

Antalya Bilim University
Department of Political Science and International Relations
POLS 415/465 Energy Security
Fall 2023

Lecturer: Dicle Korkmaz

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Class Time and Classroom: Tuesday 3:30 pm-4:50 pm, A2-93 & Wednesday 10:30 am - 11:50 am, A2-93

Office Hours: Wednesday 12:00 noon-1:00 pm

Office: A2-42

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course offers an overview of theoretical discussions on energy matters and an examination of empirical cases. It starts with introducing the main concepts of energy studies and draws a broad framework of political economy theories applicable in analyzing energy issues. Within this context, the multi-faceted nature of energy, specific characteristics of each energy resource, the concepts of energy transition and energy security are examined and utilization of different theories is exemplified. The course continues with analyzing energy developments at the global and regional/national levels. It aims to provide a general picture of the global energy outlook regarding energy resources, reserves, production, imports, exports and trade movements, and map the global and regional institutional framework in energy matters. Separate weeks are allocated to understand how the concept of energy security is perceived in Turkey, the EU, Russia and China. Scrutinizing the domestic and foreign energy policies of these actors, the course aims to understand the opportunities and challenges in their energy policies. Overall, the course provides a broad framework to explain and understand main concepts and discussions with regard to energy, and exemplifies them in the cases of Turkey, the EU, Russia and China.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course aims to provide an in-depth exploration of energy matters. Its purpose is to introduce the key concepts in energy studies and main theoretical discussions in the field, to draw a general picture of global energy outlook and main trends, to analyze different perceptions of the concept of energy security by different actors, to examine energy policies of Turkey, the EU, Russia and China to scrutinize both opportunities and challenges of each of them. Furthermore, this course aims to develop students' critical and analytical thinking, presentation, academic writing and discussion skills.

COURSE STRUCTURE

There are two sessions which consist of lectures and discussions. They are organized around a set of keywords, questions, and compulsory readings submitted beforehand. Interactive lectures/discussion sessions take place underlining the significant points related to those keywords and discussion questions. Therefore, students are required to come to the class after reading the compulsory readings. In the seminar sessions, students are expected to make a short presentation based on the keywords the instructor provides beforehand. After the presentation, other students are required to give feedback about body language, time management, and the content of the presentation via LMS. Group presentations require group work. All students in a group are supposed to make a presentation.

Students are expected to choose one country (country X) and a topic, which should be **either** “the impact of Russia-Ukraine War, which started on February 2022, on X country’s energy policy” **OR** “domestic discussions in the country X after the Conferences of Parties 27 (COP 27), which was held in November 2022”. The maximum number of words (excluding the bibliography) should be 1500 and the minimum should be 1200. **APA style citation** should be used in the bibliography and in-text citations. Students should inform the lecturer on the country and the topic they choose **until** the **19th October**. Students should refrain from plagiarism and AI produced materials. There will be a similarity check, therefore the text should be uploaded to **Turnitin** until the 27th December.

COURSE POLICIES

- **ATTENDANCE POLICY:** Attendance is mandatory. Students should attend at least 70 percent of the classes, according to the Regulation. Students are kindly asked to come to the class **on time** and not to leave the class without prior permission from the instructor. Students are kindly asked to send an email and ask for permission if they think they would be late for the class.
- **ANNOUNCEMENT POLICY:** You can find all information regarding the course in this syllabus, via class announcements, in **LMS** and/or in your email inbox. Please check your University email accounts regularly. Please, be aware that you may be receiving your emails in the “Groups”, rather than inbox. It is your responsibility to be aware of the information sent via emails.
- **CLASSROOM CONDUCT:** Students should focus carefully on the course and avoid engaging in not-class related activities such as checking e-mails from laptops/cell phones, reading not-class related materials such as newspapers and magazines, engaging in side conversations. Furthermore, students should be respectful to each other. Any form of **hate speech and disruptive behavior** are not acceptable. Furthermore, students are responsible from the physical environment. They should clean up their garbage before leaving the class.
- **MOBILE PHONE POLICY:** Make sure that your mobile phones are in silent mode during class time.
- **MAKE-UP POLICY:** Only students who can prove a medical condition can be considered eligible for the mid-term make-up exam. In case of an emergency, students are asked to contact the instructor before or immediately after the midterm exam.

ACADEMIC HONESTY

- There is **zero-tolerance** to any form of academic dishonesty. Any form of academic dishonesty (for ex. plagiarism, using AI in an unethical way, cheating during exams, re-submitting your own/someone else’s work for the course etc.) are unacceptable and will have serious results. Plagiarism refers to presentation of another person’s ideas or direct/paraphrased quotations in your own work without citations. Please consult the instructor when you have hesitations.

EVALUATION:

- Midterm: 30%
- Final: 40%
- Presentation: 5%
- Participation: 12%
- Paper: 13%

GRADING SCALE: The grading scale is given below. D and D+ can pass the course but are not entitled “successful”. Your GPA should be 2,00 when you graduate.

A	A-	B+	B	B-	C+	C	C-	D+	D	F
95-100	85-94	80-84	75-79	65-74	60-64	55-59	50-54	45-49	40-44	0-39

READING MATERIAL

There will be no textbook for this course. Instead, the reading list comprises of different articles and chapters of some books for each session. You should read the material before the class. You can find the copies of required readings in LMS.

There may be changes/additions in the reading list!

SCHEDULE:

Week 1- Introduction of the course

Week 2- Energy Sources

Bahgat, G. (2011). *Energy Security an Interdisciplinary Approach*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons (only pp. 1-20).

Sovacool, B. (2016). How Long will it Take? Conceptualizing the Temporal Dynamics of Energy Transitions. *Energy Research & Social Science* 13, 202-215.

Scholten, D. et.al. (2019). The Geopolitics of Renewables: New board, new game. *Energy Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2019.111059>

Week 3- Energy Transition & World Energy Outlook I

Tian, J. et.al. (2022). Global Low-Carbon Energy Transition in the Post-COVID-19 Era. *Applied Energy*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2021.118205>

Hook, L. and Hume N. (2022, March 8). Will the Ukraine War Derail the Green Energy Transition? *Financial Times*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ft.com/content/93eb06ec-ba6c-4ad2-8fae-5b66235632b2>

Goldthau, A. and Westphal, K. (2019). Why the Global Energy Transition Does Not Mean the End of the Petrostate. *Global Policy*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.1111/1758-5899.12649>

Braunstein, J., Goldthau, A. and Veit, K. (2023). Does climate action bring peace? Assessing the geopolitics of renewables using global investment data. *npj Climate action* 2, 14. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s44168-023-00045-6>

Heinberg, R. (2022, November 22). The Renewable Energy Transition Is Failing. Retrieved from <https://www.resilience.org/stories/2022-11-22/the-renewable-energy-transition-is-failing/>

Butler, N. (2022, July 14). The Impact of the Ukraine War on Global Energy Markets. *CER Insight*.

Belaïd, F., Al-Sarihi, A. and Al-Mestneer, R. (2023). Balancing climate mitigation and energy security goals amid converging global energy crises: The role of green investments. *Renewable Energy*, 205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2023.01.083>.

Week 4- World Energy Outlook II

Falkner, R. (2016). The Paris Agreement and the New Logic of International Climate Politics. *International Affairs* 92, 5: 1107-1125.

Medlock, K. (2016). The Shale Revolution and Its Implications for the World Energy Market. *IEEJ Energy Journal*, Special Issue. Retrieved from <https://eneken.ieej.or.jp/data/6816.pdf>

D. Ansari and F. Holz. (2019). Anticipating global energy, climate and policy in 2055: Constructing qualitative and quantitative narratives. *Energy Research and Social Science* 58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2019.101250>

Week 5- Energy Security and Political Economy Theories

Elkind, J. (2010). Energy Security. In P. Carlos and J. Elkind, J. (Eds.), *Energy Security* (pp. 1219-148). Brookings: Washington D.C.

Andreas Goldthau & Nick Sitter (2020): Horses for courses. The roles of IPE and Global Public Policy in global energy research, *Policy and Society*, DOI: 10.1080/14494035.2020.1864100

Van De Graaf, T., Sovacool, B., Ghosh, A., Kern, F. and Klare, M. (2016). States, Markets and Institutions: Integrating International Political Economy and Global Energy Policy. In T. van de Graaf et. Al. (Eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of the International Political Economy of Energy* (pp.3-42). DOI 10.1057/978-1-137-55631-8

Week 6- Political Economy Theories and Resource Curse

Humphreys, M., Sachs, J. D. and Stiglitz, J. (2007). What Is the Problem with Natural Resource Wealth? In M. Humphreys, J. Sachs and J. Stiglitz, *Escaping the Resource Curse* (pp. 1-20). New York: Columbia University Press.

Aytac, E., Mousseau, M. and Orsun, O. F. (2016). Why some countries are immune from the resource curse: The role of economic norms. *Democratization* 23, No. 1: 71–92.

Week 7- Energy Governance

Van de Graaf, T. (2013), *The Politics and Institutions of Global Energy Governance*. Hampshire: Palgrave. (only pp. 44-63).

Van de Graaf, T. and Colgan, J. (2015). Global Energy Governance: A Review and Research Agenda. *Palgrave Communications*. DOI: 10.1057/palcomms.2015.47. Retrieved from <https://www.nature.com/articles/palcomms201547.pdf>

Week 8- Mid-term Exam

Week 9- Energy Security: The Case of Turkiye

Korkmaz, D. (2021). *Turkey and the EU in an Energy Security Society*. Cham: Palgrave. (Chapter 4.2 and 4.3 only)

Şuhnaz Yılmaz (2023) Facing new security threats in an era of global transformations: Turkey's challenges of energy security, climate change and sustainability, *Turkish Studies*, 24:3-4, 714-738, DOI: 10.1080/14683849.2023.2179918

Week 10- Energy Security: The Case of Turkiye

Ozdemir, V. (2017). The Political Economy of the Turkey's Gas Geopolitics. In *Turkey as an Energy Hub? Contributions on Turkey's Role in EU Energy Supply*, ed. Mirja Schroder, Marc Oliver Bettzge, Wolfgang Wessels (pp. 111-122). Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.

Demiryol, T. (2018). Between Security and Prosperity: Turkey and the Prospect of Energy Cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean. *Turkish Studies*. DOI: 10.1080/14683849.2018.1534204

Week 11- Energy Security: The Case of the EU

Boersma, T. and Goldthau, A. (2017). Wither the EU's Market Making Project in Energy: From Liberalization to Securitization? In S. Andersen, N. Sitter and A. Goldthau (Eds.), *Energy Union Europe's New Liberal Mercantilism?* (pp. 99-113). Palgrave: London.

Andersen, S., Goldthau, A., Sitter, N. (2017). From low to high politics? The EU's Regulatory and Economic Power. In S. Andersen, N. Sitter and A. Goldthau (Eds.), *Energy Union Europe's New Liberal Mercantilism?* (pp. 13-26). Palgrave: London.

Week 12- Energy Security: The Case of the EU

Slakaityte, V., Surwillo, I. & Berling, T.V. A new cooperation agenda for European energy security. *Nature Energy* (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-023-01322-8>

Mišík, M. and Nosko, A. (2023). Each one for themselves: Exploring the energy security paradox of the European Union. *Energy Research and Social Science*, 99. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2023.103074>

Mišík, M. (2022). The EU needs to improve its external energy security. *Energy Policy*, 165. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2022.112930>

Ossewaarde, M. and Ossewaarde-Lowtoo, R. (2020). The EU's Green Deal: A Third Alternative to Green Growth and Degrowth? *Sustainability* 12, doi:10.3390/su12239825.

Week 13- Energy Security: The Case of Russia

Szulecki, K., Overland, I. (2023). Russian nuclear energy diplomacy and its implications for energy security in the context of the war in Ukraine. *Nature Energy* 8, 413–421. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-023-01228-5>

Sakwa, R. (2022). Russia's "Green Shift" and What It Means for Neighbouring Countries. In: A. Ferrari and E. Tafuro Ambrosetti (Eds.), *War and Decarbonisation: EU-Russia Energy Relations in Crisis* (pp. 17-36). Milan: Ledizioni LediPublishing.

Week 14- Energy Security: The Case of China

Kutelava, A. (2022). *China's Energy Security and Relations with Petrostates*. Oxon and New York: Routledge. (Chapter 4- China Russia Energy Relations).

Meidan, M. (2020). China: Climate Leader or Villain. In M. Hafner and S. Tagliapietra (Eds.), *The Geopolitics of the Global Energy Transition* (pp. 75-91). Cham: Springer.