

DRAFT

Course Syllabus

PUPB 710-011: Geopolitics of Energy Security

Course Credits: 3

Fall 2012

Days/Time: Monday 7:20 pm - 10:00 pm

Classroom: Founders Hall Room TBA

Instructor: Richard D. Kauzlarich

Deputy Director, Center for Terrorism, Transnational Crime, and Corruption
(TraCCC)

My office: Founders Hall 709

Office Hours: Monday 5:00 – 7:00 pm

Email: rkauzlar@gmu.edu

Phone number (O): 703-993-9652

Course Description

This course will introduce students to the complex global setting where energy security and geopolitics intersect. In this context definitions are important: What are geopolitics? What is energy security? States have a geopolitical identity or geopolitical aspirations for influence. Even small states (like Israel) can play a global geopolitical role that impacts energy security. Indeed, geopolitics are about nation-states -- individual states or groupings (formal or informal) of nation-states like the EU able to influence developments beyond its/their border related to access to natural resources. Students will learn about “hard” or “soft” power and the political significance of strategically important geography¹.

Students will learn how energy security relates to: (a) unhindered access to energy from domestic or foreign sources; and (b) the transportation of energy at

competitive world prices without hindrance independence from foreign sources. Energy security may have political, economic, commercial, and military aspects. Perceptions of geopolitics and energy security more important than reality – a reality that is changing more rapidly and unpredictably than at anytime in the past 100 years.

Course Materials

Required books

Yergin, Daniel *The Quest:Energy, Security and the Remaking of the Modern World*, The Penguin Press, New York, 2011

This will be the core text for the course. Sections will be assigned as relevant to the topics under discussion.

Recommended books

LeVine, Steve *The Oil and the Glory*, Random House, Inc., New York,2007

De Vasconcelos, Alvaro ed., *Global Trends 2030 - Citizens in an interconnected and polycentric world*, European Union Institute for Security Studies, EUISS, Paris, 2012 http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/ESPAS_report_01.pdf

National Intelligence Council *Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World*, NIC 2008-003, Washington DC, 2008
http://www.dni.gov/nic/PDF_2025/2025_Global_Trends_Final_Report.pdf

Tsalik, Svetlana *Caspian Oil Windfalls: Who Will Benefit?* Open Society Institute, New York, 2003

Periodical literature

Read regularly from among

- New York Times
- Platts <http://www.platts.com/>
- Financial Times
- Moscow News
- Times of India

- Economist
- China Daily

Additional related resource material

Energy Information Administration (EIA), www.eia.doe.gov

International Energy Outlook, www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/ieo/index.html

International Energy Agency (IEA), www.iea.org

BP Statistical World Review, www.bp.com/statisticalreview

EU Commission Energy Directorate,
http://ec.europa.eu/energy/index_en.html

U.S. Department of Energy, www.energy.gov

UK Department of Energy and Climate Change, <http://www.decc.gov.uk/>

Council on Foreign Relations Energy/Environment,
<http://www.cfr.org/issue/energyenvironment/ri17>

Bipartisan Policy Center Energy Project,
<http://bipartisanpolicy.org/projects/energy-project>

Baker Institute Energy Forum, <http://bakerinstitute.org/programs/energy-forum>

Belfer Center The Geopolitics of Energy Project,
http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/project/68/geopolitics_of_energy_project.html

Brookings Energy Security Initiative,
<http://www.brookings.edu/about/projects/energy-security>

Carnegie Endowment Program on Energy & Climate,
<http://carnegieendowment.org/programs/global/index.cfm?fa=proj&id=108>

Congressional Research Service (CRS), <http://ncseonline.org/nle/crs/>

CSIS Energy and National Security Program,
<http://csis.org/program/energy-and-national-security>

National Petroleum Council Report, Facing the Hard Truths about Energy
http://downloads.connectlive.com/events/npc071807/pdf-downloads/Facing_Hard_Truths-Report.pdf

OPEC, World Oil Outlook,
http://www.opec.org/opec_web/static_files_project/media/downloads/publications/WOO_2011.pdf

NOAA, State of the Climate in 2011,
<http://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/cmb/bams-sotc/climate-assessment-2011-lo-rez.pdf>

New America Foundation. Delve into '12: Running Out, or Runneth Over?
http://newamerica.net/events/2012/running_out_or_runneth_over

Course Learning Objectives

Knowledge and Understanding

- Understand and assess causes and effects of geopolitics on energy.
- Relate past, present, and likely future developments in global energy sector to geopolitical changes and global trends.
- Distinguish between the role national and corporate interests and personal economic and political power objectives.

Analytical Skills and Abilities

- Develop skills for processing information and cause and effect relationships.
- Determine reliable information sources in an environment filled with conflicting, self-serving information designed to influence as much as inform.
- Understand how analysis affects policy making.

Professional Development

- To effectively communicate research and analytical conclusions that are policy-oriented in written and oral form.
- To learn tools and approaches for delivering presentations to senior policy makers.
- To conceptualize complex technical issues for a policy-maker in terms that enable senior officials to make decisions.

Teaching and Learning Methods

Students will prepare to discuss the reading assignments each week. These classes will be discussion based and lead off with an oral presentation of a

relevant energy topic (see assignment details below) by selected students though each student should be prepared to present each class. If there is a guest speaker you will be expected to ask questions. You also will be expected to participate during class in critiquing assigned reading. If you do not contribute you will lose participation points. Unlike life in general, showing up is not enough to demonstrate participation in the class.

Grading and Performance

A. Weekly Presentations	10%
B. Written Policy Paper	25%
C. Oral Policy Briefing	15%
D. Final exam	35%
E. Attendance & participation in class	10%

Submission of Documents

Students should use Microsoft Word (or MS Word compatible) word processing software. Please use *Times New Roman* font with font size of 12. Left, right, top and bottom page margins should be 1 inch only. All papers should be double-spaced. Assignments that do not follow these rules will lose 10% of total scored points

Writing help

Diana Hacker's *A Pocket Manual of Style* is the standard style manual for the School. It is available in the Bookstore. If you would like help with learning about how to compose your arguments or write more clearly, please contact the University Writing Center, <http://writingcenter.gmu.edu>

Student Journal

New Voices in Public Policy: I will consider nominating the very best papers in this course for publication in *New Voices in Public Policy*. *New Voices* is a student- and faculty-reviewed journal that shares SPP's finest student work with the rest of the world.

Disabilities

If you are a student with a disability and you need academic accommodations, please see me and contact the Disability Resource Center (DRC) at 993-2474. All academic accommodations must be arranged through the DRC.

SPP Policy on Plagiarism

The profession of scholarship and the intellectual life of a university as well as the field of public policy inquiry depend fundamentally on a foundation of trust. Thus any act of plagiarism strikes at the heart of the meaning of the university and the purpose of the School of Public Policy. It constitutes a serious breach of professional ethics and it is unacceptable.

Plagiarism is the use of another's words or ideas presented as one's own. It includes, among other things, the use of specific words, ideas, or frameworks that are the product of another's work. Honesty and thoroughness in citing sources is essential to professional accountability and personal responsibility. Appropriate citation is necessary so that arguments, evidence, and claims can be critically examined.

Plagiarism is wrong because of the injustice it does to the person whose ideas are stolen. But it is also wrong because it constitutes lying to one's professional colleagues. From a prudential perspective, it is shortsighted and self-defeating, and it can ruin a professional career.

The faculty of the School of Public Policy takes plagiarism seriously and has adopted a zero tolerance policy. Any plagiarized assignment will receive an automatic grade of "F." This may lead to failure for the course, resulting in dismissal from the University. This dismissal will be noted on the student's transcript. For foreign students who are on a university-sponsored visa (eg. F-1, J-1 or J-2), dismissal also results in the revocation of their visa.

To help enforce the SPP policy on plagiarism, all written work submitted in partial fulfillment of course or degree requirements must be available in electronic form so that it can be compared with electronic databases, as well as submitted to commercial services to which the School subscribes. Faculty may at any time submit student's work without prior permission from the student. Individual instructors may require that written work be submitted in electronic as well as printed form. The SPP policy on plagiarism is supplementary to the George Mason University Honor Code; it is not intended to replace it or substitute for it.

Resources:

Avoiding Plagiarism

<http://writingcenter.gmu.edu/?cat=23>

Turnitin

<http://wac.gmu.edu/program/newsletter/archive/fall2006/turnitin.htm>

Assignment Details

Weekly Discussion

A. Short discussion of energy topics relating to session that

- Have geopolitical significance

Relate to energy security, or

Technological developments with geopolitical or energy security implications

B. Outline your presentation — 3 ½ minutes maximum

- Key point for policy maker
- Why important?

- Policy recommendations

C. Sources

Policy Paper

10 page policy paper on a topic you suggest

- Key policy question (s)
- Executive Summary
- Analysis
 - Time period
 - Assumptions
 - Drivers
 - Alternative outcomes
- Policy recommendations

Paper due at final class

Policy Oral Briefing

A. 7 minute briefing for senior policy official

- Key takeaway

Essential facts

2 slides maximum

- Implications for US geopolitical interests
- Policy recommendations

B. Based on written paper

- Not just a summary of the paper
- Must outline policy maker steps

Final Exam

A take home assignment (details to be provided toward the end of the semester)

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“Tentative” Schedule (Expected Readings will be adjusted before the start of the semester in August 2012. Details will be e-mailed later.)

Class Schedule

8/27 -- Overview/Introduction -- Geopolitics and Energy Security

Introductions
Review course content
Review requirements
Expectations

World Energy Outlook in 2011. International Energy Agency. Paris France

www.iea.org

Global Trends 2025. Director of National Intelligence. Washington, DC

http://www.dni.gov/nic/NIC_2025_project.html

Oyvind Osterud and Michael Mayer. “What is “geopolitics”?”

http://www.geopoliticsnorth.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=45:article2&catid=1:latest-news

Pasqual, Carlos. The Geopolitics of Energy: From Security to Survival.

Washington DC. Brookings Institution.2008

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/research/files/papers/2008/1/energy%20pascual/01_energy_pascual.pdf

Masuda, Tatsuo. “Security of energy supply and the geopolitics of oil and gas pipelines” *European Review of Energy Markets*- volume 2, issue 2, December 2007

<http://www.eeoinstitute.org/european-review-of-energy-market/erem5-article-masuda>

9/10 -- Energy Outlook -- Next Five Years

Yergin Part 1 The New World of Oil

Chapter 8 The Demand Shock

Part 2 Securing the Supply

BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2012 bp.com/statisticalreview

IEA Press Release on Global Coal Demand

http://www.iea.org/press/pressdetail.asp?PRESS_REL_ID=430

ExxonMobil 2012 The Outlook for Global Energy to 2040

http://www.exxonmobil.com/Corporate/files/news_pub_eo.pdf

Global Trends 2025. Director of National Intelligence. Washington, DC

http://www.dni.gov/nic/PDF_2025/2025_Global_Trends_Final_Report.pdf

(Chapter 4)

Maugeri, Leonardo. Oil: The Next Revolution. Boston MA: Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center. June 2012

<http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/Oil-%20The%20Next%20Revolution.pdf>

9/17 -- Energy Security -- US Context

Yergin Part 1 New World of Oil

Chapter 6 Aggregate Destruction

Chapter 7 War in Iraq

Levi, Michael A. 2010 Energy Security: An Agenda for Research New York Council on Foreign Relations

<http://www.cfr.org/energy-security/energy-security/p22427>

Langlois-Bertrand, Simon. 2010 The Contemporary Concept of Energy Security Centre for Operational Research and Analysis, National Defense Canada

http://pubs.drdc.gc.ca/PDFS/unc105/p533868_A1b.pdf

World Oil Transit Chokepoints. Energy Information Administration.

<http://www.eia.gov/countries/regions-topics.cfm?fips=WOTC&trk=c>

9/24 -- Environmental Challenges

Guest Lecturer: Leigh E. Hendrix,

Energy and National Security Program, CSIS

Yergin Part 4 Climate and Carbon

De Vasconcelos, Alvaro ed., *Global Trends 2030 - Citizens in an interconnected and polycentric world*, European Union Institute for Security Studies, EUISS, Paris, 2012

http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/ESPAS_report_01.pdf

Chapter 5 Climate change and scarcities: the challenges to human development

2011 Who's Winning the Clean Energy Race. Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trust.

http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Clean_Energy/Clean%20Energy%20Race%20Report%202012.pdf

2012 Renewables 2012 Global Status Report. Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century

<http://www.map.ren21.net/GSR/GSR2012.pdf>

Murphy, Alexander B. And Demian Hommel The Geopolitical Implications of Environmental Change Department of Geography, University of Oregon.

<http://geography.uoregon.edu/murphy/articles/murphy%20hommel%20with%20figures.pdf>

Walton, Molly A and Leigh E. Hendrix. The Promise of Renewables: Recent Success and the Challenge of Getting to Scale. Washington, DC: CSIS. June 12, 2012 http://csis.org/files/publication/120605_Walton_Renewables.pdf

10/1 -- Turkey/Russia/Caspian

Part 1 The New World of Oil

Chapters 1 Russia Returns

Chapter 2 The Caspian Derby

Chapter 3 Across the Caspian

Turkey Country Analysis Brief. Energy Information Administration

<http://www.eia.gov/EMEU/cabs/Turkey/pdf.pdf>

Russia Country Analysis Brief. Energy Information Administration

<http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=RS>

Azerbaijan Country Analysis Brief. Energy Information Administration

<http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=AJ>

Kazakhstan Country Analysis Brief. Energy Information Administration

<http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=KZ>

Mankoff, Jeffrey. Eurasian Energy Security. Council on Foreign Relations, February 2009.

<http://www.cfr.org/europerussia/eurasian-energy-security/p18418>

Chow, Edward “Turkey as an Energy Bridge”, Turkey’s Evolving Dynamics. Washington DC: CSIS, March 2009

http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/090408_flanagan_turkeyreport_web.pdf

10/9 -- Far East and South Asia -- Energy Moves East

Yergin Part 1 The New World of Oil

Chapter 4 “Supermajors”

Chapter 9 China Rise

Chapter 10 China in the Fast Lane

China Country Analysis Brief. Energy Information Administration.

<http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=CH>

India Country Analysis Brief. Energy Information Administration

<http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=IN>

Jian, Zhang. China’s Energy Security: Prospects, Challenges and Opportunities. Washington DC: Brookings Institution. July 2011

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/research/files/papers/2011/7/china%20energy%20zhang/07_china_energy_zhang_paper.pdf

Sharma, Devika. Energy in India’s National Security Strategy. IDSA Workshop on National Security Strategy. December 20-23, 2010

http://www.idsa.in/nationalstrategy/eventDec10/WP_DevikaSharma.pdf

10/15 -- Technological Change and Low Carbon Approaches

Yergin Part 5 New Energies

Part 6 Road to the Future

Tracking Clean Energy Progress: Energy Technology Perspectives 2012 excerpt as IEA input to the Clean Energy Ministerial. Paris: International Energy Agency, 2012

http://www.iea.org/papers/2012/Tracking_Clean_Energy_Progress.pdf

Ladislaw, Sarah, et. Al. A Roadmap for a Secure, Low-Carbon Energy Economy. Washington, DC: CSIS. January 2009.

http://pdf.wri.org/secure_low_carbon_energy_economy_roadmap.pdf

Millhone, John P. Russia's Neglected Energy Reserves. Washington, DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 2010

http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/russia_energy_reserve.pdf

10/22 -- "Resource Curse" – Corruption

Guest Lecturer: Steve Levine

Bernard L. Schwartz Fellow, New America Foundation
and Contributing Editor, "The Oil and the Glory" blogger
Foreign Policy Magazine

Yergin Part 1 The New World of Oil

Chapter 5 Petro State

Tsalik, Svetlana. Caspian Oil Windfalls: Who Will Benefit? Open Society Institute Central Eurasia Project

Chapter 1 The Hazards of Petroleum Wealth

Chapter 2 Natural Resource Funds: Case Studies in Success and Failure

Levine, Steve. The Oil and the Glory. Random House, New York 2007

Chapter 1 The Barons

Chapter 2 A Visitor from Sweden

Chapter 3 Soviet Days

10/29 -- International Organizations

IEA

EU

IAEA

OPEC

11/5 -- Far North -- “The Last Frontier”

Guest Lecturer: Ambassador (ret) Kenneth Yalowitz

Center for Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption (TraCCC)
formerly head of the Dickey Center Dartmouth

Trenin, Dmitri and Pavel Baev. The Arctic: A View from Moscow. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2010

http://carnegieendowment.org/files/arctic_cooperation.pdf

Conley, Heather and Jamie Kraut. U.S. Strategic Interests in the Arctic: An Assessment of Current Challenges and New Opportunities for Cooperation. Center for Strategic and international Studies, 2010.

[http://csis.org/files/
publication100426_Conley_USStrategicInterests_Web.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication100426_Conley_USStrategicInterests_Web.pdf)

Developing a European Union Policy towards the Arctic Region: progress since 2008 and next steps JOIN(2012) 19 European Commission High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security. Brussels: European Commission, June 26, 2012.

http://eeas.europa.eu/arctic_region/docs/join_2012_19.pdf

11/12 -- Western Hemisphere -- Energy exporter for how long?

Annual Energy Outlook for 2012 with Projections to 2035. Energy Information Agency.

[http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/pdf/0383\(2012\).pdf](http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/pdf/0383(2012).pdf)

Review of Emerging Resources: US Shale Gas and Shale Oil Plays. U.S. Energy Information Administration, July 2011.

<http://www.eia.gov/analysis/studies/usshalegas/pdf/usshaleplays.pdf>

Canada Country Analysis Brief. Energy Information Administration.

<http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=CA>

Mexico Country Analysis Brief. Energy Information Administration

<http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=MX>

Brazil Country Analysis Brief. Energy Information Administration

<http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=BR>

Venezuela Country Analysis Brief. Energy Information Administration

<http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=VE>

11/19 -- European Energy Security

Guest Lecturer: Michael Ratner, Congressional Research Service

Rosner, Kevin “Closing the Gap Between Energy & National Security Policy,” *Journal of Energy Security* May 2010 issue

http://www.ensec.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=245:closing-the-gap-between-energy-aamp-national-security-policy&catid=106:energysecuritycontent0510&Itemid=361

Egenhofer, Christian et.al. “European Energy Security. What Should it Mean? What to Do?” ESF Working Paper No. 23 October 2006

<http://aei.pitt.edu/7400/2/7400.pdf>

Energy 2020 A strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy. COM(2010) 639 final. European Commission High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security. Brussels: European Commission, November 10, 2012.

<http://www.energy.eu/directives/com-2010-0639.pdf>

Ratner, Michael Et. Al. Europe's Energy Security: Options and Challenges to Natural Gas Supply Diversification. Washington, DC. Congressional Research Service, March 13, 2012

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R42405.pdf>

11/126 -- Does Nuclear Have a Future?

Yergin Part 3 The Electric Age

Ilnycky, Milan "Climate Change, Energy Security, and Nuclear Power"

<http://www.sindark.com/NonBlog/Articles/CCNuclear.pdf>

12/3 -- Class Oral Presentations