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Global energy security and Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Energy security is one of the key factors that determine the availability of energy resources needed to achieve national interests. Energy sources, particularly oil, have become one of the vital needs of people and countries, and have since become one of the problems of national security. However, there is still no consensus that fully explains the concept of energy security. The main reason for this is that the notion of security has different meanings for each country. Energy-consuming countries declare their desire for a "supply security," that is, a reliable and affordable energy supply. For exporters such as Russia or the Middle East, energy security means "demand security". It is about access to markets to protect their national income and get enough capital. Today, Europe is concerned not about oil, but natural gas and its dependence on Russia. For Japan, having the world's second largest economy, the matter is quite different; how to compensate for the absence of any internal source. For China and India, energy affects the economy and vice versa. The growth of India and China's economy has led to an increase in energy-dependent lifestyles resulting in a high demand for energy resources. In the United States, energy security is a double focus. On the one hand, to avoid any future Middle East-style disruptions, on the other hand, achieve the "energy independence" goal set by Richard Nixon in 1973.

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Introduction

Major countries implement energy policy programs in terms of insurance from the energy crisis and ensuring energy security. Currently, US, China, the European Union member states, Japan and India are approaching the point of exhaustion in the production of hydrocarbon reserves. Britain, once a major oil and gas producer, is believed to become re-importer in the coming years. It is possible to say the same about the major states such as India and China. Not only oil and gas production, but also the import of oil and gas creates ruthless competition among many countries.

Energy independence has been one of the most important political goals of the American presidents over the last 40 years. Production of energy carriers in the country increased, as well as production of associated gas began. Production of this gas is relatively harder than traditional natural gas production and requires the use of complex technologies. The US is now the world's largest oil and gas producer [The World's Top Oil Producers of 2017, www]. Some experts believe that by 2020, the United States will become the world's largest gas exporter.

Besides, the use of renewable and ecologically clean energy in the US is also rapidly expanding. The United States is in the second place in the world in terms of the overall volume of environmental clean energy production from wind, solar, geothermal and other sources. The United States is aimed to invest $ 150 billion in alternative energy sources over the next five years. American companies also operate extensively in this direction. For example, renewable energy now powers 100 percent of Apple's worldwide facilities [Apple…, www]. Even US troops serving in Afghanistan use solar backpacks.

Main part

China, the world leader in terms of economic growth over the past 20 years, draws particular attention. Understanding well that its economy is dependent on raw material supply, the question of energy security, which is considered as the "Achilles heel", is of great importance for the Chinese leadership. The country, which chose to diversify its energy supply, prefers to cooperate with many countries around the world, including the Caspian basin states [Steeves, 2016, 646].

Considering the fact that China spent 19.1% of energy consumption in the world in 2012 and is approaching the United States for this indicator (21.2%), it is possible to understand the causes of "energy expansion". Oil and gas pipelines are already being built across the country, and the atom, water and wind energy are being developed. The major source in China's energy system is coal. The weight of coal in the country's energy system is 70%, oil 20% and natural gas 3%. But the rapid increase in oil and gas consumption shows that in the future, China will increase oil and gas imports. China, increasing its focus on renewable energy sources, has adopted "XIII Five-Year Plan for Renewable Energy Development (2016-2020)" in 2016 [China 13th Renewable Energy Development Five Year Plan, www].

Countries like Russia, Brazil, India, Japan, South Korea and Turkey, which play an important role in the global economy, also implement their energy strategies. Some of these states, for example, Russia is looking for new partners as energy exporter, and Turkey, for example, succeeded in the aim of becoming an energy hub. Others, for example, Japan and South Korea are trying to use alternative energy sources, to apply the most up-to-date innovations and technologies.

The Europe's energy security is crucial in global energy security [Buzan, 2003, 98]. Using the 16%

of the world's energy production, the EU needs a large amount of foreign energy resources both in oil and natural gas. Domestic production is expected to slowly diminish from 2010 to 2030.

Yom Kippur or the Ramadan War in 1973 between Israel and Arab states under the leadership of Egypt and Syria, and subsequent oil embargo had a great impact on the European countries [Oil crisis, www]. The price of crude oil, which is continuously rising from the 70s, has risen by 20 times compared to the pre-crisis years. The second oil shock occurred in Europe after the Iran-Iraq war that started in 1980.

After the oil crises of 1973 and 1981, to prevent such crises, the EU's new energy policy strategy was adopted on September 14, 1974. It was the first document that clearly clarified the European Union's commitment to having a common energy policy [Kesbiç, 2001, 46]. In the Single European Act (1986), it was underlined that the European Union's energy policy had given a special place the protection of the environment.

According to the Europe 2020 strategy, the energy supply from renewable energy sources in continental countries is expected to increase to 20 percent by 2020. In 2030 this figure should be at least 27 percent.

Speaking about Europe's energy security and energy supplies, primarily natural gas supply is mentioned. As we know, natural gas is one of Europe's main sources of import. According to experts, the gas demand in Europe is expected to double in the next 10-15 years [Hacızadə, 2000, 42-43]. In general, the geographical location of gas fields can be concluded that Russia will still provide gas to Western Europe for a long time.

Despite the fact that in Europe the alternative and renewable energy production is gaining momentum, nuclear energy production is increasing, various energy saving programs are implementing, oil and gas still dominate Europe's energy supply. Research shows that in the near future, Europe's reduction of oil and gas supply does not seem real. All of these increase the weight of the Republic of Azerbaijan as a reliable partner in ensuring Europe's energy security [Azerbaijan's role in ensuring EU energy security is growing, www].

European countries intend to meet most of their energy needs at the expense of the natural resources of the Caspian and Black Sea basin. The situation in Ukraine, the civil war in Libya showed that the diversity of resources is required to meet EU energy needs. It is no coincidence that the European Union countries choose the Republic of Azerbaijan as the energy source.

The "Contract of the Century", signed on September 20, 1994, laid the foundation for a new era in the development of the oil industry of Azerbaijan. The signing of the contract and development of the projects (Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan main oil and Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas export pipelines) have significantly increased Azerbaijan's reputation in the international arena [Successes of modern energy policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, www]. Azerbaijan, the most powerful state in the South Caucasus, fully meets its energy needs at the expense of domestic opportunities. It is important to accept the importance of the Republic of Azerbaijan as an energy supplier. Azerbaijan is the only country that supplies the European Union with natural gas, using the South Caucasus Pipeline. Strategic Partnership Memorandum of Understanding on Energy, signed in 2006, laid the foundation for bilateral cooperation in the gas field. In 2011, former European Commission President José Manuel Barroso and the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev signed a Joint Declaration on the Southern Gas Corridor in Baku. The construction of the Southern Gas Corridor will further enhance the importance of Azerbaijan.

Conclusion

Thus, the projects, which were established in the XX century with the "Contract of the Century", continued in the XXI century, have transformed Azerbaijan into one of the key actors in Europe's energy security, promoting its reputation and importance in the world.

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Глобальная энергетическая безопасность и Азербайджан

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Аннотация

Энергетическая безопасность является одним из ключевых факторов, определяющих наличие энергетических ресурсов, необходимых для достижения национальных интересов. Источники энергии, в частности нефть, стали одной из жизненно важных потребностей людей и стран и с тех пор стали одной из проблем национальной безопасности. Тем не менее, до сих пор нет консенсуса, который полностью объясняет концепцию энергетической безопасности. Для таких экспортеров, как Россия или Ближний Восток, энергетическая безопасность означает «безопасность спроса». Речь идет о доступе к рынкам для защиты своего национального дохода и получения достаточного капитала. Сегодня Европа обеспокоена не нефтью, а природным газом и своей зависимостью от России. Для Японии, имеющей вторую по величине экономику в мире, дело обстоит совсем иначе; как компенсировать отсутствие какого-либо внутреннего источника. Для Китая и Индии энергия влияет на экономику и наоборот. Рост экономики Индии и Китая привел к увеличению

энергозависимого образа жизни, что привело к высокому спросу на энергоносители. В Соединенных Штатах энергетическая безопасность является двойной задачей. С одной стороны, чтобы избежать любых будущих сбоев в стиле Ближнего Востока, с другой стороны, необходимо достичь цели «энергетической независимости», поставленной Ричардом Никсоном в 1973 году. Азербайджанская Республика, которая реализует новые энергетические коридоры и политику трубопроводов в Каспийском бассейне, играет важную роль в обеспечении региональной и глобальной энергетической безопасности.

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Ключевые слова

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