the Arctic. And it is a project that will take 15 or 20 years to come to fruition. But the Arctic is certainly a next frontier. Where do you see other foreign policy flashpoints associated with energy? There is the Middle East. The Facebook and Twitter phase of the Arab upheaval seems to be over, and now it really is struggles for power: All of those questions are going to be fought out in different countries in different ways. Three big risks can be foreseen in addition to risks from regional conflicts. One is that the continuing tumult and turmoil that will result from this youth bulge of people whose expectations are not met, namely regarding employment and the inability of these countries to generate sufficient opportunity. The second one is al Qaeda – the terrorist threat – and what happens next. Does Yemen become a failed state with its proximity to Saudi Arabia and that mile border? Look at the map on oil choke points on p. And the third is the obvious one, which was somewhat pushed off the table of attention by the tumult and turmoil in the region. That program is going to be more advanced in a year or two than it is now. At the very least, it could set off a nuclear arms race in the region – or more. All three of these things have to do with the stability of a region that holds 60 percent of conventional oil reserves. The Chinese definitely want to diversify the logistics of their energy. The Chinese are certainly also looking at pipelines that would circumvent the Malacca Strait, another key choke point. There are others, such as the Russian pipelines. And they see the neighboring Central Asia and Caspian countries as their natural trading partners in terms of energy. One more map to look at, this one on pipeline politics, is on page The pipelines go not only north and west from the Caspian region. They also go east. One Chinese pipeline goes to Turkmenistan. The Indians think about that pathway – Central Asia as a route for the Chinese to make their way to Middle Eastern oil on which they will increasingly depend. One of the big perceived implications of the peak oil theory was a decline in influence of the Middle East. But as it turns out, instead of peak oil we have had a plethora of major new supply discoveries. But many of them have been outside the Middle East. So even though the peak oil theory seems

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to have petered out, one of its big perceived implications turns out to have been true. It was at least in one area right but for different reasons. According to author M. King Hubbert, the father of the peak oil theory, under his calculation the U.S. and Canada together had a view that technology was just going to be static. It reflected the mood of the Geological Service has said that Guyana may hold more reserves than the North Sea. Over time there has been continued diversification of resources and that has had and will have very profound international consequences. For more information on Dan Yergin and *The Quest*, go to www.

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Chapter 2 : the geopolitics of energy into the 21st century | Download eBook pdf, epub, tuebl, mobi

Geopolitics of Energy Into the 21st Century Robert E. Ebel, Director, Energy Program, Center for Strategic and International Studies Remarks to the Open Forum Washington, DC April 30, About the Speaker. Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Tweet on Twitter There is a broad consensus among pundits, experts and strategic thinkers that the international order is in transition, if not in disarray, due to shifts in the international distribution of power, the rise of emerging countries, and the revival of geopolitics. The order is also put into question by the feeling of malaise in certain circles regarding globalization, giving rise to populism and protectionism. All these elements compound a new and complex reality that tests old analytical frameworks and demand a renewed effort to grasp the alternatives available to ensure stability and prosperity in the long-run. For a large emerging country like Brazil, it is fair to admit that the current international landscape offers both risks and opportunities. Brazil has been a longstanding advocate for multilateral solutions to our pressing regional and global problems: The flip side is the evidence that the international order badly needs reforming, a point Brazil has consistently made. Actually, part of the inefficiencies and shortcomings of different organizations and regimes stem from calcified decision-making structures. The current crisis could be an opportunity to reform and overhaul multilateral institutions, in a manner consistent with the new realities of political power and economic clout. Institutions such as the UN and its Security Council are poised to undergo major reform, which is the best way – the only way – to ensure greater legitimacy and efficiency for their actions. Functioning multilateral institutions are also the best antidote against the temptations of unilateralism, which risk creating the environment for a parallel order to flourish, one deprived of the values and principles that have underpinned the postwar international liberal order. In this world whose direction is uncertain, a deeper diagnosis of the international landscape is in great demand. Today, maybe more than ever, we need to enhance our strategic thinking to be able to implement effective and consequential foreign policies. This is the main reason behind the decision we took at Itamaraty the Brazilian Foreign Ministry to summon a task force to come up with a pioneer strategic planning system. The idea was to draw on the experience of other foreign services, on the best practices and lessons learned from various government agencies in Brazil and abroad as well as the private sector, not to mention the state of the art academic literature on public administration and strategic thinking. The rationale behind the initiative is based on two main assumptions. The first is that, although Itamaraty already relies on a strong planning and analysis capacity, its bureaucratic machinery – much like other foreign ministries – has visibly swollen up, a phenomenon that coupled with the increased specificity and fragmentation of international issues makes the task of developing a comprehensive vision and monitoring of activities ever more complex. Foreign ministries around the globe face the same challenge of being transparent in the allocation of resources and in the definition of their strategic goals and priorities, without losing sight of the special nature of diplomacy. The greatest challenge when it comes to strategic planning is precisely to measure the efficacy of its actions and activities. The efficacy of diplomacy is not measured in the same manner that one measures the efficiency of a vaccination campaign e. The efficacy of diplomacy requires, for the most part, long-term strategies and the use of qualitative rather than merely quantitative indicators. As an example, it took the Brazilian government roughly ten years to open up the US market for our fresh beef exports. As a matter of fact, without the patience and the due diligence to build a case, resorting to all sorts of negotiation techniques and putting together numerous export promotion events in the course of the nine previous years, we would certainly not have succeeded in its tenth. Planning in foreign affairs requires a sui generis approach, one that is adapted to a kind of public policy whose measure of success is seldom obvious. It may also be expressed in the avoidance of a conflict that never actually started, but the mere publicization of the behind-the-scenes good offices might cause enormous damage. It is difficult to measure the degree of influence on decision-making processes in foreign countries or in international

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organizations, but we know diplomacy requires opening up channels of communication, strengthening relationships, and having access to key actors. Being aware of how unique diplomacy is among other public policies does not cancel out the need to implement policy planning strategies, but advises the avoidance of more traditional formulae. By resorting to the most modern techniques available, this integrated platform will be designed to ensure coherence among its three pillars, based on an internal governance structure charged with streamlining methodologies, providing recommendations and inputs, suggesting indicators, and updating the basic documents whenever necessary, which might result from shifting domestic political priorities or in reaction to unforeseen international events. It is meant to be a flexible system, with the ability to adapt to changes in both the domestic and the international environment. It will be henceforth possible to take advantage of the ability to innovate and create of the younger cohorts in the Foreign Service, who will be called upon to chime in throughout the process of collective internal reflection. By combining the energy and creativity of the new generations with the experience of the higher-ranking officials, the system will facilitate internal debate and engage all Foreign Service members in the pursuit of the desired results. As importantly, this integrated system will facilitate monitoring activities, efficiency assessment, optimal allocation of resources, and sharing of best practices. It contains in its DNA the seeds of dialogue and transparency, which, by the way, should be the case when it comes to a Foreign Service in tune with our times. The documents resulting from the planning exercise of non-confidential nature will be equally valuable instruments of public diplomacy as they will no-doubt show clearly the importance of diplomacy to the whole of society and its key contribution for stronger, more prosperous and influential country. In the 21st century, the specialization of foreign services seems to be an inevitable tendency, as diplomatic bureaucracies adapt to embracing a multitude of issues, technical dossiers, and intricate networks of multi-level international decision-making processes. The main risk is to get lost in the midst of such kaleidoscope. It is important to be able to muster our manpower to deal with each area of negotiation with the best available toolkit, but we should not look at the tree while losing sight of the forest. It is essential to keep a sense of direction by improving our strategic planning and introducing the crucial elements of internal debate and external dialogue into the equation, thus avoiding the pitfalls of groupthink and at the same time preserving the capability of acting as one. It also reflects a foreign policy that does not shy away from taking up new responsibilities and sharpens its analytical lenses to respond adequately to an international order in constant flux. We are in the business of shoring up the international liberal order. The success of this enterprise requires political will and good faith, but unfortunately, these are not sufficient conditions. It also depends on our ability to anticipate risks and draw scenarios for the future, constantly matching our ends with the means available. In a world of increased complexity, this certainly is a task of humongous proportions, but also an unavoidable one for any country that wishes to shape the international order in accordance with its interests and values. Brazil has no alternative but to prepare itself for the diplomatic, economic and political struggles of our time. To this end, a state-of-the-art strategic planning platform is not only useful but also indispensable. The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of any agency of the Brazilian government.

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Chapter 3 : The Geopolitics of Energy in the 21st Century | SAIS

*The Geopolitics of Energy into the 21st Century: The Supply-Demand Outlook, (Csis Panel Report) [D. C.] Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, Sam Nunn, James R. Schlesinger, Robert E. Ebel] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Energy Geopolitics in the 21st Century Thursday, 19 April It is easy to say, but hard to substantiate, that energy geopolitics is somehow unique to the global security framework in the 21st century. These developments lead in the s to the nuclear test-ban treaty and the nuclear non proliferation treaty which was opened for signature in In the s the Western industrialized world was awakened to its own oil vulnerability by the Arab oil embargo and to the growing acuity of environmental blight after decades of acid rain. The late s saw the collapse of the Soviet empire and its control over Central and Eastern Europe which had been bolstered by favorable Soviet energy pricing to its Warsaw Pact allies in return for political subservience; over the last 20 years from the s onwards our world has experienced the important emergence of the European Union which got its legs back in the s with the signing of the European Steel and Coal Community and the Euratom treaty both which had energy at their core. In , the European Union chooses to wage the geopolitical battle over Russian gas dependence in Europe by supporting the construction of new infrastructure across the continent that can diversify markets and reverse gas flows through existent pipelines. There is however a geopolitical price being paid by the EU to the detriment of some of its newer member states for failure to more boldly promote EU security interests. Worth considering in , is how the perception of resource availability driven by real or nominal concerns is a fundamental cornerstone of any discussion regarding energy security and how resources are often portrayed in geopolitical terms. In real terms, oil prices are impacted by geopolitical tremors every time there is the perception, real or imagined, that supply may be constricted. The day that drivers can conveniently tank-up on something else other than oil at a competitive price will be the day instabilities in oil producing states will be reported in the international media with much less fanfare that this news receives today. But we are not there yet. The domestic agendas of major OPEC producers today appear to driven by the fear of losing control over their own civil societies the Arab Spring whammy in spite of their providing citizens increasingly augmented public services and wages garnered from high oil export prices. The multitude of civil unrest across the Arab world is indicative of the fate awaiting some OPEC producers if they are unable to address the growing aspirations of their own populations. One has to wonder if there is enough wealth to keep an indefinite lid on this oil barrel? In other historically apolitical regions of the world, like the Arctic, estimated resource reserves are politicizing its melting polar tundra. Energy geopolitics helps explain this development. One example of turning real energy insecurity into real security has been the United States in leading its own domestic revolution in unconventional oil and gas development. As a result this largely technologically driven revolution has global geopolitical implications. Energy geopolitics is also driven by real emergent energy concerns. In the current geopolitical environment the political manifestation of energy access and resources may not appear as a first order of magnitude but they are present if one digs beneath the surface. Just as real as the threat of conventional war remains for the nation-state so too do unconventional threats challenge peace and security. And if the sustainability of modern life hinges on economics, as many portend, then what is more central to economic output and performance than energy?

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The world has become more connected and people, information and resources can cross boundaries like never before. What do we know about the opportunities and challenges this brings? Globalisation Globalisation can be defined as the process of change, increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries and economies, bringing the world closer through better world-wide communication, transport and trade links. This process is changing the world dramatically and quickly, affecting economic, social, political and cultural aspects of life and bringing both opportunities and challenges. What is unique is the emergence of a modern form of globalisation in recent decades, aided by the pace and scope of global integration resulting from unmatched advancements and reduction in the cost of technology, communications, science, transport and industry. Also, the ability to ship information and products easily and cheaply from one country to the next and to locate the manufacturing process where labour and work processes are less expensive has changed the pattern of production and consumption across the world. Improved technology in transportation and telecommunications – the cost of how people communicate and travel has drastically reduced in the last few decades, from cheaper air travel and high-speed rail to the rapid growth of the internet and mobile phones. Movement of people and capital – increasing numbers of people are now able to move in search of a new home, job, or to escape danger in their own country. Money is being moved globally through electronic transfer systems. Developing countries are becoming a more common place for international investment due to the huge potential for growth. The lowering of trade barriers since the Second World War has been a major factor in the growth of world trade. The World Trade Organisation WTO, formerly the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, has been responsible for negotiating reductions in tariffs and other barriers to trade in rounds of talks, the most recent of which was the Doha round. Rise of Non-Governmental Organisations NGOs – as global awareness of certain issues has risen, so has the number of organisations that aim to deal with them. Many of these issues are not constrained by country boundaries, e. Businesses are also encouraged to source workers globally, as some jobs can be done by foreign workers for a much lower cost than domestic workers, such as manufacturing jobs. The G20 The Group-of-Twenty is a forum for the governments and central bank governors from 20 major economies to discuss and support global economic stability. The G20 first met in Berlin, as a response to both the financial crises of the late s and a growing realisation that emerging-market countries were not included in the core of global economic discussion and governance. The G has progressed a range of issues since, including agreement about policies for growth, reducing abuse of the financial system, dealing with financial crises, and combating terrorist financing. The G also aims to foster the adoption of internationally recognized standards through the example set by its members in areas such as the transparency of fiscal policy and combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The G8 The G8, otherwise known as the Group of Eight, is an assembly of world leaders who meet annually to discuss global issues. Although the G8 is best known for its annual summits, it works throughout the year to tackle important contemporary topics such as the economy and climate change. Trade International trade rules in theory allow countries to produce goods they are best at producing, and trade their surpluses for products they cannot produce. However, subsidies, tariffs and quotas have in some cases led to corruption. Protectionism Protectionism is the policy of protecting domestic industries at the expense of global trade, by means of tariffs, subsidies, import quotas, or other restrictions or handicaps placed on the imports of foreign competitors. Protectionist policies have been implemented by many countries despite the fact that virtually all mainstream economists agree that the world economy generally benefits from free trade. Government-levied tariffs are commonly used – these raise the price of imported articles, making them more expensive and therefore less

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attractive than domestic products. Arguments for protectionism In the past protective tariffs have been used to stimulate industries in countries suffering from recession or depression. Protectionists fault the free trade model as being reverse protectionism in disguise, that of using tax policy to protect foreign manufacturers from domestic competition. Protectionism in the past Mid 19th century “ Britain began to abandon its protective tariffs in the first half of the after it had achieved industrial dominance in Europe s “ Damage and dislocation caused by World War I lead to a continual raising of customs barriers in Europe s “ The Great Depression lead to record levels of unemployment and an epidemic of protectionist measures.

Chapter 5 : Strategic Planning in the 21st Century - The Geopolitics

Geopolitics of Energy into the 21st Century. August 16, It is perhaps ironic that in an age where the pace of technological change is almost overwhelming, the world will remain dependent, for at least, on essentially the same forms of energy“oil, coal, and natural gas“that fueled the 20thcentury.

Chapter 6 : From the Editor: Energy Geopolitics in the 21st Century

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Chapter 7 : The geopolitics of energy in the 21st century “ Foreign Policy

She is a specialist on energy and foreign policy, energy security policies, Azerbaijan, the Caucasus, Caspian energy and Eastern Mediterranean energy issues. Shaffer previously served as the Research Director of the Caspian Studies Program at Harvard University.

Chapter 8 : The Geopolitics of Energy in the 21st Century “ Foreign Policy

The geopolitics of energy in the 21st century partially an extension of the international landscape for oil, in particular, over the past half-century as much as they are a function of real, and new, energy concerns. For the last 50 years, he political nature of energy is apparent.

Chapter 9 : The geopolitics of energy into the 21st century (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

Mohan Malik, a professor at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Honolulu, has for years been studying the geopolitics of energy.