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Global Energy Politics

introduction

- The politics of cooperation and competition among regional and extra-regional states regarding the production and consumption of Energy at the global level is Global energy Politics.
- It is the interplay of politics, economy, energy and geography.
- Energy and politics are inherently linked, they go hand in hand.

History

- Ever since the Industrial Revolution energy has been a key driver of world politics. From the oil crises of the 1970s to today's rapid expansion of renewable energy sources, every shift in global energy patterns has important repercussions for international relations.
- Since the industrial revolution, the geopolitics of energy—who supplies and reliably secures energy at affordable prices—has been a driver of global prosperity and security. Over the coming decades, energy politics will determine the survival of life as we know it on our planet.

- The political aspect of energy, linked to the sources of supply and demand, comes to public attention at moments of crisis. When unstable oil markets drive up prices and volatility hinders long-run investment planning, politicians hear their constituents protest. But energy politics have become yet more complex.

- Transportation systems, particularly in the United States, are largely reliant on oil, so disruption of oil markets can bring a great power to a standstill.
- Access to energy is critical to sustaining growth in China and India—to employ the hundreds of millions who remain poor and to keep pace with burgeoning populations.
- Failure to deliver on the hope of greater prosperity could unravel even authoritarian regimes—and even more so democratic ones—as populations become more educated and demanding.

- Perhaps the clearest, historical example of the use of energy exports as an offensive tool of foreign policy by authoritarian states was the oil embargo of October 1973 initiated by the Organization of thePetroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
- Ten days after the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war, Iran, Iraq,United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar – all energy-rich authoritarian states – decided to raise oil prices and announced production cuts.

- OPEC then agreed to use energy exports as a tool against Energy as a tool of foreign policy of authoritarian states, in particular Russia'unfriendly states', states that supported Israel. Gradually, oil supplies were cut to countries like theUnited States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan and the Netherlands.
- The oil shock following the 1973 Arab-Israeli war put energy security, and more specifically the security of supply, at the heart of the energy policy agenda of most industrialised nations. The Arab oil embargo that resulted from the war, caused oil prices to jump from US$2.50 a barrel to about $12 a barrel in 1974.

- Based on the latest BP Statistical Review of World Energy, published in June 2019, this report draws its conclusions from 2018 data.
- Global demand for oil and gas are at their highest levels ever, with particularly dramatic growth in Africa, Asia Pacific, the Middle East and the Americas.
- Regarding security of supply, the Middle East and the CIS regions remain big exporters, while Europe and Asia Pacific have to import the majority of their oil and gas. Meanwhile, the Americas are approaching oil and gas independence while Africa could become an importer within a decade.

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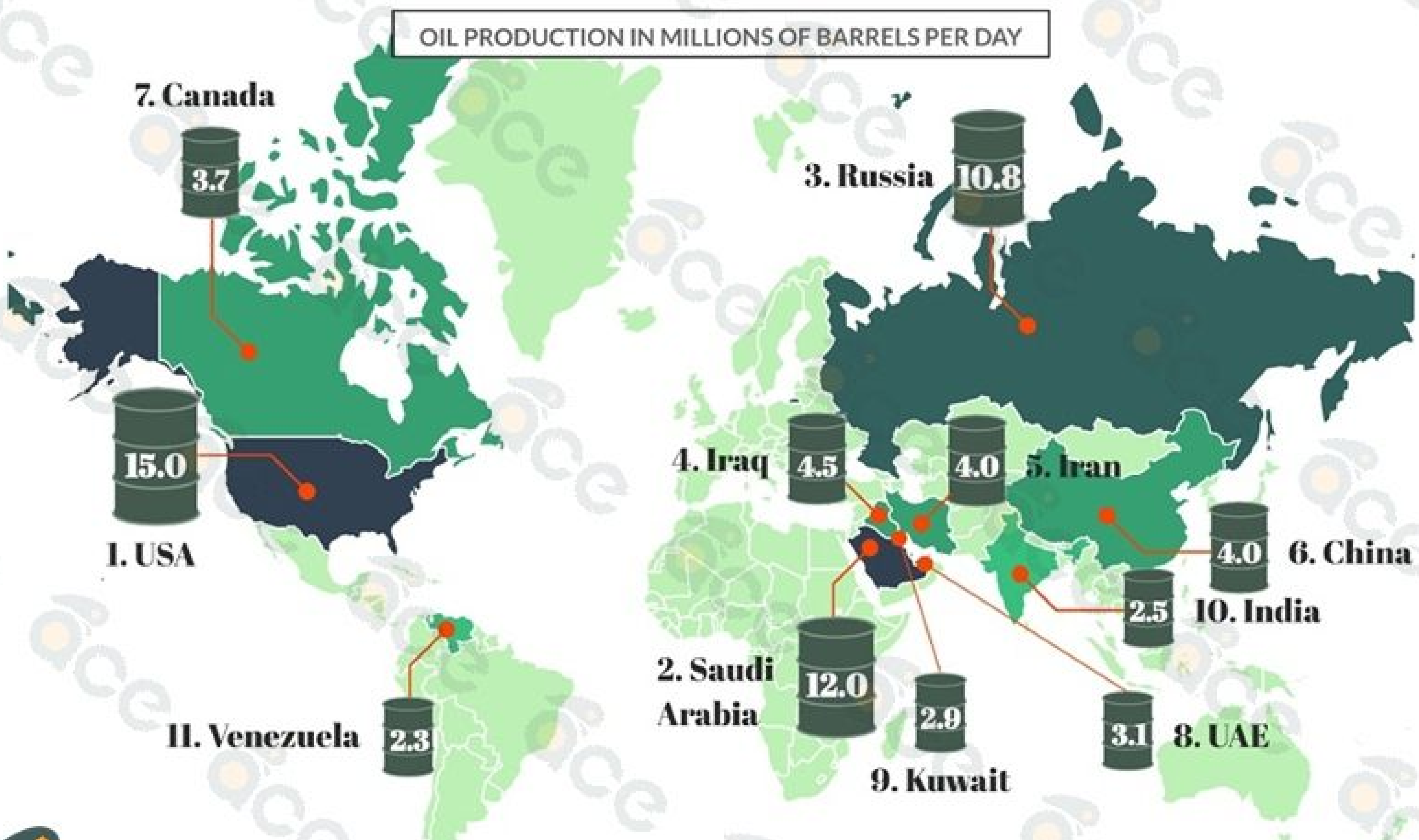
World Oil Production



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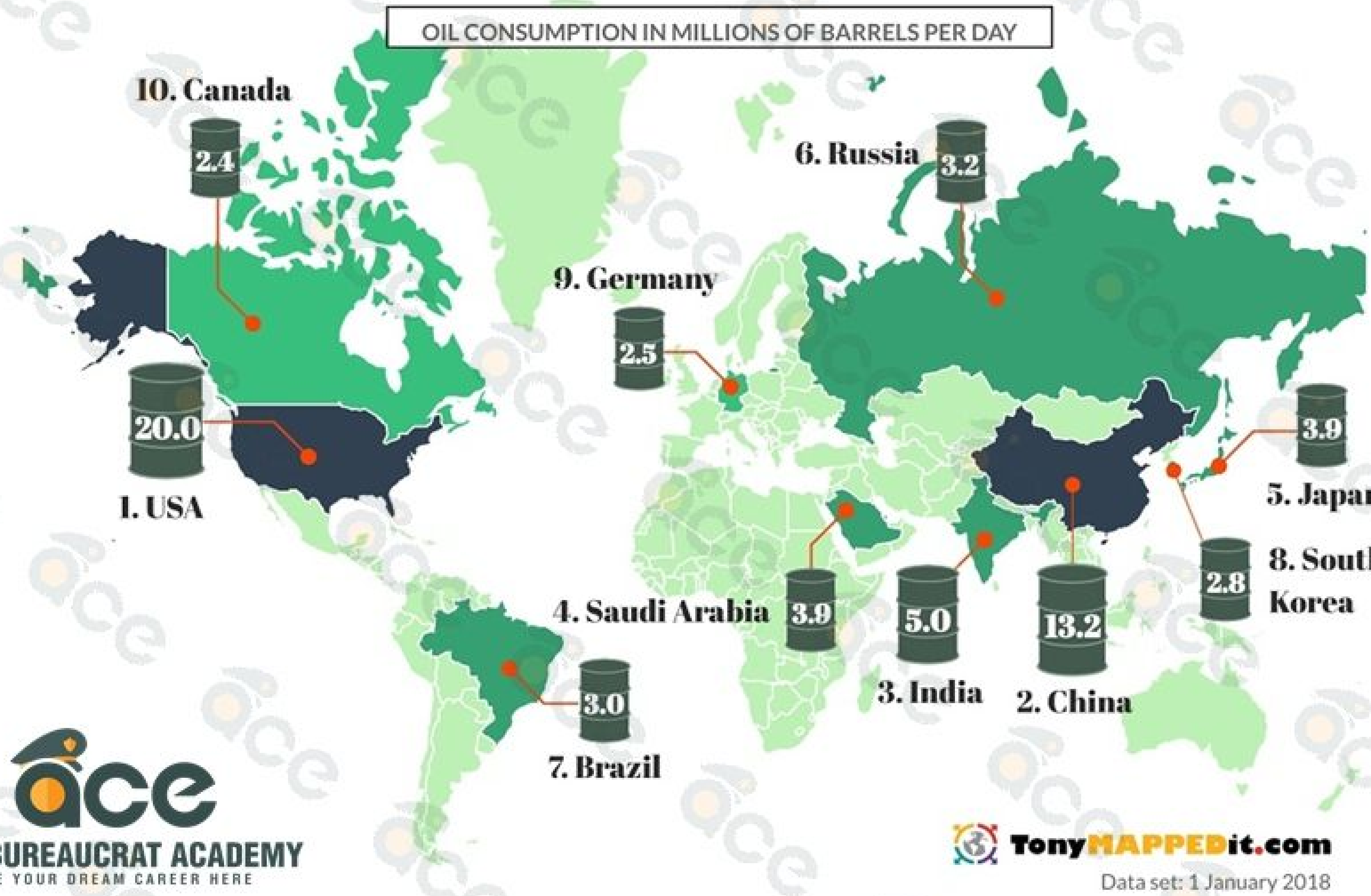
World Oil Consumption



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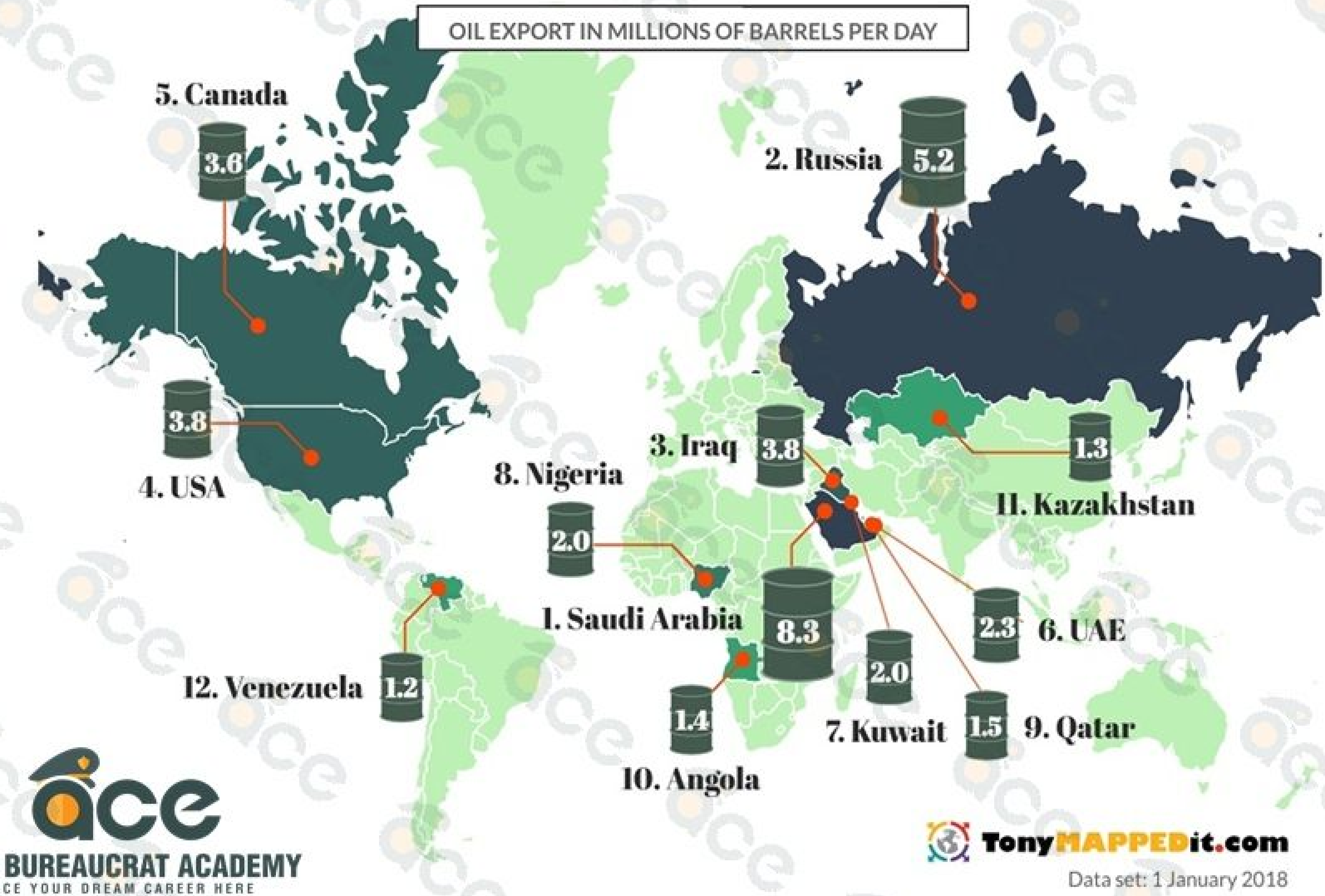
World Oil Export



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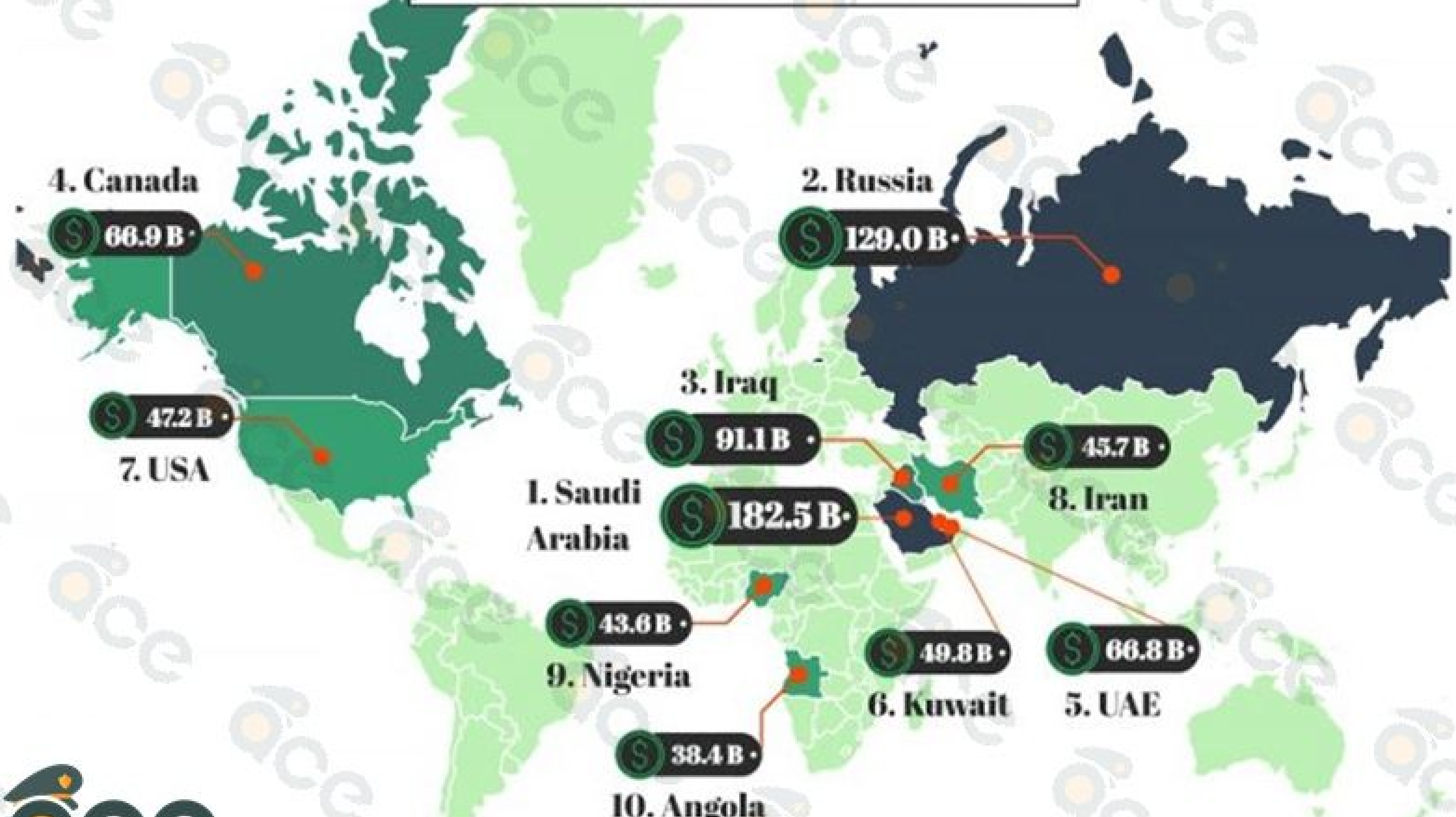
World Oil Revenues

OIL REVENUES IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN 2018



TonyMAPPEDit.com

Data set: 1 January 2019

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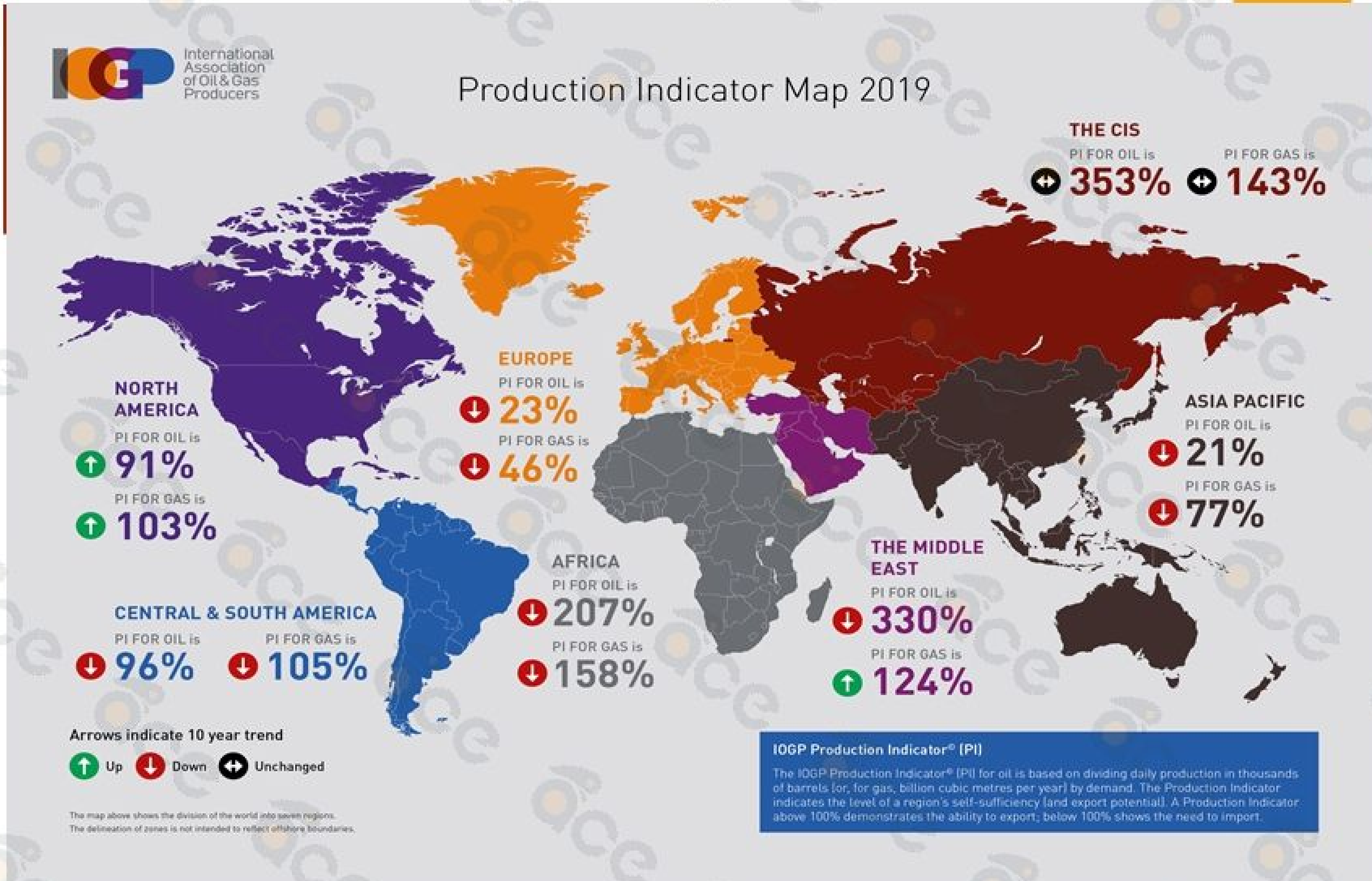

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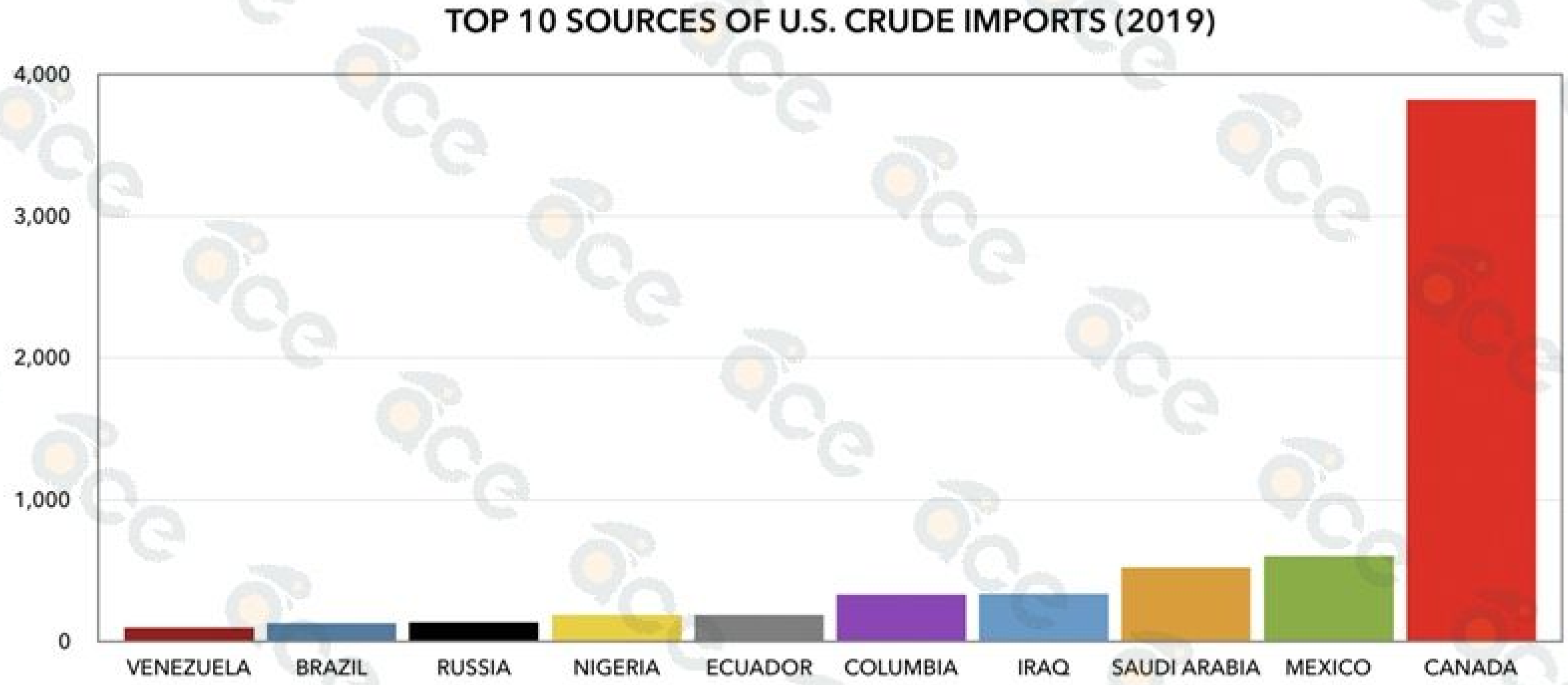

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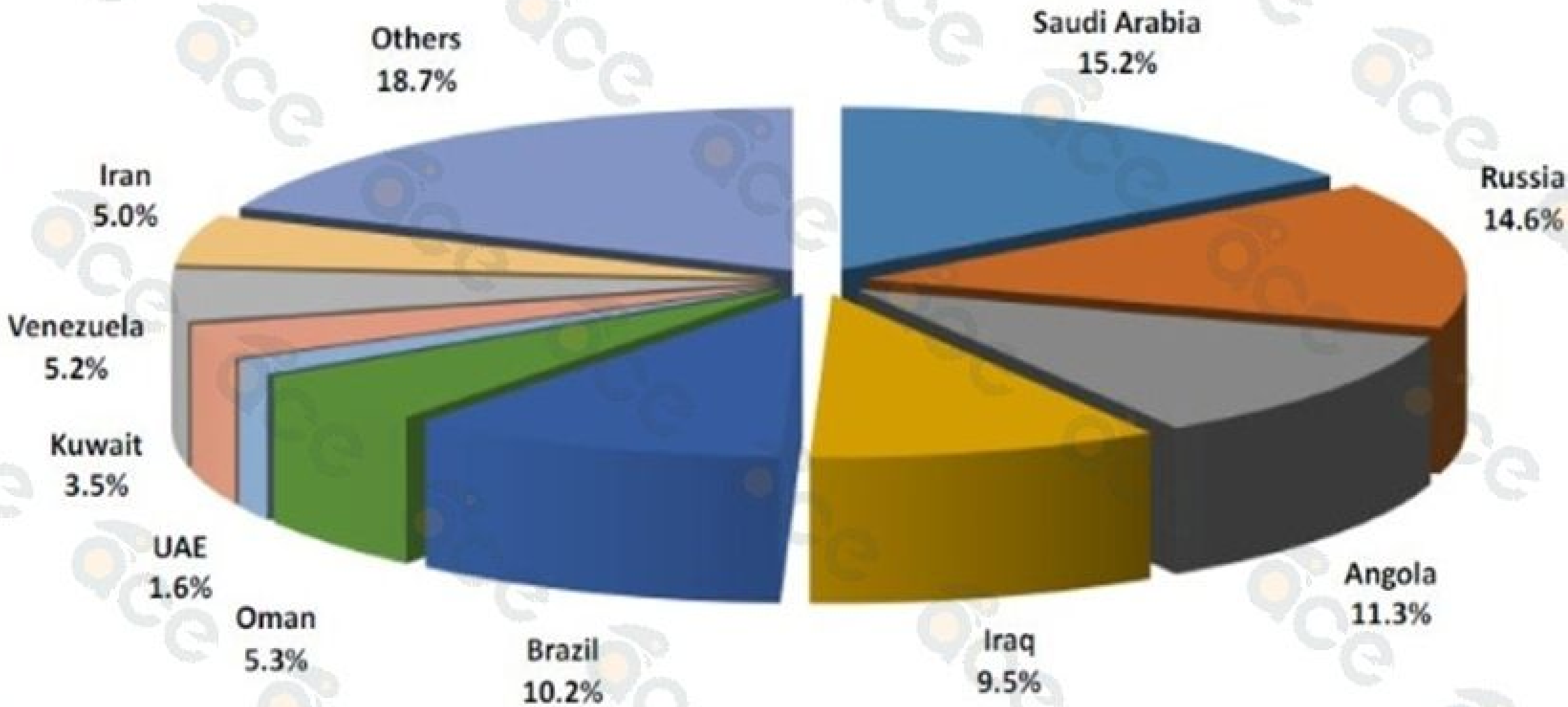
China - Crude Oil Imports by Source - Feb 2019

(source: GAC ; in % of import volume)



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FACTSHEET

World Energy Reserves

No	Country	Oil (billion barrels)	Gas(trillion cubic feet)	Coal (million ton)	Nuclear
1	Venuzuela	297,6	196,4	479	
2	Saudi Arabia	265,9	290,8		NPP
3	Canada	173,9	70	6.582	
4	Iran	157	1.187,3		NPP, R&D
5	Iraq	150	126,7		
6	UAE	97,8	215,1		NPP
7	Rusia	87	1.163	157	NPP, ICBM
8	Amerika	35	300	237,3	NPP, ICBM
9	Qatar	23,9	885,1		
10	China	17,3	109,3	11.450	NPP

British Petroleum Statistik & IAEA

10 Largest Oil-Producing Countries

No	Country	Production	Percentage
1	Russia	544 Mt	13%
2	Saudi Arabia	520 Mt	13%
3	United States of America	387 Mt	9%
4	China	206 Mt	5%
5	Iran	186 Mt	4%
6	Canada	182 Mt	4%
7	UEA	163 Mt	4%
8	Venezuela	162 Mt	4%
9	Kuwait	152 Mt	4%
10	Iraq	148 Mt	4%

International Energy Agency (IEA)

Current Global Energy Scenario

- An interesting, new, phenomenon is banging on the global energy horizon. The energy world is no longer unipolar. Saudi Arabia, often regarded as the main player in this market, is in controls of hardly 12.7 per cent of the total global crude consumption. It is no more wielding near-unilateral control over global oil markets — it once enjoyed.
- The energy world is now tripolar. Russia has been a part of the global crude balance for some time now. Over the last few years, the United States too gate-crashed into the exclusive club with equal, if not higher, stakes.
- The oil market today is dominated by the "Big Three," the Paris based International Energy Agency (IEA), underlined in a recent report, referring to Russia, Saudi Arabia and the US that control 40pc of global supplies.

- OPEC oil producers are faced with a major challenge; the rising non-Opec supply.
- The IEA is now forecasting the non-OPEC supply to grow in 2019 by much more than the total global demand growth. As per the IEA, the output from non-OPEC producers (mainly the US), is now set to grow by 2.4mbpd in 2019, while demand is expected to rise by 1.4mbpd only.
- This means OPEC and its allies will have to strive to cover for this additional 1mbpd gap for the entire next year.
- The challenges to OPEC oil producers continue to deepen. The pace of shale growth in the US is unprecedented. This year only shale output is set to exceed initial estimates by some 1mbpd.

- The swift growth in the US shale output has complicated efforts by Opec and its allies to trim supply and support the global market prices.
- The goal post is continuing to change its position — in this unending battle.

KEY ACTORS IN GEP

1.USA & Middle East

- Two of the major global energy consumers, the United States and the European Union, have similar needs but different practical perspectives on energy imports.
- The United States is overly dependent and focused on oil, with consequent special attention to the Middle East. Oil from the middle east (Persian gulf)accounts for 17% of us imports and Us involvement is the strategic containment of contain Iran and Iraq.
- Usa interest in Africa(Nigeria and angolia) is to seek energy alternative to Middle east countries and to provide security assistance to Africa resulting in military security paradox.