

EPPAM BÜLTENİ

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

EPPAM

Yıl 2, Sayı 7, Temmuz 2017

DIŞ EKONOMİK İLİŞKİLER KURULU-DEİK ENERJİ İŞ KONSEYİ TEMMUZ TOPLANTISI

DEİK DIŞ EKONOMİK İLİŞKİLER KURULU
FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS BOARD
ENERJİ İŞ KONSEYİ • ENERGY BUSINESS COUNCIL

Dış Ekonomik İlişkiler Kurulu-DEİK Enerji İş Konseyi İcra Kurulu Temmuz ayı toplantısı 11 Temmuz 2017'de DEİK'te gerçekleştirildi.

Toplantıda Sahra-Altı Afrika Enerji Yatırım Ortamı Değerlendirmesi Raporu ve Amerika-Rusya-Katar Krizi konuları görüşüldü.

İçindekiler

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SAHRA ALTI AFRİKA ENERJİ YATIRIM ORTAMI DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

Dış Ekonomik İlişkiler Kurulu-DEİK Enerji İş Konseyi tarafından Sahra-Altı ülkelerinin enerji potansiyeli hakkındaki "Sahra Altı Afrika Enerji Yatırım Ortamının Değerlendirmesi Raporu" tamamlandı. Rapor Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı, Dışişleri Bakanlığı Enerji, Çevre ve Su İşleri Genel Müdür Yardımcılığı, Ekonomi Bakanlığı, ilgili ülkelerdeki temsilcilikler, Sahra Altı Afrika ülkeleri büyükelçilik ve başkonsoloslukları, şirketler, başta olmak üzere ilgili kişi ve kurumlara iletilerek sonrasında gerçekleştirilecek toplantıyla sürece katkıda bulunulması ve yol haritası hususunda görüş alışverişinde bulunulması hedefleniyor.



ULUSLARARASI ENERJİ AJANSI EĞİTİMİ

EPPAM, Uluslararası Enerji Ajansı'nın 3-10 Temmuz 2017 tarihleri arasındaki sanayilerde enerji verimliliği başlıklı özel eğitim programına davet edildi.

Enerji verimliliğinde uzman isimler ve saha gezileriyle güçlendirilen eğitimde çeşitli ülkelerden temsilciler biraraya gelerek sanayi enerji verimliliğini görüştü.



ENERGY MARKET AUTHORITY
Smart Energy, Sustainable Future

iea International Energy Agency
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Learning together for a better energy future

Energy Efficiency
Training Week
for Asia-Pacific
3-7 July 2017

HAVANA ÜNİVERSİTESİ'NİN DAVETİ

EPPAM, Havana Üniversitesi ve Global South Caucus of the International Studies Association tarafından "Exploring the Local in International Relations" hakkında konuşma yapmak üzere Havana Üniversitesi'ne davet edildi.



INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION



UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HABANA
Cátedra de Estudios del Caribe "Norman Girvan"

KATAR SEMİNERİ

EPPAM Müdürü Yrd. Doç. Dr. Filiz Katman, 14 Temmuz 2017 tarihinde İAÜ öğrencilerine "Katar Meselesi" hakkındaki son gelişmeleri değerlendiren bir seminer verdi.



OXFORD
ROUNDTABLES

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

T.C. ENERJİ VE TABİİ KAYNAKLAR BAKANLIĞI
2015-2019
STRATEJİK PLANI

ENERJİ VE TABİİ KAYNAKLAR BAKANLIĞI

Global Climate Change, Environment and Energy
Global Challenges and Opportunities to Global Stability
Edited by Filiz Katman

07 NISAN '15

DEİK
DİŞ EKONOMİK İLİŞKİLER KURULU
FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS BOARD

ENERJİ ÇALIŞTAYI
26 Ocak 2015, İSTANBUL
Sonuç Raporu

OP-ED: ENERGY MARKET OF KAZAKHSTAN

Dina Meshitbay, Intern, EPPAM

Central Asia is a vast region stretching from the Caspian Sea in the west to China in the east and from Afghanistan in the south to Russia in the north. It is a diverse region with major rising strategic importance due to their geographic location and natural resource endowments.

Energy is the most abundant and valuable natural resource of Central Asia, it includes oil, gas and coal. Kazakhstan has large reserves of oil and coal. Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have significant reserves of gas.

Kyrgyzstan produces significant amounts of hydroelectric power. These energy reserves form the basis for future economic growth and development in the region, and energy exports are beginning to generate important foreign exchange revenues. Despite some challenges, from a positive perspective with appropriate government policies Central Asia is poised to become a significant world supplier of energy, especially in the oil

and gas sectors, and the region and some argue for the region to be able to diversify OPEC's influence of the global oil market over the long term.

This month we would like to introduce you the energy market of Kazakhstan, followed by the other Central Asian countries monthly.

Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country on the globe, holds 9th place in the world for its territory. Its economy is highly energy-intensive, and uses two to three times more energy than the average for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development countries. Energy accounts for about a quarter of Kazakhstan's GDP and about 60% of its total exports.

The Republic of Kazakhstan is the main producer of oil in the region, with current output of crude at 1,106,000 barrels per day. Only Kashagan project, located in Kazakhstan's shore of the Caspian Sea, is estimated to hold itself as many as 35 billion barrels of oil with at least a third of those

being recoverable. This is equitable to Brazil's total proven oil reserves of 13 billion. Kazakhstan has the second-largest oil reserves as well as the second-largest oil production among the former Soviet republics after Russia.

Kazakhstan's hydrocarbon reserves are contained in 153 occurrences, including 80 petroleum, 24 gas-petroleum, 21 petroleum-gas condensate, five gas condensate and 19 gas fields.

Natural gas production volumes have been increasing and Kazakhstan became a net gas exporter in 2003. Kazakhstan also has the largest recoverable coal reserves in Central Asia, and is the 2nd largest coal producer in the region (after the Russian Federation). Coal, produced in the northern regions, is used to power most of the country's electricity generation.

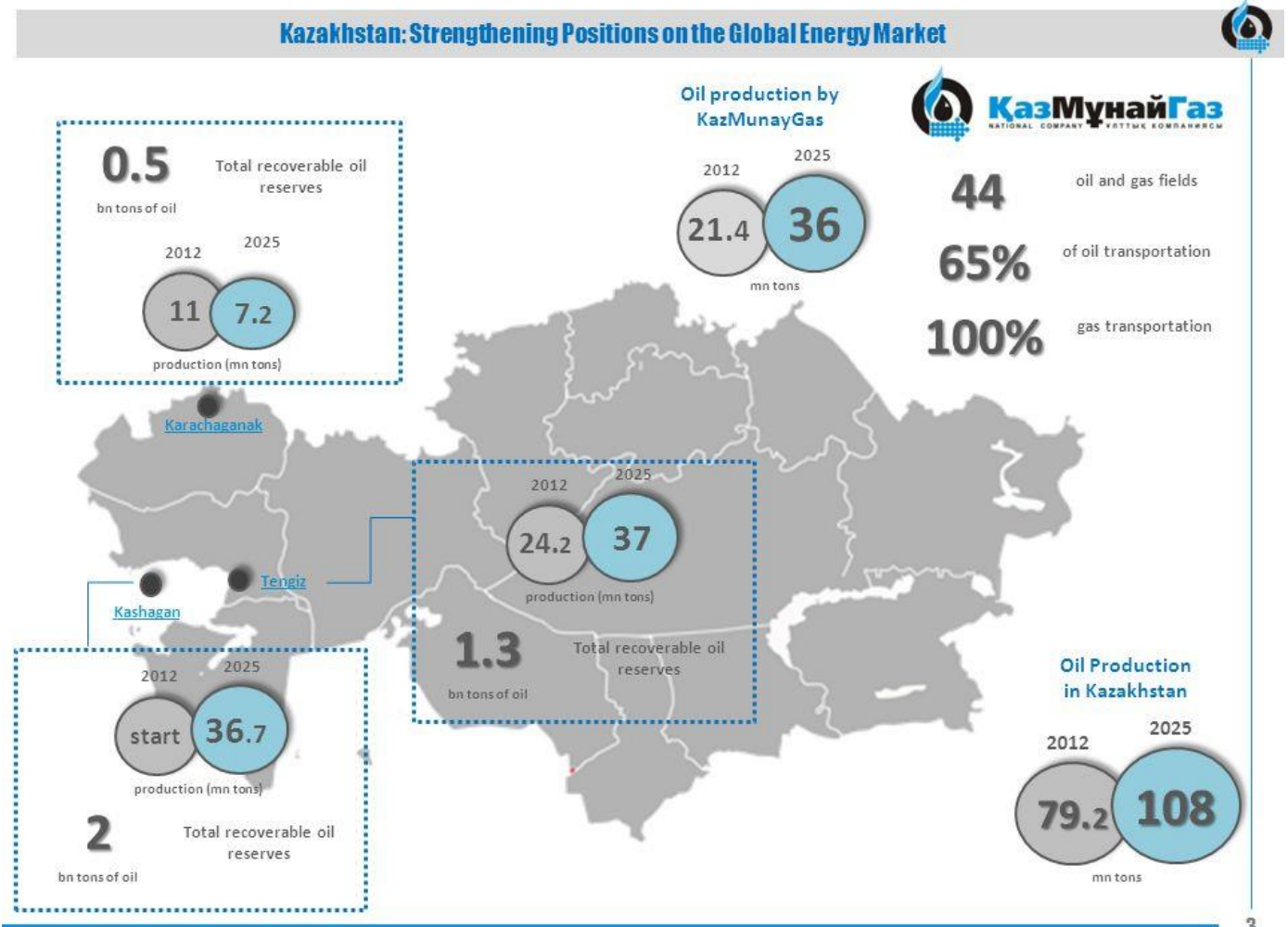
Kazakhstan is also the world's largest exporter of uranium ore. Despite that there is no domestic nuclear generation. Electricity is still mostly generated from the coal.

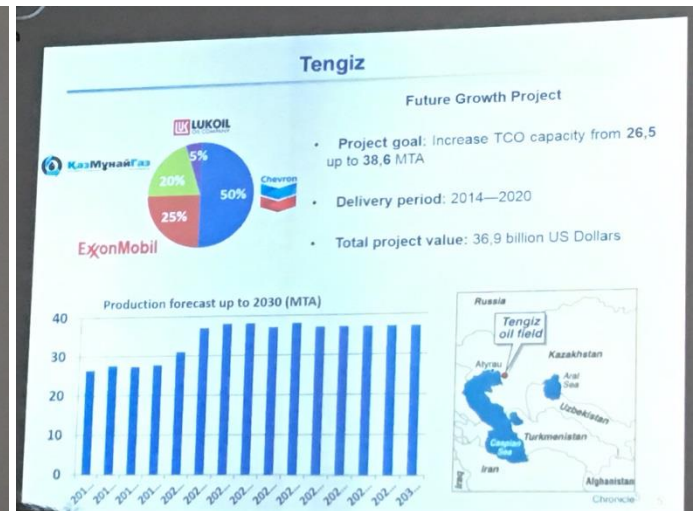
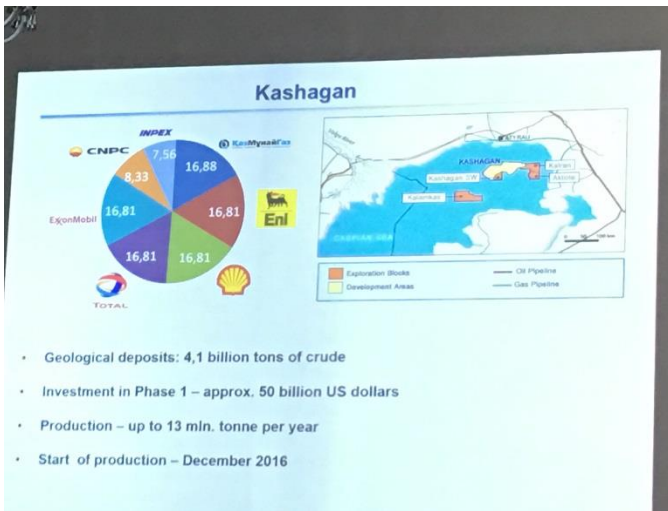
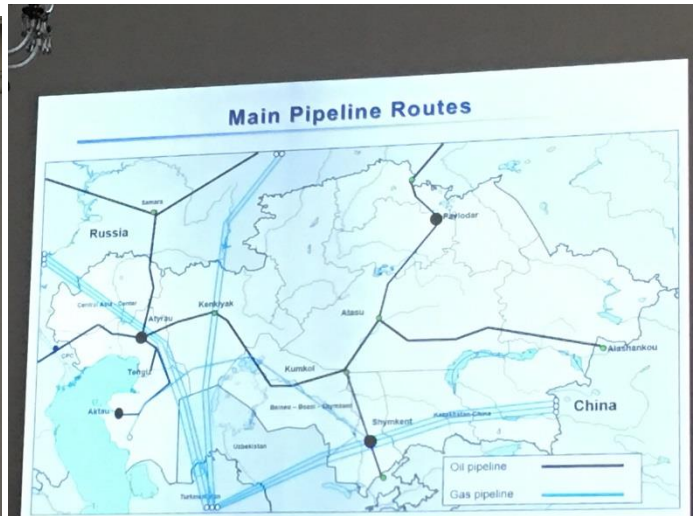
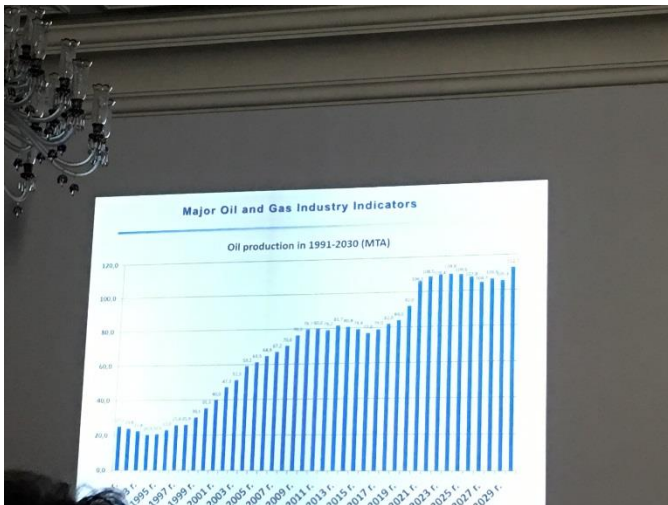
Kazakhstan is expected to double production and become one of the world's leading oil exporters as the giant oil fields in the Caspian Sea region are developed. Its oil industry has historically been considered one of the most open in the region to foreign investment, and most of its major fields are being

developed in partnership with international companies.

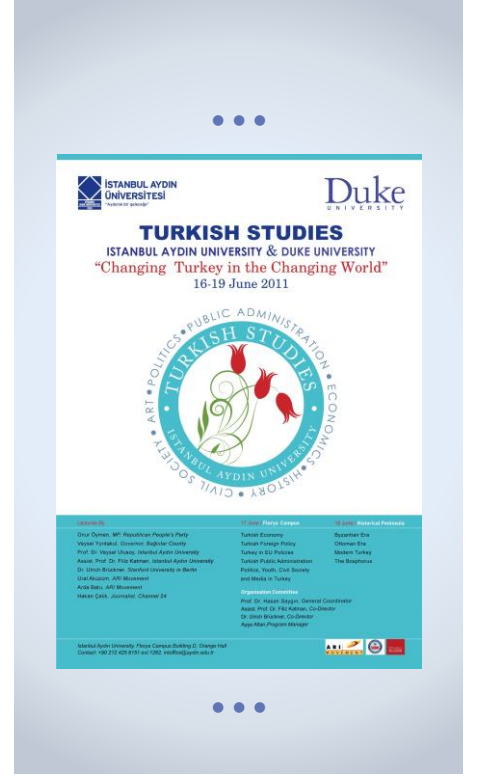
The lack of access to a seaport makes the country dependent on pipelines to transport its hydrocarbons to world markets. It is also a transit state for pipeline exports of natural gas from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Russian

Federation and the People's Republic of China. About 70% of electricity is generated from coal, with oil, natural gas, and hydropower each accounting for about 10% of total generated electricity.





Kaynak: Great Regional Oil and Gas Summit, 1 March 2016, Istanbul.



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