

# *Security & Energy Security: Global Challenges*

*A Symposium hosted by*

**-- The Institute for National Strategic Studies --**

National Defense University

## **Related Reference Articles, Projects and Events**

This is not intended to represent a comprehensive listing of energy security publications, but to offer a sampling of the many, often conflicting points of view on the subject.

### **Barack Obama and Joe Biden: New Energy for America**

[http://www.barackobama.com/pdf/factsheet\\_energy\\_speech\\_080308.pdf](http://www.barackobama.com/pdf/factsheet_energy_speech_080308.pdf)

Abstract: "Barack Obama and Joe Biden have a comprehensive energy plan that provides immediate relief to struggling families. It also summons the nation to face one of the great challenges of our time: confronting our dependence on foreign oil, addressing the moral, economic and environmental challenge of global climate change, and building a clean energy future that benefits all Americans."

### **House Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming**

<http://www.energy.gov/print/6272.htm>

Testimony of Secretary Samuel Bodman (May 22, 2008)

Abstract: "It is important to first recognize that that we live in a new energy world, where energy insecurity poses an unacceptable risk to our economy and national security. We live in a time when we must pay even greater attention to the interrelated environmental challenges posed by our dependence on fossil fuels, a time when free and competitive markets for energy trade and investment are essential, and a time when innovation and support for the development of new technologies is absolutely critical. We must consider the global context as we work toward developing new energy solutions for this new energy reality."

### **Powering America's Defense: Energy and the Risks to National Security**

<http://www.cna.org/documents/poweringamericasdefense.pdf>

Abstract: "To better inform U.S. policymakers and the public about the impact of America's energy choices on national security policies, CNA, a nonprofit research organization that runs the Center for Naval Analyses and the Institute for Public Research, convened a panel of retired senior military officers and national security experts. The Military Advisory Board consists of retired generals and admirals from all four services, many of whom served on the Military Advisory Board that produced the 2007 report, National Security and the Threat of Climate Change. That report found that "climate change, national security, and energy dependence are a related set of global challenges." This new volume builds on that finding by considering the security risks inherent in America's current energy posture, energy choices the nation can make to enhance our national security, the impact of climate change on our energy choices and our national security, and the role DoD can play in the nation's approach to energy security. These issues were viewed through the lens of the extensive military experience of the Military Advisory Board. The issues were considered solely for their impact on America's national security." The sponsors for this project were the Bipartisan Policy Center, the Energy Foundation, and the Grayce B. Kerr Foundation.

## Suggested readings – Security & Energy Security Symposium

### **The Fundamental of Energy Security: Hearing on “Foreign Policy and National Security Implications of Oil Dependency”**

<http://www.compete.org/images/uploads/File/ESIS%20Progressive%20Downloads/Daniel%20Yergin%20Testimony%203-22-07.pdf>

Testimony by Daniel Yergin (March 22, 2007)

Abstract: “In a world of increasing interdependence, energy security will depend much on how countries manage their relations with one another, whether bilaterally or within multilateral frameworks. That is why energy security will be one of the main challenges for U.S. foreign policy in the years ahead. And that in turn requires us to look, beyond the ups and downs of market cycles, both to the reality of an ever more complex and integrated global energy system and to the relations among the countries that participate in it.”

### **Roadmap for a Secure Energy Economy**

[\(http://www.csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/090204\\_energy\\_roadmap.pdf\)](http://www.csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/090204_energy_roadmap.pdf)

World Resources Institute; Center for Strategic and International Studies (January 2009)

Abstract: “This ‘roadmap’ presents the results of a year-long effort by the Center for Strategic and International Studies and the World Resources Institute to identify a set of policies to address energy security and climate change simultaneously. This document presents the results of a difficult process to reconcile the priorities of two sometimes conflicting constituencies. The resulting recommendations are designed to be implemented as a package. Policymakers must not simply pick the recommendations they favor or that are most politically palatable. The balanced approach recommended in this brief would greatly increase the United States’ chances of meeting both its energy security and climate goals.”

### **Transatlantic Cooperation for Sustainable Energy Security**

[http://www.acus.org/files/publication\\_pdfs/523/EnergySecurityReport.pdf](http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/523/EnergySecurityReport.pdf)

The Atlantic Council of the U.S.; The Center for Strategic and International Studies (February 2009)

Abstract: “The world is energy short and carbon long. This report focuses on that juxtaposition and the means to achieve energy security in a world concerned over climate change and maintaining economic growth. The provision of a sustainable energy future will require a dramatic transformation of the world’s energy supplies and consumption patterns. The current global financial crisis and accompanying economic downturn has made meeting this challenge significantly more difficult. Despite the current softening of energy demand, the world is facing a long-term tightening of conventional energy supplies and a need to address increasing environmental concerns that will require international cooperation on an unprecedented scale.”

### **A Roadmap for U.S.-China Cooperation on Energy and Climate Change**

[http://www.asiasociety.org/files/pdf/US\\_China\\_Roadmap\\_on\\_Climate\\_Change.pdf](http://www.asiasociety.org/files/pdf/US_China_Roadmap_on_Climate_Change.pdf)

Pew Center on Global Climate Change; Asia Society Center on U.S. China Relations (January 2009)

This Report—which was produced in partnership between Asia Society’s Center on U.S.-China Relations and Pew Center on Global Climate Change, in collaboration with The Brookings Institution, Council on Foreign Relations, National Committee on U.S.- China Relations, and Environmental Defense Fund—presents both a vision and a concrete Roadmap for such Sino-U.S. collaboration. With input from scores of experts and other stakeholders from the worlds of science, business, civil society, policy, and politics in both China and the United States, the Report, or “Roadmap,” explores the climate and energy challenges facing both nations and recommends a concrete program for sustained, high-level, bilateral engagement and on-the-ground action.

## Suggested readings – Security & Energy Security Symposium

### **USAEE Newsletter**

<http://www.usaee.org/newsletter.html>

United States Association for Energy Economics (March 2009)

Abstract: This website has a collection of articles from its most current Newsletter as well as archived material from past issues. Topics include creating jobs with ‘green’ power sources, renewable energy development, and energy efficiency in the U.S. economy.

### **Powering America’s Defense: Energy and the Risks to National Security**

<http://cna.org/documents/PoweringAmericasDefense.pdf>

Center for Naval Analyses (May 2009)

Abstract: “To better inform U.S. policymakers and the public about the impact of America’s energy choices on national security policies, CNA, a nonprofit research organization that runs the Center for Naval Analyses and the Institute for Public Research, convened a panel of retired senior military officers and national security experts. The Military Advisory Board consists of retired generals and admirals from all four services, many of whom served on the Military Advisory Board that produced the 2007 report, *National Security and the Threat of Climate Change* [1]. That report found that “climate change, national security, and energy dependence are a related set of global challenges.” This new volume builds on that finding by considering the security risks inherent in America’s current energy posture, energy choices the nation can make to enhance our national security, the impact of climate change on our energy choices and our national security, and the role DoD can play in the nation’s approach to energy security.”

### **Gusher of Lies: Dangerous Delusions of Energy Independence**

*Robert Bryce (2008)*

Abstract: “This book focuses on the need to acknowledge, and deal with, the difference between rhetoric and reality. The reality is that the world- and the energy business in particular- is becoming ever more interdependent. And this interdependence will likely only accelerate in the years to come as new supplies of fossil fuel become more difficult to find and more expensive to produce. While alternative and renewable forms of energy will make minor contributions to America’s overall energy mix, they cannot provide enough new supplies to supplant the new global energy paradigm, one in which every type of fossil fuel- crude oil, natural gas, diesel fuel, gasoline, coal, and uranium- gets traded and shipped in an ever more sophisticated global market.”

### **The Weekend’s Petroleum World Opinion Forum: Viewpoints on Issues in Energy and International Politics**

<http://www.petroleumworld.com/sunday09.htm>

*Petroleumworld.com (2009)*

Abstract: This website has a collection of articles which discuss the issue of energy security including oil prices and globalization, the green economy, as well as an analysis of OPEC’s regulatory policy.

### **The Fuel Gauge of National Security**

<http://www.armedforcesjournal.com/2008/05/3434573/>

*Cmdr. Jeffrey W. Eggers, Armed Forces Journal (May 2008)*

Abstract: “As we are reminded nearly daily, the seemingly intractable problem of U.S. dependence on foreign oil is a pre-eminent national security threat and should warrant such a tangential military solution. Just as the military provides for the common defense, it is incumbent on Pentagon leadership to explore how the military might yield such an asymmetric solution to flank and outwit our country’s broader reliance on petroleum.”

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### Running on Empty

<http://www.armedforcesjournal.com/2008/05/3466428/>

Maj. Daniel L. Davis, *Armed Forces Journal* (May 2008)

Abstract: “We are likely standing today on the precipice of a radical shift. The U.S. must therefore prepare to endure — or to survive — the arrival of the event that will signal this shift: the peak in production of conventional crude oil. Though many realize that such an event would raise the cost of a gallon of gas, most are unaware of the extraordinary impact crude oil has on our daily lives and how dependent the global economy is on the continued flow of plentiful, cheap crude oil.”

### U.S. Energy Policy FAQ

[https://www.policyarchive.org/bitstream/handle/10207/6856/WWT\\_USEnergyFAQ\\_020408-1.pdf?sequence=1](https://www.policyarchive.org/bitstream/handle/10207/6856/WWT_USEnergyFAQ_020408-1.pdf?sequence=1)

Baker Institute for Public Policy (February 1, 2008)

Abstract: “The 110th U.S. Congress passed the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 on Dec. 18, 2007, and President George W. Bush signed it into law the following day. The new legislation is a step in the right direction toward a more comprehensive energy policy in the United States but still leaves more work to be done in the future. Baker Institute energy fellows Amy Myers Jaffe and Kenneth Medlock III and energy program associate Lauren A. Smulcer look at current U.S. energy use and recent policy and offer the following answers to frequently asked questions about the U.S. energy situation.”

### The Militarization of Energy Security

<http://www.ccc.nps.mil/si/2008/Feb/moranFeb08.pdf>

Daniel Moran and James A. Russell, *Strategic Insights* (February 2008)

Abstract: “This project does not seek to estimate the likelihood of a major strategic crisis arising in the energy sphere. It seeks instead to survey the range of considerations that might bring such a crisis about. Its concern is with the issues that may arise if control of energy resources, or the rights of buyers and sellers in the energy marketplace, become explicit objects or tools of strategic coercion, either by governments or by others who may be able to seize control of them. Energy resources may become *casus belli* in themselves; or they may be viewed as alternatives to the use of force by governments, who persuade themselves that wielding the “energy weapon” will somehow obviate or substitute for the use of real ones. Either way, the prospects for global order are sufficiently daunting to bear careful consideration.”

### Achieving U.S. Energy Security

<http://www.ndu.edu/icaf/industry/reports/2008/pdf/icaf-is-report-energy-ay08.pdf>

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces (2008)

Abstract: “The source of U.S. national security strength stems in large part from the nation’s economic foundation; the ability to generate and exploit inexpensive energy underpins that strength. Therefore, the United States has a vital interest in ensuring the viability and stability of the global energy system and securing its energy security. This Industrial College of the Armed Forces Energy Industry paper analyzes the energy sector and grapples with how to maintain U.S. energy security.”

### What is Energy Security: General/ Supply/ Demand (Part 1/5)

<http://www.petroleumworld.com/SF07102701.htm>

A F Alhaji, *Middle East Economic Survey* (October 2007)

Abstract: “This is the first in a series of articles on energy security that aims to invigorate the debate on energy security in the hope that experts and policy makers will have a better understanding of these issues. The costs of not understanding them are steep and cannot be ignored: energy independence posturing could well lead to energy shortages and political instability.”

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### **What is Energy Security: Asian Countries and the Concept of “Energy Security” (Part 2/5)**

<http://www.mees.com/postedarticles/oped/v50n43-5OD01.htm>

A F Alhaji, *Middle East Economic Survey* (October 2007)

Abstract: “Energy security “fever” has reached China, India, and Japan. Unfortunately, it seems that those “eastern” countries do not know the meaning of this imported “western” concept. The importation of this one-size-fits-all concept has led to contradictions among policies on one hand and between policies and their objectives on the other. These contradictions have in turn led to policy failures, rendered the concept of energy security hollow, and jeopardized world energy security in the process.”

### **What is Energy Security: Difficulties and Challenges (Part 3/5)**

<http://www.petroleumworld.com/SF07111101.htm>

A F Alhaji, *Middle East Economic Survey* (November 2007)

Abstract: “Historically, researchers and politicians have limited the concept of energy security to consuming countries. However, the concept has evolved in recent years. Several major drivers have convinced experts and policy makers that energy security is the responsibility of both consumers and producers.”

### **What is Energy (Part 4/5)**

<http://www.mees.com/postedarticles/oped/v50n52-5OD01.htm>

A F Alhaji, *Middle East Economic Survey* (December 2007)

Abstract: “The first three installments of this article have established some parameters that lead to a better understanding of the concept of energy security. In this article I identify six *competing* dimensions of energy security for both energy-consuming and energy-producing countries in order to reach a comprehensive and clear definition of the term. These dimensions are economic, environmental, social, foreign policy, technical, and security. They reflect the integration of energy policy into other policies and *vice versa*.”

### **What is Energy: Security Definitions and Concepts (Part 5/5)**

<http://www.petroleumworld.com/SF07123001.htm>

A F Alhaji, *Middle East Economic Survey* (December 2007)

Abstract: “No energy policy is complete without focusing on energy security. A discussion of energy security is useless without understanding its meaning and measuring and assessing it.”

### **A Concert in Energy Security: Building Trans-Atlantic Cooperation to Confront a Growing Threat**

[http://diplomacy.shu.edu/academics/journal/resources/journal\\_dip\\_pdfs/journal\\_of\\_diplomacy\\_vol8\\_no2/Lugar.pdf](http://diplomacy.shu.edu/academics/journal/resources/journal_dip_pdfs/journal_of_diplomacy_vol8_no2/Lugar.pdf)

Richard G. Lugar, *The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations* (Summer/ Fall 2007)

Abstract: “In today’s geo-strategic environment, few threats are more perilous than the potential cutoff of energy supplies. The use of energy as a weapon is not a theoretical threat of the future; it is a current reality. Those who possess energy are using it as leverage against their neighbors. In the years ahead, the most likely source of armed conflict in the European theater and the surrounding regions will be energy scarcity and manipulation.”

### **The National Security Consequences of Oil Dependency**

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/upload/hl\\_1021.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/upload/hl_1021.pdf)

Ariel Cohen, *The Heritage Foundation* (May 14, 2007)

Abstract: “Oil consumption represents 40 percent of America’s energy needs, primarily used in ground and air transportation. The dependence of the U.S. and the global economy on oil is growing, which can have dire consequences for the economic well-being of the United States, our national security, and the American way of life. Securing the stability of our oil supply to the best extent possible in cooperation with traditional U.S. allies, while bringing on board the emerging major oil consumers, such as India and China, should be the key diplomatic strategy for the intermediate term. At the same time, the U.S. needs to deter those, from Tehran to Caracas, who are seeking to harm and destabilize the world energy supply chain.”

## Suggested readings – Security & Energy Security Symposium

### The New Energy Security Paradigm

<http://www.weforum.org/pdf/Energy.pdf>

World Economic Forum; Cambridge Energy Research Associates (Spring 2006)

Abstract: "Energy security has changed dramatically since the great oil supply disruptions of the 1970s and is capturing headlines worldwide. After nearly two decades of comfortable supply margins, the global energy system is now stretched to the breaking point. In *The New Energy Security Paradigm*, the World Economic Forum and Cambridge Energy Research Associates explore and analyze the changes that have occurred since the oil crises of the 1970s – changes that require a fresh look at this issue."

### Ensuring Energy Security

[http://www.un.org/ga/61/second/daniel\\_yergin\\_energysecurity.pdf](http://www.un.org/ga/61/second/daniel_yergin_energysecurity.pdf)

Daniel Yergin, *Foreign Affairs* (March/ April 2006)

Abstract: "The renewed focus on energy security is driven in part by an exceedingly tight oil market and by high oil prices, which have doubled over the past three years. But it is also fueled by the threat of terrorism, instability in some exporting nations, a nationalist backlash, fears of a scramble for supplies, geopolitical rivalries, and countries' fundamental need for energy to power their economic growth. In the background -- but not too far back -- is renewed anxiety over whether there will be sufficient resources to meet the world's energy requirements in the decades ahead."

### Preemptive Energy Security: An Aggressive Approach to Meeting America's Requirements

<http://stinet.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA448259&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf>

Lieutenant Colonel Dennis D. Tewksbury, U.S. Army War College (March 2006)

Abstract: "Until this nation commits to developing alternative forms of energy to gain independence from foreign oil, the United States remains vulnerable to volatile markets, global politics, and possible interventions of non-state players. Current policy limits U.S. action to diplomatic, economic, and information efforts to maintain access to oil. This Strategic Research Project analyzes the need to change the National Security Strategy to advocate the use of military force to guarantee access to foreign oil sources."

### The National Security Consequences of U.S. Oil Dependency

<http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/EnergyTFR.pdf>

Council on Foreign Relations Independent Task Force (2006)

Abstract: "The Council on Foreign Relations established an Independent Task Force to examine the consequences of dependence on imported energy for U.S. foreign policy. Since the United States both consumes and imports more oil than any other country, the Task Force has concentrated its deliberations on matters of petroleum. In so doing, it reaches a sobering but inescapable judgment: the lack of sustained attention to energy issues is undercutting U.S. foreign policy and national security."

### The Weekend's Petroleum World Opinion Forum: Viewpoints on Issues in Energy and International Politics

<http://www.petroleumworld.com/sunday06.htm>

*Petroleumworld.com* (2006)

Abstract: This website has a collection of articles discussing the issue of energy security including the oil market, the geopolitics of oil, and international supply of oil and gas.

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### **The Bottomless Well: The Twilight of Fuel, the Virtue of Waste, and Why We Will Never Run Out of Energy**

Peter Huber & Mark Mills (2006).

Abstract: “The sheer talk about energy, energy prices, and energy policy, on both sides of the political aisle suggests that we must know something about these subjects. But, according to Peter W. Huber and Mark P. Mills, the things we think we know are mostly myths. In *The Bottomless Well*, Huber and Mills show why energy is not scarce, why the price of energy doesn’t matter very much and, why the “waste” of energy is both necessary and desirable. Across the board, energy isn’t the problem; energy is the solution.”

### **Energy Security**

<http://www.globaloilwatch.com/reports/NCSLEnergySecurity.pdf>

National Conference of State Legislators (April 2003)

Abstract: “This document is divided into two major sections. The first section provides a background on energy security and includes a discussion of the vulnerabilities in the energy system. The second section lays out state policy options to address energy security and discusses federal and state jurisdiction as well as action items for state policymakers.”