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OIL AND GAS PIPELINES

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JOURNAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES DE REVUES

2008

European Energy Security and the Balkans : A Battleground for the U.S.-Russia Struggle for the Geostrategic Control of Eurasia. (CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2008, p. 54-65.)

Author(s):

1. Marketos, Thrassyvoulos N.

Subject(s):

1. ENERGY POLICY--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. PIPELINES--BLACK SEA REGION

ID Number: JA025667

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

What Price Access to the Open Seas ? The Geopolitics of Oil and Gas Transmission from the Trans-Caspian Republics. (CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 27, no. 1, March 2008, p. 75-93.)

Author(s):

1. Kandiyoti, Rafael

Subject(s):

1. PIPELINES--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

In the late 1980s, the Soviet Union was the world's largest hydrocarbon producer. The landmass over which these resources are distributed is vast and the reserves mostly landlocked. To convey these hydrocarbons to refineries and to market, the Soviets constructed the largest integrated pipeline networks in the world. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, new competing national interests have produced tensions over these energy resources and transmission corridors, with economically detrimental and often irrational consequences. In Central Asia, the post-Soviet Republics of Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan produce significant amounts of hydrocarbons and export their oil and gas to or through Russian Federation territory. Russian government policy aims to continue exercising political control over these oil and gas resources and to maximise Moscow's share of profits from their export. This paper examines oil and gas transmission issues in Central Asia, against a backdrop of emerging new relationships between the Russian Federation and the three post-Soviet republics, the resurgent strategic competition between Russia and the United States, China's developing power base in the region and Iran's potentially key geographic position for channelling Caspian energy supplies towards the Persian Gulf.

ID Number: JA025166

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Rival Gas Pipelines : South Stream Holds the Advantage.

(ANALYST, vol. 4, no. 1, 2008, p. 72-102.)

Author(s):

1. Foldvari, Zsuzsa

Subject(s):

1. NATURAL GAS PIPELINES

ID Number: JA024960

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Noordelijke gaspijpleiding in Oostzeegebied betwist : vitale energiebelangen en milieu als drogreden.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62, nr. 5, mei 2008, p. 272-276.)

Author(s):

1. Bult, Jeroen

Subject(s):

1. NATURAL GAS PIPELINES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The North European Gas Pipeline (WEGP), ever since the announcement of its construction in September 2005, has been the subject of fierce debate. The Russian-German (-Dutch) pipeline will be built along the bed of the Baltic Sea and will directly supply Germany with much-needed Russian gas. The Baltic States, however, feel bypassed. They fear a growing Russian influence in the region. Their objections can be divided into four categories : ecological, political-military, economic, and historical-psychological ones. Especially the former Soviet satellites Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland are afraid Russia will not hesitate using the NEGP as an instrument to undermine their position - the term 'Putin Schroder Pact', an allusion to the notorious 1939 Molotov Ribbentrop Pact, has been employed frequently. It could be argued that Nord Stream, the joint venture that will execute the project, has seriously underestimated the resistance from Finland and Sweden. Both these countries have demanded additional environmental assessments and a rerouting of the pipeline. As a consequence, the total costs may amount to 8 billion euro and the project as a whole will be delayed. Probably far more serious is the damage done to the Russia and Energy Dimensions of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy.

ID Number: JA024849

Year: 2008

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Nabucco, Europa y el gas del Caspio.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 22, no. 123, mayo - junio 2008, p. 135-142.)

Author(s):

1. Echeverria, Carlos

Subject(s):

1. NATURAL GAS PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

Si Rusia no lo frustra antes, el gasoducto Nabucco sera la llave para reducir la dependencia de la UE de los suministros rusos de gas natural. Cortejados por Pekin, Moscu y Bruselas, los paises del Caspio decidiran las rutas energeticas entre Asia Central y Europa.

ID Number: JA024871

Year: 2008

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

The Iraq War, Turkey, and Renewed Caspian Energy Prospects.
(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 62, no. 3, Summer 2008, p. 383-397.)

Author(s):

1. Williams, Paul A.
2. Tekin, Ali

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--IRAQ

Notes:

Many have linked the US-led invasion of Iraq to its oil resources, leading some observers to question Caspian energy prospects. This article analyzes how the Iraqi occupation and Caspian oil prospects have been inter-linked, via the evolution of American and Turkish assessments of Iraq and the Caspian region. It shows that, contrary to initial expectations, the occupation of Iraq bolstered the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan project as well as a number of other increasingly significant natural gas export pipelines.

ID Number: JA025003

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

2007

Touwtrekken om de Oost-Siberische oliepijpleiding.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 10, oktober 2007, p. 497-501.)

Author(s):

1. Chrisstoffels, Jans-Hein
2. Handke, Susann

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--RUSSIAN FAR EAST (RUSSIA)

Notes:

The authors discuss the history and importance of the East-Siberia-Pacific Oil Pipeline (ESPO). This new pipeline is a crucial element of Russia's energy strategy, which calls for the diversification of Russian energy exports by developing East Siberia's oil and gas resources. The authors recall how the Russian state lost its grip on the economy in the 1990s when oligarchs, such as Michail Khodorkovsky, were able to take control over the oil sector, in particular East Siberia's resources. Khodorkovsky bypassed the Moscow government and proposed building a pipeline to China. His plans were only focused on his company's interests, while the Russian state would only get a small share of the revenues. The re-emerging Russian state under president Putin brought a halt to the project and opted for a route that would give Russia the opportunity to export oil to Japan. The struggle for this pipeline and its final route provides an interesting case study of recent political changes in Russia. Furthermore, it illustrates how the Russian state has reasserted control over the energy industry and which role energy plays in the country's foreign economic policy. Siberia's energy resources can help Russia to participate in the economic rise of the Asia-Pacific region. ESPO is a first step to realise Siberia's potential and to boost Russia's political and economic position in East Asia and beyond. Hence the pipeline is a clear signal of Russia's re-emergence as a powerful player on the Eurasian continent.

ID Number: JA024158

Year: 2007

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Old Interest New Interdependencies : The Increasing Strategic Importance of Energy Pipelines.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 152, no. 6, December 2007, p. 32-35.)

Author(s):

1. Feakin, Tobias

Subject(s):

1. PIPELINES

2. PIPELINES--PROTECTION

Notes:

'This paper examines strategically how pipelines are becoming a tool to exert geo-political power at a state level, as well as the potential they offer as a high-value target to non-state actors, most specifically terrorist groups such as Al-Qa'ida.

ID Number: JA024510

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Les pipelines internationaux, vecteurs de prosperite, de puissance et de rivalites.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 65, printemps 2007, p.

51-62.)

Author(s):

1. Simonet, Loic

Subject(s):

1. PIPELINES

2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Notes:

Les canalisations d'hydrocarbures sont l'objet de nouveaux enjeux des relations internationales et de la geopolitique. Les risques qui pesent sur la determination de leur trace (conflits armes, menaces separatistes, attentats terroristes) et la concurrence des pays exportateurs d'hydrocarbures entravent leur construction. Les capacites de blocage des Etats de transit justifient le contournement de certains 'carrefours energetiques', comme le montre le futur gazoduc Nord-europeen. Dans la region Caucase-Asie centrale, l'enjeu du transport de l'energie mobilise la diplomatie des grandes puissances : Russie, Etats-Unis, Chine et Union europeenne trouvent, par le biais des oleoducs et des gazoducs, la garantie de leur securite energetique, mais aussi des instruments d'influence politique et de penetration economique.

ID Number: JA023557

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

2006

China, Japan and the Scramble for Siberia.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 163-177.)

Author(s):

1. Goldstein, Lyle

2. Kozyrev, Vitaly

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--SIBERIA (RUSSIA)

2. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--COMMERCE--CHINA

4. CHINA--COMMERCE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

If an emerging Sino-Russian energy nexus becomes sufficiently robust, there could be profound geopolitical consequences, including most significantly the consolidation of a bipolar order (China versus the United States) in the Asia-Pacific region. Japan's competing pipeline initiative suddenly appeared to become the front-runner in 2004, partly as a consequence of the Kremlin campaign against Yukos. Nevertheless, Russia's

current plan represents a cautious strategy to preserve its flexibility and delay the difficult decision. The West should vigorously campaign for a route that reaches the shores of the Pacific, in order to enhance multipolarity in the Asia-Pacific region.

ID Number: JA022285
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

The Aftermath of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline: Challenges Ahead for Turkey.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 11, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 1-17.)

Author(s):

1. Ipek, Pinar

Subject(s):

1. PIPELINES--TURKEY
2. ENERGY POLICY--EU
3. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:

Turkey's geopolitical location is crucial to diversify and secure the energy-transportation routes for the EU energy markets. However, the challenges stemming from the EU's energy policy, the geopolitics of Kazakh oil and Turkmen gas, and the increasing turbulence in Middle East are important to secure and diversify resources for the planned energy hub in Turkey. Rather than the EU members' individual initiatives, an external energy policy should be in place to carry out the planning and the financing of the required infrastructure in coordination with the on-going projects for an energy hub in Turkey. This article argues that there is no political determination to create a fully integrated internal energy market and a coherent external energy policy in the EU. In the lack of such a political determination not only the EU energy security strategy but also the planned energy hub in Turkey, emphasized as 'strategic importance to the EU', will be undermined.

ID Number: JA024527
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

The North European Gas Pipeline Project.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 52, no. 2, 2006, p. 95-101.)

Author(s):

1. Tomberg, Igor

Subject(s):

1. NATURAL GAS PIPELINES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA022672
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

L'impact du terrorisme sur la securite des pipelines internationaux.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62e annee, no. 3, mars
2006, p. 75-88.)

Author(s):

1. Simonet, Loic

Subject(s):

1. PIPELINES--PROTECTION
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

Les pipelines internationaux, longs parfois de plusieurs milliers de kilometres, sont aujourd'hui de plus en plus soumis au risque terroriste. Si le sabotage des oleoducs a constitue une constante de l'histoire du Proche-Orient, ce risque revet une importance accrue dans le contexte de l'apres-11 septembre 2001. De l'Afrique a la Chine, en passant par le Caucase et l'Asie centrale, rares sont aujourd'hui les canalisations qui echappent a cette menace. Face a ce defi, lourd de consequences pour les pays consommateurs et pour les investisseurs, les Etats traverses sont demunis. Des initiatives regionales ont vu le jour pour tenter d'assurer de maniere coordonnee la protection des pipelines, mais elles semblent insuffisantes a rassurer la communaute internationale. D'ou la tentation pour les pays consommateurs d'assurer eux-memes cette protection, par le biais de l'OTAN ou par des actions unilaterales teintes d'ingerence.

ID Number: JA022317

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

Die Politik der Pipelines : Energieversorgung und Allianzen.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 44. Jg., Heft 3, Mai - Juni
2006, S. 295-306.)

Author(s):

1. Kneissl, Karin

Subject(s):

1. PIPELINES

ID Number: JA022667

Year: 2006

Language: German

Type: ART

Caspian Oil in the Regional Economic and World Political Contexts.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2006, p. 7-14.)

Author(s):

1. Starchenkov, Gennady

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

The BTC pipeline serves the interests of most of the Caspian oil exporters, as well as of oil users in the West and Turkey. Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Turkey, the transit countries, may count on additional, albeit modest revenues. This will happen if the pipeline is used to its maximum capacity - so far there is not enough Caspian oil to achieve this, therefore we can conclude that the pipeline serves political rather than economic aims. This is true primarily of the United States, which is resolved to build up its political, economic, and military control over the oil-rich areas in the Middle East, the Caucasus, and Central Asia.

ID Number: JA022320

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Implications of the Balku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Main Oil Pipeline Project.
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 10, no. 4, Winter 2005, p. 29-59.)

Author(s):

1. Babali, Tuncay

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

In this article, the author tries to define and explain the course of events that led to the realization of the BTC pipeline. What is important about this project is that the political objectives and resolve of the United States and Turkey were the main driving force behind this project. By explaining the stages of the project, the author intends to bring more definitive substance to his main hypotheses : political factors are dominant in the region and at least as important as economics in determining which pipeline is to be built. Finally, the author delves upon the implications of the BTC main oil pipeline to the economies of the countries and hydrocarbon resource market of the Caspian Basin and beyond.

ID Number: JA023454

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

American Policies Towards the Caspian Sea and the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 17-33.)

Author(s):

1. Oktav, Ozden Zeynep

Subject(s):

1. ENERGY POLICY--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
3. CASPIAN SEA REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--CASPIAN SEA REGION
5. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

Washington has abandoned its traditional policy of making energy goals secondary to other foreign policy objectives and of taking energy initiatives as specific crises came out. In fact, Washington has put a special emphasis on securing more oil from foreign sources in order to support US and global economic growth. The paper focuses mainly on the changing energy-security perceptions of the United States after the 1990s. The essay also suggests that Washington has prioritized the enhancement of US power projection so as to guarantee the continued flow of energy not only to the American market but also to those of major US trading partners. In this context, Turkey's increasing geo-political importance and the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline are concerns of the article.

ID Number: JA022247

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

From Pipedream to Pipeline : A Caspian Success Story.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 684, October 2005, p. 343-346.)

Author(s):

1. Shaffer, Brenda

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

A new pipeline from Azerbaijan to Turkey not only will transport oil. It is also meant to win friends and influence countries.

ID Number: JA021960

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

2004

Oil Pipeline in the Far East : Economics and Geopolitics.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2004, p. 110-118.)

Author(s):

1. Tomberg, Igor

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--RUSSIAN FAR EAST (RUSSIA)

ID Number: JA020314

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Prospects of Caspian Gas and Its Potential Markets.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2004, p. 52-60.)

Author(s):

1. Ziyadov, Taleh

Subject(s):

1. GAS INDUSTRY--CASPIAN SEA REGION

2. NATURAL GAS PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

This paper proposes to explore potentials of Caspian gas and to look at possible markets for its sale. On the supply side three countries - Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan - are analyzed. On the demand side eastern, southern - China, India, Pakistan - and western - Turkey and Greece - markets are in focus. In particular, issues such as rising natural gas demand, construction of long pipelines and attracting foreign capital are examined within the general context of the paper.

ID Number: JA021052

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Geopolitics Reborn : The Global Struggle over Oil and Gas Pipelines.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 677, December 2004, p. 428-433.)

Author(s):

1. Klare, Michael T.

Subject(s):

1. PIPELINES

2. GEOPOLITICS

Notes:

As competition for access to energy heats up, geopolitics in the far corners of the world is turning pipelines into flashpoints.

ID Number: JA021133

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

L'oleoduc Bakou-Ceyhan : paradoxes et coherence de la strategie
americaine des pipelines.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e annee, no. 1, printemps 2004, p. 151-163.)

Author(s):

1. Jafalian, Annie

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

En depit d'une competitivite plus faible que les solutions russe ou iranienne, le projet d'oleoduc Bakou-Ceyhan a finalement ete adopte, grace au soutien des Etats-Unis. Washington s'est surtout implique en vue de preserver des interets geopolitiques bien definis : contenir la Russie, isoler l'Iran et promouvoir le role de la Turquie dans la region. Mais il semble que le 'paradoxe economique' de la diplomatie americaine puisse aujourd'hui etre leve. Malgre ses incertitudes strategiques et financieres, la voie turque est en effet soutenue par un consortium de compagnies qui lui confere une rationalite economique, notamment dans la perspective d'une exportation du petrole kazakh. D'Aktaou a Ceyhan, la route turque pourrait ainsi trouver sa viabilite commerciale et concilier les interets economiques et geopolitiques des Etats-Unis en Asie centrale et dans le Caucase.

ID Number: JA020291

Year: 2004

Language: French

Type: ART

Caspian Oil : Its Export Routes and Transportation Problems.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2004, p. 88-101.)

Author(s):

1. Tevzadze, Zurab

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

ID Number: JA020312

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

2003

The US-Iranian Relationship after 11 September 2001 and the
Transportation of Caspian Energy.
(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 22, no. 2 - 3, June - September 2003, p.
151-162.)

Author(s):

1. Karagiannis, Emmanuel

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
4. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--IRAN
5. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

This article first examines the US-Iranian relationship after the September 11 attacks. Also, it assesses the US oil policy in relation to the Caspian oil market and the Gulf. Despite the US sanctions imposed on large deals with Tehran, Iran's transportation network should be paid due attention, too. Tehran's isolation from the Caspian oil market is clearly policy-based and is thus susceptible to re-examining on an economic basis. Iran sees itself as a natural transit route for oil and gas exports from the landlocked Caspian countries to world markets. Therefore, part of this article reviews US sanctions policy against Tehran and its effectiveness.

ID Number: JA020100

Year: 2003

Language: English
Type: ART

The Economics and Politics of Caspian Oil.

(JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 3, no. 3,
September 2003, p. 76-91.)

Author(s):

1. Andrianopoulos, Andreas

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--CASPIAN SEA REGION
2. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION
3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
4. GEOPOLITICS--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

The development of the oil and gas reserves of the Caspian Sea region and the emergence of the transportation projects of these reserves to world markets have generated an increased competition among oil companies, regional countries and key international actors. Although the commercial perspective remains important, political considerations and competing geopolitical concerns prevail and therefore tend to underestimate market needs and economic realities.

ID Number: JA019959

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Azerbaijan's Oil Supplies : Current State and Future Prospects.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2003, p. 96-100.)

Author(s):

1. Muradov, Adaliat

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--AZERBAIJAN
2. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

ID Number: JA019690

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Pipelines for Caspian Oil.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2003, p. 81-90.)

Author(s):

1. Preiger, David
2. Maliarchuk, Irina
3. Grinkevich, Taisia

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

ID Number: JA019689

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Pivotal State or Energy Supplicant ? Domestic Structure, External Actors, and Turkish Policy in the Caucasus.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 57, no. 1, Winter 2003, p. 76-92.)

Author(s):

1. Winrow, Gareth

Subject(s):

1. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
2. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
3. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION
4. ENERGY POLICY--TURKEY
5. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

Turkish policy in the Caucasus is examined by exploring whether Turkey may be looked upon as a so-called 'pivotal state' or 'energy supplicant'. Employing a domestic structural approach, the impact on policymaking in Turkey of various governmental institutions and influential business entrepreneurs is considered. The role of other governments and major international energy companies on decision-making in Turkey is also taken into account. In the medium-term Turkey could become both an important energy bridge and a significant consumer of Caspian energy.

ID Number: JA018873

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

2002

Gas and Geopolitics in Northeast Asia : Pipelines, Regional Stability, and the Korean Nuclear Crisis.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 19, no. 4, Winter 2002 - 2003, p. 23-36.)

Author(s):

1. Harrison, Selig S.

Subject(s):

1. GAS PIPELINES--EAST ASIA

Notes:

Already the largest supplier of natural gas to Europe, Russia will become the major source of gas for all or most of Northeast Asia within a decade if promising negotiations for gas pipelines from eastern Siberia and Sakhalin Island reach fruition. Though these pipelines could greatly enhance regional stability and provide a cheap alternative to oil imported from the Middle East, the United States seems uneasily wary of pipeline networks in Northeast Asia. Conceivably, if overall US relations with Russia, China and Japan should seriously deteriorate, this could prove a prescient warning. However, in the absence of such a sharp downturn, the United States would benefit from a cooling off of regional tensions that could enable Washington to scale down a costly US military presence. Access to cheaper energy would weaken incentives for expanding civilian nuclear power programs that could be converted to producing weapons. Moreover, to the extent that Northeast Asia can satisfy its petroleum needs from indigenous sources and from Russia, competition with the United States for access to existing sources, pushing prices up, would be reduced.

ID Number: JA018937

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Geopolitiek van energiebronnen in de Kaspische regio.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 2, februari 2002, p. 81-89.)

Author(s):

1. Amineh, Mehdi Parvezi

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION
2. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--CASPIAN SEA REGION
3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
4. GEOPOLITICS--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

The author presents an overview - within a neo-geopolitical framework - of the current conflicts and cooperation schemes regarding the exploitation of the energy sources in the former Soviet republics of Central Asia, in particular the region of the Caspian Sea.

ID Number: JA017537
Year: 2002
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

Caspian Pipeline Consortium.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 48, no. 2, 2002, p. 34-40.)

Author(s):

1. Lysenko, I.

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

ID Number: JA017897

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

The Mythology of Munificent Caspian Bonanza and Its Concomitant Pipeline Geopolitics.

(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 21, no. 1, March 2002, p. 37-54.)

Author(s):

1. Rasizade, Alec

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
2. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION
3. GEOPOLITICS--CASPIAN SEA REGION

ID Number: JA017830

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

2001

The Politics of Caspian Region Energy Resources : A Challenge for Turkish Foreign Policy.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 6, no. 4, December 2001 - February 2002, p. 36-59.)

Author(s):

1. Udum, Sebnem

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION
2. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
3. ENERGY POLICY--TURKEY

Notes:

This paper seeks to provide an analysis of the energy politics of the Caspian region and to analyze its impacts on Turkey. To that end, in the first section, the general political situation in the Caspian Sea region is tackled and the outlook for regional energy resources is provided. The pipeline struggle in the region is analyzed by looking at the politics in the Caspian region and the concerns of the main actors, hence the criteria determining the final export routes are obtained. In the second section, the pipeline alternatives are presented. Next, the pipelines of relevance to Turkey and accompanying issues are discussed. The last section is devoted to recommendations regarding energy issues, to be applied to Turkey's political, strategic and economic decision-making mechanisms. The point of departure of this section is that rational and realistic policies that would foster Turkey's effectiveness and influence in the 'New Great Game' would not only be conducive to sustaining Turkey's energy security but would also contribute to Turkey's status as an influential regional power in the foreseeable future.

ID Number: JA018305

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

2000

Pipelines or Pipe Dreams ? : Lessons from the History of Arab Transit Pipelines.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 54, no. 2, Winter 2000, p. 224-241.)

Author(s):

1. Stevens, Paul

Subject(s):

1. PIPELINES

ID Number: JA015202

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Transneft' : 46,700 km of Oil Pipelines.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 2, 2000, p. 44-47.)

Author(s):

1. Vainshtok, S.

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA015286

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

BOOKS LIVRES

2007

327 /01398

Turkmenistan and Central Asia after Niyazov - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.

vi, 93 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584873116

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen J.

Subject(s):

1. TURKMENISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. TURKMENISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. GAS INDUSTRY--TURKMENISTAN
4. TURKMENISTAN--COMMERCE
5. NATURAL GAS PIPELINES--TURKMENISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'Because Central Asia is a cockpit of great power rivalry and a potential theater in the Global War on Terrorism, no sooner had President Niyazov died than the great powers were seeking to influence Turkmenistan's future policies away from the neutrality that had been Niyazov's policy. Turkmenistan's importance lies almost exclusively in its large natural gas holdings and proximity to the Caspian Sea and Iran. Because energy is regarded as a strategic asset, Russia, Iran, China, and the United States have been visibly engaged in competition for influence. The outcome of this competition and of the domestic struggle for power will have repercussions throughout Central Asia.'

ID number: 80021588

Year: 2007

Type: M

656 /00002

Gazprom Monopoly and Nabucco's Potentials : Strategic Decisions for Europe - Stockholm : Institute for Security and Development Policy.

43 p.; 25 cm.

(Silk Road Paper)

ISBN: 9789185937066

Author(s):

1. Norling, Nicklas

Subject(s):

1. NATURAL GAS PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for Security and Development Policy (SE)
2. Central Asia-Caucasus Institute and Silk Road Studies Program (US)

Notes:

'The main purpose of this paper is to highlight the uncomfortable dependence of Europe on Russian gas, the geo-politics involved, and how the Caspian Sea region could contribute to Europe's energy diversification.'

ID number: 80021685

Year: 2007

Type: M

2000

665 /00068

The Caspian Region at a Crossroad : Challenges of a New Frontier of Energy and Development - Houndmills, UK : MacMillan.

xii, 299 p. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 0333913809

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--CASPIAN SEA REGION
2. GAS INDUSTRY--CASPIAN SEA REGION
3. GEOPOLITICS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
4. PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION
5. CASPIAN SEA--INTERNATIONAL STATUS

Added entry(s):

1. Amirahmadi, Hooshang, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The emergence of the Caspian region as a new frontier of energy and development in the 1990s was one of the most surprising events to follow the collapse of the former Soviet Union. However, because of the 'oil rush', interstate rivalry, and the hasty approaches to studying the area's potential and needs, a very lopsided understanding of the region has emerged. This book attempts to correct this deficiency. With essays by recognized experts in the region, it offers original, comprehensive, objective, and balanced analyses of the critical issues facing the Caspian states in the next decade. Among the issues examined are population, environment, economic development, security and geopolitics, interstate rivalry, pipeline routes, oil and gas reserves, and the legal regime of the sea. Adopting a critical and inquisitive approach, the book offers foresights into possible future directions, including promises and pitfalls that await the region as it enters the next millennium.'

ID number: 80019514

Year: 2000

Type: M