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ENERGY SECURITY
LA SÉCURITÉ ÉNERGÉTIQUE

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PART I : BOOKS
PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2009

620 /00146
Renewable Energy in the Middle East : Enhancing Security through Regional Cooperation - Dordrecht : Springer.
xxxiii, 240 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(NATO Science for Peace and Security Series. C : Environmental Security)
ISBN: 9781402098918
Subject(s):
1. RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. ENERGY POLICY--MIDDLE EAST
Added entry(s):
1. Mason, Michael, ed.
2. Mor, Amit, ed.
3. NATO Public Diplomacy Division
Notes:
Includes index.
'Development of renewable energy resources in the Middle East and North Africa promises significant environmental and energy security gains. Regional scientific cooperation is necessary to identify such benefits and the modalities for realising them. A starting-point for any such work is to set out the security conceptions employed by state and non-state actors in the region, identifying sources of mutual understanding. Interpreting energy security in terms of human welfare and climate sustainability rather than (only) state access to energy resources increases the possibility of shared understanding of common security principles.'

ID number: 80022967
Year: 2009
Type: M

448 /00070
82 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(EIF Working Paper Law ; 2009/01)
Subject(s):
1. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. ENERGY POLICY--EU
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN
4. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--EU
Added entry(s):
1. Delgado Casteleiro, Andres, ed.
2. Spernbauer, Martina, ed.
3. European University Institute (IT)
Notes:
'This paper explores issues of security integration in a number of external policies of the European Union, and looks at both security policies per se and the security rationale contained in other policy contexts. Following a twin-track approach of presenting both a legal and a political assessment respectively, the contributions have been clustered around three themes : energy security and the EU's relations with neighbouring states, the EU's targeted sanctions policy, and

* This list contains material received as of December 17th, 2009– Cette liste est arrêtée au 18 décembre 2009.
security sector reform pursued by the EU in third countries.'

xiv, 230 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
(Routledge Advances in European Politics ; 53)
ISBN: 9780415478045
Author(s):
1. Youngs, Richard, 1968-
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--EU
2. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. EU--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
'The geopolitics of oil and gas have made a spectacular return to the international political agenda. The European Union has recognized the importance of incorporating energy security more systematically into foreign policy. It has committed itself to pursuing an energy security policy based on market interdependence, European unity and long-term governance improvements in producer states. In offering the first broad, global assessment of the foreign policy dimensions of EU energy security, this book considers how far these commitments have been implemented. Examining how the EU's general approach to energy security has played out in the specific political contexts of different countries and regions, distinctive features of the book include: a thorough analysis of current EU strategies towards energy security, assessing the EU as an international actor; a key focus on the governance structures of producer states including the Middle East, Russia, Central Asia and the Caspian, and Sub-Saharan Africa; a major addition to debates surrounding markets and geopolitics, informing both international relations and international political economy.'

xxxv, 282 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9781844078554
Subject(s):
1. CLIMATIC CHANGES--POLITICAL ASPECTS
2. ENERGY POLICY
3. NATIONAL SECURITY
Added entry(s):
1. Dodds, Felix, ed.
2. Higham, Andrew, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'Climate change is now recognized as one of the greatest challenges facing the international community and, when coupled with energy production and use - the most significant contributor to climate change - and the related security problems, the double threat to international security and human development is of the highest order. This wide-ranging book brings together leading thinkers from academia, government and civil society to examine and address the global insecurity and
development changes arising from the twin thrust of climate change and the energy supply crunch.'

Energy and Environmental Challenges to Security - Dordrecht : Springer.
xxiv, 455 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(NATO Science for Peace and Security Series. C : Environmental Security)
ISBN: 9781402094521
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY
2. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
3. NATIONAL SECURITY
Added entry(s):
1. Stec, Stephen, ed.
2. Baraj, Besnik, ed.
3. NATO Public Diplomacy Division
Notes:

39 p.; 21 cm.
(NDC Forum Paper ; 5)
Author(s):
1. Sartori, Nicolo
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--NATO
2. NATO--NATIONAL SECURITY
Added entry(s):
1. NATO Defence College (IT)
Notes:
The three main aims of this paper are: to examine the threat posed by the current energy situation and the emerging alternative strategies elaborated by Western countries to tackle it; to evaluate the feasibility of the diversification plan aimed at coping with increasing energy-related risks, and in particular its practicability in the Caspian region; to assess NATO's role and the means it has to reach the Alliance's security goals in the region.'
Traditionally, energy security has been defined as adequate, affordable and reliable supplies of energy. This book presents the different perspectives on energy security of European and Asian countries, as well as the regional perspectives. Within this context it explains Russian energy nationalism, the reasons for the failure of EU common energy policies, the shortcomings in the European Commission's approaches, the lack of strategy for pipelines, and the deficiencies in policies towards central Asia. In the case of Asia, the book explains Chinese energy diplomacy, Japanese dependencies and objectives, the possibility of energy competition and cooperation in Northeast Asia and ASEAN's new strategies for energy security. The increasing importance of nuclear energy in Asia is also emphasized. Finally, the book presents the different approaches to human security in Asia and Europe.'
xii, 237 p.; 24 cm.
(Contemporary Security Studies)
ISBN: 9780415450584
Author(s):
1. Baev, Pavel K.
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
Notes:
'This book examines the interplay between energy policy and security policy under Vladimir Putin and his drive to re-establish Russia's 'greatness'. Assessing conflicts and divergences between these policies, this book argues that Russia's desire to strengthen its role of 'energy security' provider is undermined by its inability to secure growth in production of oil and gas and by the desire to maximize political dividends from energy exports. The pressing demand to channel more resources into the military-industrial complex clashes with the growing need to invest in the energy complex, and the attempts to apply energy and military instruments for boosting Russia's prestige undermine its international credibility. In conclusion, the author anticipates how these contradictions could be resolved and suggests three short scenarios for Russia's continuing transition in the next decade.'

xi, 251 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
(Routledge Security in Asia-Pacific Series ; 4)
ISBN: 9780415410069
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--ASIA
2. ASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY
Added entry(s):
1. Wesley, Michael, ed.
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 222-240. Includes index.
'Energy security has become an increasingly important geopolitical issue, with concerns over soaring oil prices and surging Chinese and Indian energy imports compounded by the attempts of Chinese and Indian companies to purchase equity in oil production operations in the Middle East, Central Asia, Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America. Many commentators have warned about the coming of 'resource wars' between Asia's rising powers and established, developed states. This book explores the various dimensions of energy security in Asia, examining the imperatives, dynamics and implications of Asia's rapidly expanding energy consumption and the growing need of East and South Asian countries to import energy at a time of rising global energy demand. It focuses on the challenges and imperatives facing the major players in the Asian energy security picture: the United States, Japan, China and India, as well as Asia's major energy producers: Russia, West Asia/Persian Gulf, Central Asia, and Australia. In each case,
the domestic politics of energy security are investigated, and state interests and perspectives on the issue are considered. It goes on to analyse the policy and security aspects of energy security, including the geopolitics of energy competition; strategic, economic and environmental dimensions; and the impacts of energy security on human security.'

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Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--USA
2. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):
1. Kalicki, Jan H., ed.

Notes:
includes index.
'This book explores how foreign policy can best advance US energy interests, and how energy can be used to advance broader US foreign policy interests. It does so by focusing on the main regions of energy development and supply, and then by constructing an energy security strategy that takes into account the role of strategic reserves, technology, the environment, and sustainable development.'
The Energy Security of the SR in the Context of the EU and Relations with Russia.
(INTernational Issues & Slovak Foreign Policy Affairs, vol. 18, no. 1, 2009, p. 29-37.)
Author(s):
1. Hirman, Karel
Subject(s):
1. Energy Policy--Slovakia
2. Slovakia--National Security
Notes:
Oil and natural gas have been flowing from Western Siberia to Europe for over 40 years without any significant problems. However, in the past few years serious problems emerged. The last natural gas crisis at the beginning of 2009 fully revealed the grave weaknesses of Slovakia's energy security. It also raised serious doubts about the energy security of the entire EU and especially about the adequacy of future orientation towards natural gas. The author argues that in the case of Slovakia it is necessary to achieve at least a partial diversification of natural gas import through other routes and possibly from another supplier. On the other hand, it is impossible to realistically solve the challenges that the energy security of Slovakia is facing without the close cooperation between multiple state bodies. This problem is interdepartmental and affects not only the field of economy, but also foreign policy, security, agriculture, transport, and the environment. Therefore cooperation and coordination is necessary. What is, however, most important is not only talk about energy security but also to act.
ID Number: JA025866
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Europas Energiesicherheit.
(Europäische Sicherheit, 58. Jg., Nr. 9, September 2009, S. 78-81.)
Author(s):
1. Schilling, Walter
Subject(s):
1. Energy Policy--EU
2. EU--National Security
ID Number: JA026160
Year: 2009
Language: German
Type: ART

**This list contains material received as of December 18th, 2009—Cette liste est arrêtée au 18 décembre 2009.**
Pipeline Politics: Georgia and Energy Security.
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2009, p. 344-362.)
Author(s):
1. German, Tracey C.
Subject(s):
1. SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008
2. PIPESLINES--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)
3. ENERGY POLICY--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
The development of new energy export infrastructure, which bypasses Russia, has constituted a fundamental element of US and European engagement with the Caucasus in recent years, but has, to some extent, undermined Moscow's hegemony in an area that it considers to be its own 'strategic backyard'. This article examines the validity of the argument that Russian military intervention in Georgia in August 2008 was motivated by so-called 'petro-politics', and a desire to punish Tbilisi for its overt pro-Western orientation. It analyses the significance of the pipelines that transit Georgia and their implications for European energy security, together with the potential consequences of the 2008 conflict for future infrastructure developments.
ID Number: JA026073
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

NATO and the Challenge of Energy Security.
Author(s):
1. Hoop Scheffer, Jaap de
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--NATO
2. NATO--NATIONAL SECURITY
ID Number: JA025397
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

L'OTAN et la protection des infrastructures energetiques : jusqu'ou engager l'Alliance ?.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 72, hiver 2008 - 2009, p. 73-81.)
Author(s):
1. Simonet, Loic
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--NATO
2. NATO--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
Bien que la securisation des flux d'énergie ne releve pas des missions initiales de l'OTAN, les menaces terroristes qui pesent sur les infrastructures energetiques ont suscite un vaste debat sur son role en la matiere, qui a constitue l'un des themes du sommet de l'Alliance en avril 2008. Cette nouvelle mission contribue a engager l'OTAN dans des domaines non directement militaires, mais relevent de l'action protelforme de la communaut international en materia de securite. Or, cette evolution du mandat de l'OTAN risque d'alimenter les doutes sur son independance par rapport a certains interets nationaux, d'accentuer le clivage entre les partisans d'une OTAN 'globale' et ceux d'une Alliance cantonnee a ses missions traditionnelles et d'accentuer la 'bunkerisation' de la securite energetique de l'Occident.
ID Number: JA025524
NATO's Role in Energy Security.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 9, no. 2, Summer 2008, p. 38-41.)
Author(s): 1. Varwick, Johannes
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--NATO
2. NATO--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
It is no longer contested that energy is a legitimate security issue. But can a military alliance like NATO address energy security? Perhaps, argues the author, but NATO itself must change in order to do so.
ID Number: JA024818
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s): 1. Winrow, Gareth M.
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--EU
2. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. ENERGY POLICY--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
4. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
This article examines the evolving relationship in the energy field between states north and south of the Mediterranean. The focus is on energy security, with North African energy producers eager to export their hydrocarbons to European consumers, and EU member states keen to diversify their energy suppliers, and, in particular, avoid overdependence on Russia for natural gas imports. There are separate discussions on trade in crude oil, natural gas and liquefied natural gas. Concerns over terrorist attacks on energy infrastructure and the heightened interest of NATO on issues of energy security in the Mediterranean are also examined.
ID Number: JA025506
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

(INTernational AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 54, no. 1, 2008, p. 106-112.)
Author(s): 1. Bagirov, Adil
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. ENERGY POLICY--USA
4. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
ID Number: JA024726
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
Running on Empty.  
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 95, May - June 2008, p. 4-6.)  
Author(s):  
1. West, J. Robinson  
Subject(s):  
1. ENERGY POLICY--USA  
2. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY  
Notes:  
Energy security - defined as reliable supplies at reasonable cost obtained in an environmentally sustainable manner - is no longer assured. All the presidential candidates loudly proclaim that they will reduce our dependence on foreign oil and, as a bonus, curb carbon emissions. Yet these same politicians, for the most part, have overlooked a serious problem. In so doing, they risk missing an important opportunity.

ID Number: JA024792  
Year: 2008  
Language: English  
Type: ART

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, Thrasyvoulos 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

2007

La securite energetique, une nouvelle mission pour l'Otan ?.  
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 41-48.)  
Author(s):  
1. Shea, Jamie  
Subject(s):  
1. ENERGY POLICY--NATO  
2. NATO--NATIONAL SECURITY  
Notes:  
La securite energetique est une preoccupation actuelle de la communaut internationale. Deux points attirent specialement l'attention : la dependance des importations de gaz et de petrole, et la vulnerabilite des infrastructures energetiques. Dans les deux cas, l'Alliance peut apporter son aide.

ID Number: JA024206  
Year: 2007  
Language: French  
Type: ART
Energiesicherheit in der ungarischen Aussenpolitik.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 56. Jg., Nr. 9, September 2007, S. 77-79.)
Author(s):
  1. Keresztes, Lajos
Subject(s):
  1. ENERGY POLICY--HUNGARY
  2. HUNGARY--NATIONAL SECURITY
ID Number: JA024016
Year: 2007
Language: German
Type: ART

PESC y seguridad de los suministros energeticos.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 117, mayo - junio 2007, p. 138-150.)
Author(s):
  1. Baran, Zeyno
Subject(s):
  1. ENERGY POLICY--EU
  2. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
  La defensa individual de la politica energetica merma la seguridad
de la UE y limita sus opciones en politica exterior. Una
Politica de Vecindad reforzada en el Mediterraneo y que incluya
a Asia central podria ser la respuesta ante la creciente
dependencia de los suministros rusos.
ID Number: JA023738
Year: 2007
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

EU Internal Energy Market Reforms.
(INTERNATIONAL ISSUES & SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 16, no. 4,
2007, p. 23-35.)
Author(s):
  1. Benc, Vladimir
Subject(s):
  1. ENERGY POLICY--EU
  2. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
  The main aim of this article is to point out the current problems
and challenges the EU faces in formulating a common energy
policy and evaluate the individual reform proposals of the
European Commission. In the first part of the text the author
defines the challenges the EU faces from the point of view
of energy security. In the second part of the text the author
describes the most important reform proposals of the EC and
analyzes their potential impact and possible threats they may
pose to the competitiveness and energy security of EU member
states. In the third part of the text the author analyzes the
environmental aspects of the developing EU energy policy and
their potential impact on individual member states and
particular entities. In the conclusion the author evaluates the
interests of Slovakia in the view of the common energy policy
and the EU internal energy market.
ID Number: JA024598
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Delyagin, Mikhail G.

Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--EU
2. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
The issue of energy security is a complex problem with its practical and theoretical dimensions. The article assesses this concept from both perspectives offering the analysis of the Russian relation and commitments to the EU in terms of energy security and vice versa as well as the view on Ukrainian crisis from the Russian perspective. It also attempts to respond to some of the EU complaints towards Russia concerning the energy issue.

ID Number: JA024427
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Towards a Real European Energy Policy?.

Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--EU
2. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

ID Number: JA024377
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART


Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--EU
2. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--BLACK SEA REGION
4. GEOPOLITICS--BLACK SEA REGION

Notes:
There is a sense of urgency in the current debate on diversifying energy supplies for Europe, much of which involves the Black Sea region, which is treated as an energy hub for Europe's energy security in terms of oil and gas. This special issue addresses central aspects of energy developments in the region including the geopolitical map on which energy decisions have to be taken, evaluating Russian and American policies and examining the interlink between the European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy and energy.

ID Number: JA023960
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Japan: nieuwe agenda voor energieveiligheid.
(Internationale Spectator, jg. 61, nr. 7 - 8, juli - augustus 2007, p. 362-366.)

Author(s):
1. Chrisstoffels, Jans-Hein

Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--JAPAN
2. JAPAN--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:
The author discusses Japan's changing energy security policy. He argues that the Japanese government will actively seek to strengthen security of supply. Japan has almost no domestic energy reserves. It is Asia's leading energy importer, but it faces increasing competition for resources from China and India. This has led to growing concern among Japanese policymakers. In the spring of 2007 a new Basic Energy Law was drafted that offers a strategic change of direction, away from a policy emphasis on free (energy) trade promotion and liberalisation of domestic energy markets. Japan will boost energy diplomacy towards energy producing countries and increase financial guarantees to Japanese oil and gas development companies. At the same time, Japan will raise efforts to lower its dependency on foreign oil and gas. To this end, it has set ambitious targets for further nuclear power development and the promotion of bio-trade. The author points at a multitude of complexities that may impede the success of these policies. Still, EU policy makers should be aware that Japan's energy policy has changed, driven by the conviction that markets alone cannot be relied upon to guarantee a secure supply of energy.

ID Number: JA023883
Year: 2007
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

Rx for 'Oil Addiction': The Middle East and Energy Security.
(Middle East Policy, vol. 14, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 76-83.)

Author(s):
1. Kalicki, Jan H.

Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--USA
2. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--MIDDLE EAST

ID Number: JA023572
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART


Author(s):
1. Godement, Francois

Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--CHINA
2. CHINA--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:
China's energy policy is traditionally based on self-sufficiency. While energy bottlenecks have often been cited as a limitation to China's economic growth, China has been successful at producing energy using its domestic coal - albeit putting a strain on transport and producing a high degree of pollution. Aggressively after 2001, China has started to search for external resources, both to supply its voracious appetite for oil and to insure its economy against possible geopolitical disruptions - including the threat of sanctions. This has given
Chinese companies a life of their own, making them large international actors. Today, China is both saddled with new responsibilities for the developing countries in which it owns sizeable exploitation rights, and influenced by a new thinking on energy security, based on the idea of improving energy efficiency before developing resources. This offers opportunities for the West - and Japan - in cooperating with China, a huge energy importer, to lessen the dominance of producers, create business opportunities for energy efficiency equipment, and also to cap CO2 and other emissions.

ID Number: JA024062
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2007, p. 110-120.)
Author(s):
1. Lifan, Li
Subject(s):
1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--CHINA
2. ENERGY POLICY--CHINA
3. CHINA--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
While continuing to expand oil trade with the Middle East, it is imperative for China to strengthen economic cooperation with Russia and other oil-producing countries in the Caspian Sea, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, as well as reduce the risks by maximizing the geographical distribution of oil import sources, while carrying out a strategy aimed at diversifying energy supplies. China is setting its sights on Russia and the Central Asian states, which are functioning as energy suppliers for the countries contiguous to them.

ID Number: JA023486
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

2006

Wie steht es um die Sicherheit unserer Energie ?.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 55. Jg., Nr. 5, Mai 2006, S. 14-16.)
Author(s):
1. Frank, Hans
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--GERMANY
2. GERMANY--NATIONAL SECURITY
ID Number: JA022664
Year: 2006
Language: German
Type: ART
Europe's Next Cold War.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 64-71.)

Author(s):
1. Umbach, Frank

Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--EU
2. ENERGY POLICY--GERMANY
3. GERMANY--NATIONAL SECURITY
4. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:
Ensuring Germany's - and Europe's - supply of energy is still viewed largely as an economic issue, not as a matter of foreign and security policy. The gas conflict between Russia and Ukraine has prompted warnings against excessive dependency on Russia. What are the consequences for the security of Germany's energy supply?

ID Number: JA022796
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART


Author(s):
1. Harks, Enno

Subject(s):
1. GAS INDUSTRY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--COMMERCE--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--COMMERCE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. ENERGY POLICY--EU
5. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:
The author describes the origins and evolution of the current energy crisis afflicting Western and Eastern Europe alike. Europe is set to remain the world's largest natural gas import market, and Russia is likely to remain Europe's major gas supplier. Yet precisely because of this awareness in Moscow, the Kremlin has engaged in brinkmanship towards its Western buyers, threatening to reorientate itself towards the Far East. In response, European policymakers and analysts have discussed alternative means to secure Europe's energy needs. Gazprom's worrying production outlook, the absence of Russian energy market reform, and Russia's unreliability - highlighted by the 2006 Russia-Ukraine energy dispute - have further raised European incentives to seek energy suppliers elsewhere. Against this background the author examines what the Union can do both to avoid a repetition of the 2006 crisis and to strengthen the medium-term security of its energy supplies. His recommendations focus on three primary issues: energy pricing, the establishment and strengthening of institutional dispute settlement mechanisms and the promotion of transit diversification.

ID Number: JA022945
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
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.

Notes:

(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 6, no. 2, June 2006, p. 207-223.)
Author(s):
1. Roberts, John M.
Subject(s):
1. PETROLEUM--TRANSPORTATION--BLACK SEA REGION
2. NATURAL GAS--TRANSPORTATION--BLACK SEA REGION
3. ENERGY POLICY--EU
4. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
This article addresses the core issue of the transit of oil and gas across Black Sea countries and its impact on European energy security. The littoral countries of the Black Sea play a critical role in European energy security, not least because they participate significantly in oil and gas reaching Europe's major consumer markets from further afield. They can be expected to continue to do so even as the European Union attempts to diversify its supply sources. Regarding oil, the article particularly focuses on the question of the Bosphorus bypasses, detailing and comparing alternative proposals for pipelines through Black Sea littoral nations. In terms of gas, it assesses the role played by Russia in European gas transit and supply and the dilemma in which Moscow finds itself as it weighs up its current monopoly over Central Asian gas transit with its own oil and gas investment requirements.

Notes:
Energy security became an issue for China as a by-product of economic expansion. Over the past three decades China's access to offshore sources of energy has never been threatened for political reasons. The webs of interdependence between China and United States and its Asian allies on the one hand, and oil-supplying countries on the other, provide the single most powerful assurance against future disruptions to Chinese oil imports. The more daunting challenge for China is to make energy governance a key element in its conservation programme. For the rest of the world, the desirable approach is to work with China in order to achieve a managed rise in China's energy consumption.

If the United States wants to reduce its exposure to terrorism and avert further involvement in overseas conflicts, the choice is clear: it must eschew the use of military force to ensure access to foreign petroleum and rely instead on conservation, the market, and alternative forms of energy.
China's quiet shift to net oil importer status in 1993 marked a forced departure from the Communist's Party's three-decade experiment in self-sufficiency and opened the possibility that China could, some day, be as vulnerable as other industrial nations to unexpected events affecting global oil markets. Being a net oil-importer should, logically, bring China's interests closer to those of the oil-independent West. In 1990, China abstained when the US mobilised an international coalition to drive Iraqi troops from Kuwait. A future crisis, after China has become a major importer, might elicit a more supportive stance. But the change to Chinese interests and orientations also poses challenges for the West: in effect, the industrialised oil-consuming countries of the US, Europe and North-East Asia must convince an ambitious, energy-hungry China that secure supply for all requires a cooperative foreign policy. So far, unfortunately, China is taking a different tack.

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## Previous Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/09</td>
<td>Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/09</td>
<td>The Cold War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/09</td>
<td>NATO’s 23rd Summit Meeting in Strasbourg/Kehl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/09</td>
<td>The Taliban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/09</td>
<td>North Korea’s Nuclear Weapons Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/09</td>
<td>Irregular Warfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/09</td>
<td>Cyber Threats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/09</td>
<td>‘Operation Allied Force’ : NATO in Kosovo, 10 Years Later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/09</td>
<td>The Revolutions of 1989 and the End of the Cold War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/09</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/09</td>
<td>ESDP : The First Decade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>Climate Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Anciens numéros

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/09</td>
<td>Le management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/09</td>
<td>La guerre froide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/09</td>
<td>Le 23ème sommet de l'OTAN à Strasbourg/Kehl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/09</td>
<td>Les Talibam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/09</td>
<td>Les programmes d'armes nucléaires de la Corée du Nord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/09</td>
<td>La guerre irrégulière</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/09</td>
<td>Les cybermenaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/09</td>
<td>‘Opération Allied Force’ : l'OTAN au Kosovo, dix ans plus tard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/09</td>
<td>Les révolutions de 1989 et la fin de la guerre froide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/09</td>
<td>Le Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/09</td>
<td>PESD : la première décennie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>Les changements climatiques</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>