

The Importance of Energy And The Use of Energy As A Power Factor

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Abstract

Power is one of the basic concepts of international relations which has been evolving and varying from the historical times. Even though the power includes different elements, most important thing for a country is to be successful within the international relations and achieve her goal according to her purpose. Hard power and soft power definitions have been made to classify the term “power”. While hard power applies war and military power, soft power depends on culture and political values. Energy has been related to economic power during the recent decades. While countries energy needs have been increasing and dependence on energy has been growing, the role of the energy has gained much importance during the recent years. Countries which have energy reserves have been more popular and more demanding during this period. The role of the energy on international relations have changed attractively during last decades. The Russian Federation is one of the main country which has taken advantage of energy reserves. After the year 2000, Russian Federation has been using energy as an diplomacy instrument by Vladimir Putin. Russian energy policies has been applied as soft and hard power to near abroad countries. Russia has recovered gradually by the revenues of energy and it has used energy to regain regional power with the help of the Vladimir Putin. The aim of the this study is to reveal the power of the energy within the international relations.

Keywords: energy, power, international relations, natural gas, gazprom, economic power

1. Introduction

Although power is one of them main subject of international relations, it is difficult to make a clear definition of the term *power*. While trying to explain the term power, multi dimensional variables must take into consideration. Reflection of the power to other side may vary slightly. But the purpose is always the same: confirming the demand. The topic power and what it means is evolving by the time. While military power is forefront element until 20 th century, today economic power is ahead of the all power elements. Countries which have more economic power can behave more confidentially on their relations. The effectiveness of economic power increased rapidly as a result of the increase in the development of technology and industrialization.

By the expansion of international organisations, the development of global media and the emergence of new actors in the international relations, the nature form of power has begun to change. The term power in international relations The concept of power in international relations has applied as a form of use of "hard power" and "soft power" in the form emerges. States apply this generally this two methods according to their circumstance. “Hard power” is threatening other states or applying military force for the purpose of discouraging other states. “Soft power” is based on convincing and attracting tactics. In recent years “Smart Power” term has began to used which is the combination of hard and soft power. For “smart power” it is important to reached the result as soon as possible.

Energy issue appears as an important sub-element because it helps to implement economic power and strategic policies and also it has been felt almost every area of life. Today's the energy has gained much more importance because of the scarce energy resources and energy dependencies of states. The contents of the energy has changed over the time. One's the coal was the main energy sources, now oil and natural gas has come to the fore. The struggle between Germany and France has began because of the Alsace Lorraine, where contains important coal reserves, constituted one of the reasons the First World War. Also the idea of retention energy resources in one hand has lead the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community that later originate European Union. Also the struggle in the Middle East where contains rich energy resources shows that energy is

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the main issue of states. This dependence on energy reflects that the energy itself becoming an important element of international relations.

Nowadays because of the increasing value of the economic power which is directly related to the energy issue, has an important role in shaping the foreign policies of states. Countries which have much more hydrocarbon resources has experienced large developments during the last decades. This event seems to confirm this situation. While per capita for Norway was 37710 dollar at the year 2002, this amount reached to the 61.450 dollar; similar to this situation while per capita for Russian was 7880 dollar in 2002, this amount reached to the 21.210 dollar in 2012. Decreasing energy reserves in the world and other energy resources which has thought to be used as an alternative can not meet the expectation. This makes the situation even more critical. When we look at the conflicts and wars geographies that has experienced recent years, this regions has contained energy resources. Of course we can not say that all states having rich natural resources, can not favor this situation such as Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. On the other hand, countries such as Russia, Norway and partially Iran have taken advantage of this energy resources. And this countries has gained more importance by the help of energy revenues.

The purpose of this study is to put forth the energy issue which is related to economic power directly and to put forth how it affects the relation of states. Also other purpose is to examine energy based policies followed.

2. The Implementetion of The Concept of Power and Economic Power Energy Relations

States acts in international relations in accordance with their power factors. Power element is the main factor that states demand to have and to produce policies. It is important to have power, but to use power is more important than having it. (Yılmaz, 2008)

Today, power can reflects to other states in different ways. States demand to reach final result sometimes by using hard power, sometimes by using soft or smart power. Hard power can be defined by using military power or else to reach desired result. The two basic concepts underlying hard power is military power and economic power.

Introduced by Joseph Nye, soft power is another commonly used concept. Soft power is about creating an attraction point which makes other states do what you want with their own will. Nowadays, states with soft power acquire desired results in a given country with positioning its own men in strategic chairs or influencing them, instead of implementing military power.

Creating an attraction point is a crucial agent in soft power concept. As an attracton point it is not difficult to make other states to like you or share the values you embrace. Therefore, it is important to ensure that targets persuade themselves in their own accords. Contrary to common knowledge, influencing and soft power are not same things. Influencing essentially has hard power elements, whereas soft power presents attraction. In other words, hard power persuade with force while soft power get results with being on the same side with power. (Nye, 2005)

Despite its power and fascination features, tanks can not be used in boggy terrains or in jungles. Possesing this powerful and formidable vehicle in unsuitable environments does not make you stronger and more powerful. Thus, evaluation process should be done according to certain circumstances.

Military and economic power are used as agents of hard power. Hard power is replaced with soft one in developed countries, whereas military power maintain its vital position in developing countries. Employing hard power more than needed, decrease the possibility of using soft power. States should create balance between them. States should use persuasion since results with using force and suppression have temporary effects. Success largely depends on sincerity and credibility (Yılmaz, 2008).

Implementing soft power with hard one on the basis of economic power is named as smart power. States prefer to use means with minimum costs to achive their purposes. Smart power possesses both friend and foe themes. The key point in using smart power is that state's ability to implement all the components it has in best place and time. Persuasion, sanctions, coercion, utilization of NGOs, forming military partnerships, exploiting technology some instruments in hands to achive results (Erdurmaz, 2013).

Nowadays, economic power rapidly gaining importance among the power factors by developing technologies and globalization of the world. So economic power has been the most accepted power for determining international relations policy. The power that both helps soft and hard power has become the final purpose of states to achieve their goals. Economic power has been main issue of being effective in international

relations and obtaining prestige. There can be found many ways to achieve economic power. It is important to make dependence of other states and become prior to other states by using this power.

Energy is one of the most important factors for a country to be powerful. However the use of energy in terms of international relations has generally become an example of hard power. Having an economic power based on energy, a country may have potential of soft power against the other states. The states generally follow policies in order to gain economic power, which is based on the opinion that creates interdependency.

The Grand volume of economy and acceptance of that by other states and the acceptance of the products of that country by other states may be rendered as the symptoms of soft power; while economic embargo towards a state in terms of a sanction or following policies to create fiscal crisis in state can be accepted as the symptoms of hard power (Yılmaz, 2008).

A strong relation is observed in between the power and the energy. Today, it is important either to have (enough) energy sources to gain power or access the energy sources simply. States having energy resources also having economic power. Economic power of states can become one of the important actors in the global geopolitics. Therefore energy with its results and return can be both hard power and soft power to produce effective policies and to be powerful among the states (Saygın & Çelik, 2011).

When we talk about energy, we generally understand of a country's natural resources. Of course this resources should meet the expectation of country's need and this resources should be used as industrially. Energy has been an active element of international relations during and afterward 19 th century. Coal was thought of main element as energy later of the 19 th century. As mentioned before, it caused World War I (German-France).

As can be understood in terms of energy is an extremely important issue for states. What makes energy issue so crucial is that by the help of the energy revenues countries can be more prosperous, can meet basic needs and can apply successful policies. With the increasing industrialization energy has began to be felt in every field of life. Countries which have rich resources can be more powerful as long as they can use this energy resources properly.

Energy itself has been used for heating purpose in ancient times. The use of energy for the first time began with fire. People used fire in different ways. Later, animals were used for agriculture and transportation. Afterwards water and wind were began to be used. The use of hydrocarbon was firstly applied with coal. By the use of coal, the evolution process of *Industrial Revolution* began. Afterwards the use of oil accelerated the transition to the technological era. The first use of oil occurred in USA in 1942. The process continued with the atomic bomb to Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Inan, 2001).

Energy can be divided into two categories depending on obtaining way. Primary energy sources are wood, coal, crude oil, natural uranium, wind, natural gas, nuclear power and so on. Secondary energy resources are sources which can be converted from the primary energy resources. Primary energy resources are divided as renewable and non-renewable energy resources. Renewable energy resources are wave energy, solar energy, geothermal energy and so on (Taner, 2012).

Included in the primary energy source and today the most widely used source of energy is oil. The word oil comes from the rock and the fat. (Bağcı). Oil occurs as the lack of air tightness bottom of the sea where it derived from animal and plant remains. (Bayraç, Uluslararası Doğalgaz Piyasasının Ekonomik Analizi, Türkiye'deki Gelişimi). Crude oil firstly traded and protected in USA with wooden barrels at 19 th centuries. Therefore oil is measured with barrels. Corresponds to a barrel of 159 liters. (Yucel, 1994). By the use of oil as a energy, people perceive of energy concept began to change sharply. The expectation of people grew largely. Oil provided much more than coal promise. Also oil led to the emergence of new branches of industries. Oil is transportable source. Also the use of oil for producing electricity is much more expensive than other sources. Therefore oil is often used in the petrochemical industry (Taner, 2012).

The other important source is natural gas. Natural gas forms millions of years ago as a result of the decomposition of plant and animal residues are chemically over time. Natural gas is colorless and lighter than air, does not cause harm to the environment and air pollution. The combustion of natural gas does not create the air pollution caused by substances such as sulfur dioxide and carbon particles. (Yuce, 2006). The widely use of natural gas as a energy source has began after the 1970's OPEC crisis. After the crisis, many natural gas sources have been found. Natural gas can be transported with different ways that has made it more challenging. In addition, natural gas is a clean fuel and does not cause environmental pollution, therefore it is a preferred form of energy (Taner, 2012).

The most widely used source is coal. Coal led the *Industrial Revolution*. After revolution the use of coal widened rapidly. The coal is another form of carbon. Coal cause carbon dioxide when it is burned. The carbon dioxide released from the coal caused by climate change and the ozone layer. Therefore states want to limit the use of coal. (A Brief History Coal of Use). Although coal is very common source it is not popular to use. Because of air pollution every countries has began to take measurement in order to stop this pollution. Therefore the use of coal is being curbed conciously.

Table-1 shows various fuels used in power generation of energy is equivalents. When we mention about energy, we generally mean electricity. By producing electricity we use primary energy resources mainly. (Taner, 2012).

Table-1 Energy equivalent of the various fuels used in electricity generation

Firewood	16 MJ/kg
Brown coal	9 MJ/kg
Black coal-low quality	15-23 MJ/kg
Black coal-hard	24-30 MJ/kg
Natural gas	38 MJ/kg
Crude oil	45-46 MJ/kg
Natural uranium used in nuclear reactors	500.000 MJ/kg

The oil is ranked as first with the use of 33.1%. Coal is in the second place with the consumption of 30.3%, the consumption of natural gas is 25% placed as third. By 2030 renewable energy resources expected to rise to 17%. As we look at the reserves; proven oil reserves are 234,3 billion tone oil reserves, proven natural gas amount is 208,4 trillion cubic metre m³ coal reserves are 860,938 trillionon tones (BP Statical Review, 2012). 13% of the world's oil reserves are in North America, 19.7 % in Central and South America, 8.5% in Europe and Asia, and 48.1% in the Middle East, 8% percent in Africa and 2.5% are in Asia. The world's gas reserves are 5.2% in North America, 3.6% in Central and South America, 37.8% in Europe and Asia, 38.4% percent in the Middle East, 7 % and 8 % are in Asia and (BP Statical Review, 2012).

Table-2 World Ranking of Countries and Energy Reserves They Have (www.CIA.COM, 2013).

COUNTRY	OIL	NATURAL GAS	ELECTICITY	GDP(DOLAR)	ORDER
US	9,023 bbl/day	651,3 billion cu m	4,12 trillion kWh	49800	12
NORWAY	1,998 bbl/day	103,1 billion cu m	122,2 billion kWh	55300	10
ARGENTINA	7,34000 bbl/day	40,1 billion cu m	116 billion kWh	18200	73
RUSSIA	10,37 bbl/day	653 billion cu m	1,064 billion kWh	17700	76
KAZAKHSTAN	1,635 bbl/day	20,2 billion cu m	90,5 billion kWh	13900	96
IRAN	4,231 bbl/day	146,1 billion cu m	213,7 billion kWh	13100	101
SAUDI ARABIA	10 mil bbl/day	99,23 billion cu m	212,3 billion kWh	25700	59
CHINA	4,15 bbl/day	107,7 billion cu m	4,94 trillion kWh	9100	122
WORLD AVERAGE	84,53 bbl/day	3,401 trillion cu m	21,33 trillion kWh	12400	

There are countriess elected regionally in Table-2. The energy sources produced by those countries and their GDPs are also in the Table-2. Compared with the world average, it is seen that the energy sources of those

countries are higher. Examined the dual relations in the region of those countries globally, it is known that every country is effective and powerful in its region. The countries more dependent on foreign sources can not determine more freely their politics, taking that dependence into consideration they produce the politics.

Examined the proven energy sources, it catches the eye that Middle East on oil, Middle East and Euroasia on natural gas, Pacific Asia, Europe-Asia, North America on coal reserves take ahead. Because of the fact that the Middle Eastern countries are far from stability, democracy is not common there and they fall behind in technology, generally Euroasia comes the first on energy sources.

Being one of the most important elements of social development, energy has a vital role for sustainable development. As an energy source that is great important to level up the welfare, fossil sources are generally used today. The fact that reserves of fossil fuels have been diminishing fast makes the energy more important. Diminishing sources throws the efficiency of energy into sharp relief. To use the sources more effectively with less cost is the case for the efficiency of energy (Kavak, 2010).

About 7 billion people around the world use the energy to make the life more practical, to produce more effective and to live more healthier. Demand of the energy in developing countries has risen up to 60 % while no serious growth of that has been observed in developed countries. The demand of energy for electricity increases fast. By the 2040, the usage of electricity to use energy in the world will be about 40 %. The usage of natural gas which 60 % less emits carbon dioxide compared to the coal and the oil will increase more fast in the fossil fuels. Exploration of the shale gas and the other gas formations can supply approximately 250 years when the present needs are taken into consideration. Giving importance to efficiency of energy by the states will be an important step to decrease the energy needs. By the 2040, the population of the world will be around 9 billion and the need to energy will be doubled. Moreover the natural gas and oil will be supplying only 60 % of the need of energy (The importance of energy).

The need of energy will continue to increase in coming years globally. Therefore the energy has become a strategic issue for the states. It is not enough to have energy sources alone. The important thing is that to use those sources effectively to develop the welfare and to maintain survivability of the country. Because of the importance of the energy both the producer country and the consumer country are dependent upon each other. The important issue for the producer is to sell oil for the right price in the right market on the right time. And for the consumer the important thing is to have a stability access with the cheap price.

According to Robert Larsson, a researcher in Swiss Defense Agency, the ways to use energy policy are;

- Pricing policies,
- To use the debt as a bargaining chip,
- To buy the company of the other country or be a partner of it.
- To make energy cuts in accordance with the foreign policy (NOG Seminar).

Meanwhile the demand of the energy increases, the prices of the energy increase, too. As a result the states want to take advantage of that. At least they want to have good relations with energy rich countries. That case puts the energy in the center to balance the power struggle. The energy rich countries are successful in the international policy as much as they use that position competitively and they develop the economy with those sources.

3. Using The Energy As a Foreign Policy Instrument: The Example of Russian Federation

The elements of economic power has become important with the those of political and those of military power when the geopolitics loomed large in the one polar world after the end of cold war. In this process the natural sources of the countries became important mean to determine the foreign policy. That gave rise to the geopolitics of the energy to come to order (Saygın & Çelik, 2011). The geopolitics is the examination of the relations geographically between the power and the target. Thus the situation of reserves rich countries is understood when the geopolitics of the energy is said.

Apart from the geopolitics, the another considerable concept is the geostrategy. Geostrategy, is used to describe the relationship between strategy and geography. Geostrategy, examines the strategic geographical events. Therefore, states are required to produce policy in accordance with her geography in order to play an important role politics (Yuce, 2006).

Contribution of the energy to the economic growth of the states is enormous. Developments in the Russian Federation the last decade has managed to show us how state can use energy in terms of state as well.

Russian Federation has achieved successful results by putting the energy in basis of foreign policy in the last decade and that is a good example of the increasing importance of energy. Owned resources and geographically current location, constitutes the backbone of the policies to be followed.

With its population, history, resources, and history, Russia²; is an extremely important state. Russia is aware of this situation and desire to be one of the centers of power in the region while being a superpower again is far away. To achieve this, Russia attempt to use its energy resources. With the advent of the issue of geoenergy, Russia's strategic importance is increasing with each passing day. Due to its geography and natural resources, Russia has been in an important position in the view of geopolitics and geo-strategics.

After the fall of Soviet Union Russia faced with difficult economic problems. During the 1990's Russia suffered from capitalist system. The GDP decreased sharply during this period. But by the year 2000, things began to change for Russia with new President Vladimir Putin. The attracting economic growth achieved in Russia by the rule of Putin. Examined thoroughly, it can be detected that Russia take advantage of energy resources. The country has the most important energy resources. The take advantage of this situation and accelerate her economy depending on energy.

Russia produced, 511 million tons of oil, 607 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 157 tons of oil equivalent (toe) of coal in 2011. This is the second in the world in production of oil and natural gas production, coal production is ranks the sixth. (BP Statical Review, 2012). With Russia in the energy sources that will not be wrong to call energy superpower. Also considered to be Russia's richest reserves of the Caspian Basin reinforce the dominant position of the seat of her.

In fact, Russia's Europe strategy in the last decade is simple: To achieve bilateral relations with the Europe's leading countries such as Germany, France and England. This three countries are trading largely on energy. Although this situation has not been approved by European Union Policy, there are not many solution to this. Thanks to the energy, Russia is disrupting the integrity of the energy axis of Europe (Tellal, 2000). In this process Russia is shaping her relations with Europe as energy axis. Russia also use energy as a power and political factor towards European Union. We must confess that Russia is so successful in this topic.

There is no doubt that increasing energy prices has been extremely effective recovery of the Russian economy. The main purpose of the policies pursued during Mr. Vladimir Putin (President of Russia) is to use the economy with energy. Its purpose is to prevent uncontrolled factors affecting the economy negatively (Shevtsova, 2006). The change in economy has began with Yevgeny Primakov and continued with Mr. Putin. The correct use of energy, provide economic power to Russia.

Russia, has put into force three major strategies in order to maintain her advantageous position:

1. The state monopoly Gazprom's acquiring companies in Europe and to prevent alternative projects.
2. To get rid of the problems experienced by countries in Europe. To bypass countries of transit shipments to energy transit countries (Ukraine and Belarus).
3. To maintain advantageous position of herself on Central Asia and to prevent alternative pipeline projects including Central Asia (Kantorun, 2010).

Russia wants to use its energy resources as a security tool that implements the strategy of energy, but in doing so she is in the thought of being reliable country against countries which she makes trade with. Russia wants to take an active role in the energy market in the same way, but while doing this she does not want to compromise reliability. At the perception of Russia's energy, energy is located both as a sword and as a shield (Larsson).

While Russia is experiencing competition in terms of oil, the same situation does not apply to natural gas. At the subject of natural gas "pay or buy" principle applies. The subject of natural gas is seen the future of Russia because she has 25% of the world's natural gas reserves. European 29.5 % of oil consumption and 31.1% of natural gas consumption are met by Russia. The sensitivity of environmental pollution and the natural gas usage is increasing with the measures undertaken by the Kyoto Protocol (Brilliot, 2005).

Being aware of this dependence, Russia, is taking steps to use this circumstance. By purchasing both the pipeline and the near companies shares by the agency of Gazprom, Russia wants EU stay with no alternative. Gazprom and its pursued strategies which is one of the most leading components of this weapon, are extremely important for Russia. Russia by using Gazprom which is government monopoly, wants to capture the upper hand in the world's natural gas scene and in the field of foreign policy.

² Russian Federation is ruled as federation. But in order to make easiness we will use Russia during the essay.

The world's largest natural gas company Gazprom has 35 billion cubic m of natural gas reserves. Gazprom makes a 15% portion of the world's gas production, in 2011 it produced 513 billion cubic m of gas. In Russia 85% of gas production is carried out by Gazprom. Gazprom, with the natural gas pipeline total length of 161 km operates the world's largest high pressured pipeline network. An overall evaluation Gazprom is the world's seventh-largest company, moreover in the field of energy after ExxonMobil, Royal Dutch Shell and BP, the company has become the fourth position. The reason underlying this growth is with the support of the state Gazprom take over small companies and the increases in energy prices. Gazprom has a strength to disable any company that it wants by utilizing the support of government and this augmenting force. Being made one of the main tools to resort about the using of power Gazprom, reached to an irresistible power by increasing its efficiency each passing day. The power which will be supplied with energy and economy began to be implemented (Gazprom Home Page, 2012). An overall evaluation Gazprom is the world's seventh-largest company, moreover in the field of energy after ExxonMobil, Royal Dutch Shell and BP, the company has become the fourth position. The reason underlying this growth is with the support of the state Gazprom take over small companies and the increases in energy prices (Kısacık, 2010). Gazprom has a strength to disable any company that it wants by utilizing the support of government and this augmenting force. Being made one of the main tools to resort about the using of power Gazprom, reached to an irresistible power by increasing its efficiency each passing day. The power which will be supplied with energy and economy began to be implemented.

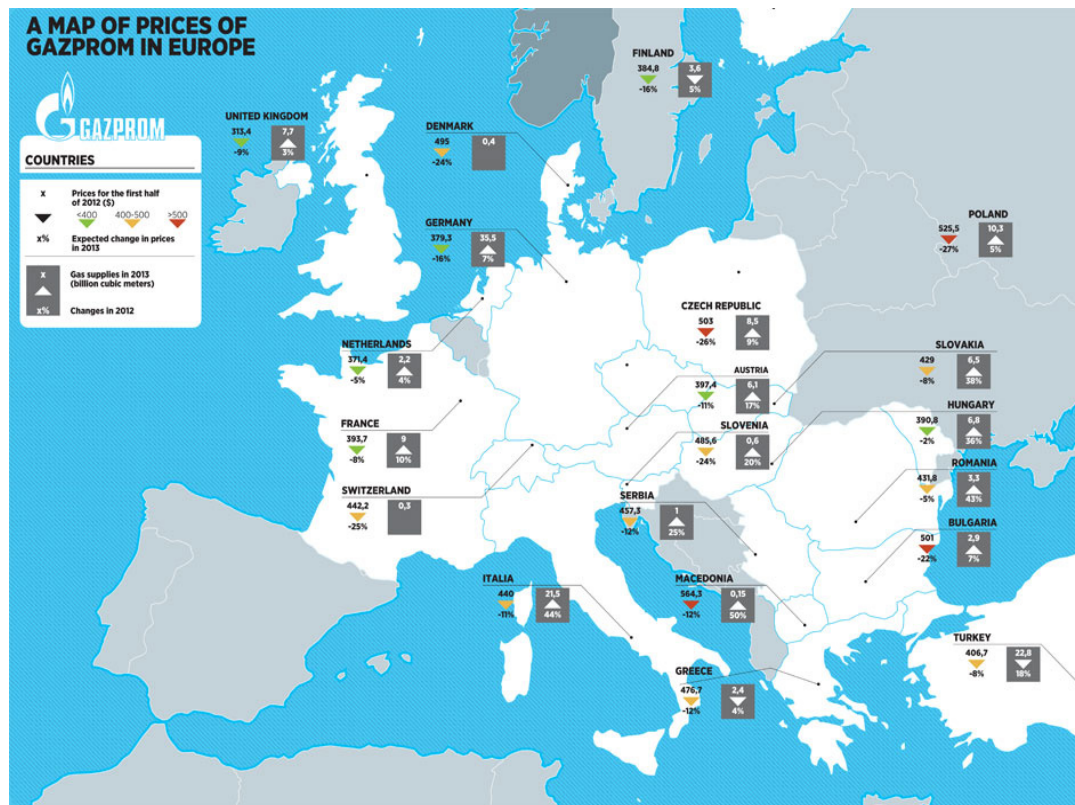
Gazprom has a state monopoly in Russia and it does not allow the creation of a competitive market. It's in an effort to improve its effectiveness by purchasing the other state-funded companies. In fact, this is not the situation only peculiar to Russia. While the rate of government share in Gazprom is 51% , this rate is 66% at the StatoilHidro which is the state gas company Norwegian. Having the large rate (portion) of share at the government's hands in both StatoilHidro and Gazprom which has a rich sources; is a good example of using energy as a tool of policy. As a state taking place in the energy sector is acceptable. The important point this company make other states behave the way it likes by the policies it follow. For example, in the event of natural gas crisis between Russia and Ukraine in 2006, Russia deprived of Ukraine, and thus the EU of gas shipment by closing the natural gas valve. In such cases establishing effect on states resorting hard power elements makes Gazprom separate from other companies.

Gazprom has been selling its gas to most of European countries. Being a reliable company, Gazprom's main goal is to provide the gas for the customers steadily. Germany, Italy, France, Turkey, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Austria, Finland, Belgium, Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia are some of the main countries Gazprom exports to. Through this exporting, Russia is the third biggest trading partner of USA. According to its national interests, Russia use this opportunity as a bargaining chip. This behavior of Russia affects Baltic governments, Caucasian governments and Russia's neighbour countries in the eastern part of it (Kısacık, 2010). To be worldwide energy company, Gazprom seeks to diversify the production, establish a vertical merger, fortify its position in Europe and win new markets.

Gazprom's natural gas prices allowed to Europe market are seen on **Map-1**. It can be easily seen that the prices vary from 313\$ to 564\$. According to that list, although being far from Russia, England gets the gas cheaper than Poland. This list shows us that relations with Russia has great importance to agree the gas prices. While sales to Europe is 400-500 \$, the company decided to bit down the gas price from 244\$ to 164\$ for Belarus, with whom Russia concluded the Customs Treaty and found Euroasia Union. This is a great example of Russia to use the energy as a political power. (Rusya'dan Belarus'a Süper Doğalgaz İndirimi: 1000 m³ için 164 Dolar). So that, the countries which are in need of energy have to account for having good relationships with energy-exporting countries. This dependence between exporting and importing countries is one of the most important issues to determine the foreign policy.

Having the partnership with Yukos, Sibneft and Rosneft, Gazprom had an outstanding role in natural gas market. To meet the increased natural gas requirement and to provide the new resources, Central Asia's natural gas stock became more strategic for the company (Medvedev, 2006).

Map-1 The Price Map of Gazprom (Russo) .



Russia has been implementing new strategies to strengthen its power. Pipe-line project is one of these strategies. Pipe-lines enhanced Russia to provide security for its energy and to avoid from new strategies against Russia. Improvements about North and South pipe-line projects are important acquisition for Russia. By these pipe-lines, Russia guaranteed the energy and edged out the transit countries. Russia assigned the ex-prime minister of Germany Gerhard Schröder for North Pipeline Project to make the energy trade easily. Gerhard Schröder has a prosperous historical past and by this, Russia wants this leader's impression and respectability to affect the other countries. This shows us Russia's ability to use the energy power.

Under the Mr. Vladimir Putin's rule, Russia showed great impact on economy. Following chart shows us the average per capita income and economic growth of Russia between 2003 and 2011.

Table-3 Economic Growth In Russia

YEAR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
INCOME(DOLLAR)	8970	10030	11560	14500	16350	19850	18600	19600	20210
GROWTH	7%	7%	6%	8%	9%	5%	-8%	4%	4%

The chart shows us the Russia's economic performance since 2003. Except for 2009, when stage of recession was experienced after 2008 crisis, Russia performed well and doubled the per capita income in the period of 8-year. While per capita income was about 430.347.770.733 \$ in 2003, it was 1.857.769.676.144 \$ in 2011. (The World Bank). These numbers show that Russia policy had successful results. Using the energy effectively as a foreign policy tool, Russia has been making great leap forward strategically to be effective power globally.

Conclusion

Russia's policy followed in the rule of Mr. Vladimir Putin showed the importance the correlation between energy and power. The interdependence among the countries is an indication that military power is no longer applicable. The furious sanction of energy has lead the governments to review their foreign policy.

Economic developments in Russia for the last ten years showed us that the energy is of great importance for a country. Results of foreign policies structured around energy indicates the relation between energy and economic power. The governments energy-independent policies enhanced different applications. Russia has reached an effective position through the energy resources and pipe-lines. Even though Russia is a long way off cold war system, Vladimir Putin's policy made it a significant power again. The energy-based policies proved us that the energy will be able to use as an element of power.

Mr. Vladimir Putin stressed the importance of energy in one of his thesis that named 'Natural Springs for Development Strategy of Russian Economy'. Having rich energy resources, Russia tries to improve the economy and make the other states dependent.

Russia alllowes different prices to the customers in order to show it's power on energy. The customer states can not be involved with decisions. EU and USA react this situation. This price policy harms the reliability of Russia. In addition to these, if a state determines it's policy just on energy, it'll face problems in the future. States must provide alternate energies for economic revival.

There is no doubt that the energy has been one of the most important issues of international relations. By the help of energy, countries can gain more importance around the region and in international relations. So energy is compulsory for sustainable development and growing economy. The significant point is to take advantage of energy without harming states soft power and smart power.

In addition to those described in above, there is a point to keep in mind that of establishing a state of the economy will bring only the energy axis of the shortcomings. While states are using energy as a political instrument, they should generate alternative strategies to revive their economies. States also should make investment in renewable sources of energy in order to ensure the economic balance.

For sustainable economy and power, states should decrease their dependency of energy. Addition to this states should identify strategies to improve energy efficiency. Also clean and environmental energy should be used for the sake of air pollution.

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