

# EPPAM NEWSLETTER

Istanbul Aydın University

EPPAM

Year 2, Issue 5, May 2017

## INVITATION BY UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



EPPAM was invited to University of Cambridge to talk about the exchange of Eurasia by the Centre of Development Studies and Euroasia Center of the University of Cambridge.

It is foreseen to cooperate in the study of developments in Eurasia and investigate the potential of the region and to discuss the issues related to Eurasia by experts.

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**EPPAM AT PRESS**

EPPAM DIRECTOR ASSIST. PROF. DR. FILİZ KATMAN

24 TV - 13:00 BULLETIN - 25 MAY 2017

**EPPAM AT PRESS**

EPPAM DIRECTOR ASSIST. PROF. DR. FILİZ KATMAN

24 TV - 21:00 MODERATOR - 16 MAY 2017



**PANEL**

7 Nisan 2010

**TÜRKİYE PETROL PİYASALARI: 'Dünü, Bugünü'**

**Moderatör:** Prof. Dr. Hasan SAYGIN / İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Rektör Yardımcısı

**Paneller:**  
 Mehmet İMİŞ / Enerji Piyasası Düzenleme Kurulu - EPDK Denetim Dairesi Başkanı  
 Dr. Erol METİN / Petrol Sanayi Derneği - PETDER Genel Sekreteri  
 Prof. Dr. Yılmaz I. ASLAN / İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi  
 Serhan PİYADE / ODTÜ Mecunian Derneği Enerji Komisyonu Üyesi, Hukukçu

İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
HUKUK FAKÜLTESİ

**EPPAM**  
ENERJİ PİYASASI DÜZENLEME KURULU  
SİYASAL VE EKONOMİK MERKEZİ

7 Nisan 2010, Perşembe 14:00 - İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Florya Yerleşkesi A Blok Konferans Salonu

**İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ**

**KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ, ÇEVRE VE ENERJİ  
I. ULUSLARARASI SEMPOZYUMU**

KÜRESEL İSTİKRARA YÖNELİK KÜRESEL TEHDİTLER VE FIRSATLAR  
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES TO GLOBAL STABILITY

**İklim Değişiyor  
Yerküre akıp gidiyor...**

25 Nisan 2011  
25 April 2011  
Florya Yerleşkesi,  
A Blok Konferans Salonu

**EPPAM**

**İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ**

**KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ, ÇEVRE ve ENERJİ  
I. ULUSLARARASI SEMPOZYUMU**

KÜRESEL İSTİKRARA YÖNELİK KÜRESEL TEHDİTLER & FIRSATLAR  
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY  
I. INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES TO GLOBAL STABILITY

İklim Değişiyor yerküre akıp gidiyor...  
"aydınlık bir yarın için bugün harekete geçiyoruz"

**25 Nisan 2011**

İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ 09.00-18.00  
Florya Yerleşkesi - A Blok Konferans Salonu  
Organizasyon: EPPAM  
Koordination: İSTANBUL  
0212 485 61 1078

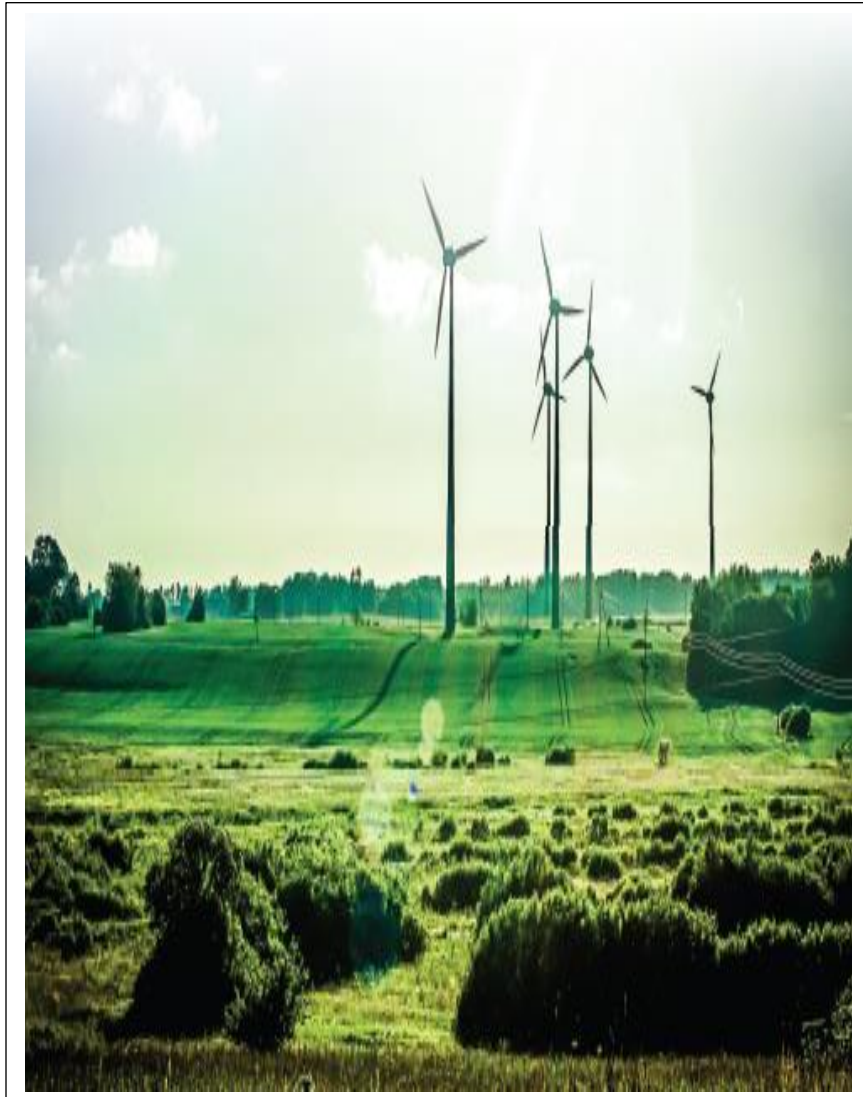
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ENERJİ PİYASASI DÜZENLEME KURULU  
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www.eppam.org.tr

**EPPAM**  
www.aydin.edu.tr

## SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND ENERGY

Seminar on International Security and Energy is organized by EPPAM for the students of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences of Istanbul Aydın University.

Energy parameters were evaluated in the developments in the international scene. Also the issues which are recently on the agenda were evaluated by the impact of the energy factor.



**OP-ED: 2040 PROJECTIONS ON DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF ENERGY RESOURCES**

*Saodat Davlatova, PSIR 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Student*

Our energy appetite for energy appears boundless, but traditional supplies are not. We consume the energy in dozens of forms. However being approximately 8 billion of the world population, we consume much millions of energy resources and faster than its producing progress. Eventually we must devise ways to keep resources and consumption in sustainable equilibrium and make our predictions and projections related on upcoming threats of global reserves on energy in near future.

It is considered that this year 2016 seems to be tough enough towards the world energy. But there was, is and will be rebalancing of markets in the economy as the world needs to grow and prosper for a safe and sustainable manner.

In order to talk about estimations of future based on the energy demand and supply, we need to focus on initially the key drivers of growing as population and income. Based on the

projections of BP Petroleum Industry Company, the world's population is expected to grow by around 1.5 billion people to reach nearly 8.8 billion people in total by 2035. Accordingly, the GDP increases double by that year and which actually means that more energy is required in the world economy. The consumption of energy increases by 34% till 2035. In fact, the needs for world energy increases by 30% demand globally by 2040, however, there is an expectation of more than hundreds of million people will still be living without basic energy services.

The assumptions given by International Energy Agency have made a scenario saying that the geography of global energy consumption continues to shift towards industrializing and urbanizing India, Asia and China as well as parts of Africa, Latin America and Middle East. Additionally, by 2030 developing Asian countries will consume more oil than the whole OECD countries. This is directly linked with the strong

growth in oil demand by Asia and rebalances the oil market as the supply is expected to be lower by 2040 at its end.

On the other hand it is essential to note that demand for natural gas grows strongly, especially in developing countries by 20% to 30 %. Global gas supply is also going to be increased hardly in both natural and shale gas forms. For instance, much of the natural gas will be produced by non-OECD countries, while US, China and Netherlands will boost in supplying the shale gas with 10% increase in total production of shale gas by 2035.

According to the schedule data, more than half of the projected increase in global energy consumption from 2012 to 2040 occurs among the Non- OECD nations by 71% Comparatively, OECD nations are much slower by that date with just only 18% growth.

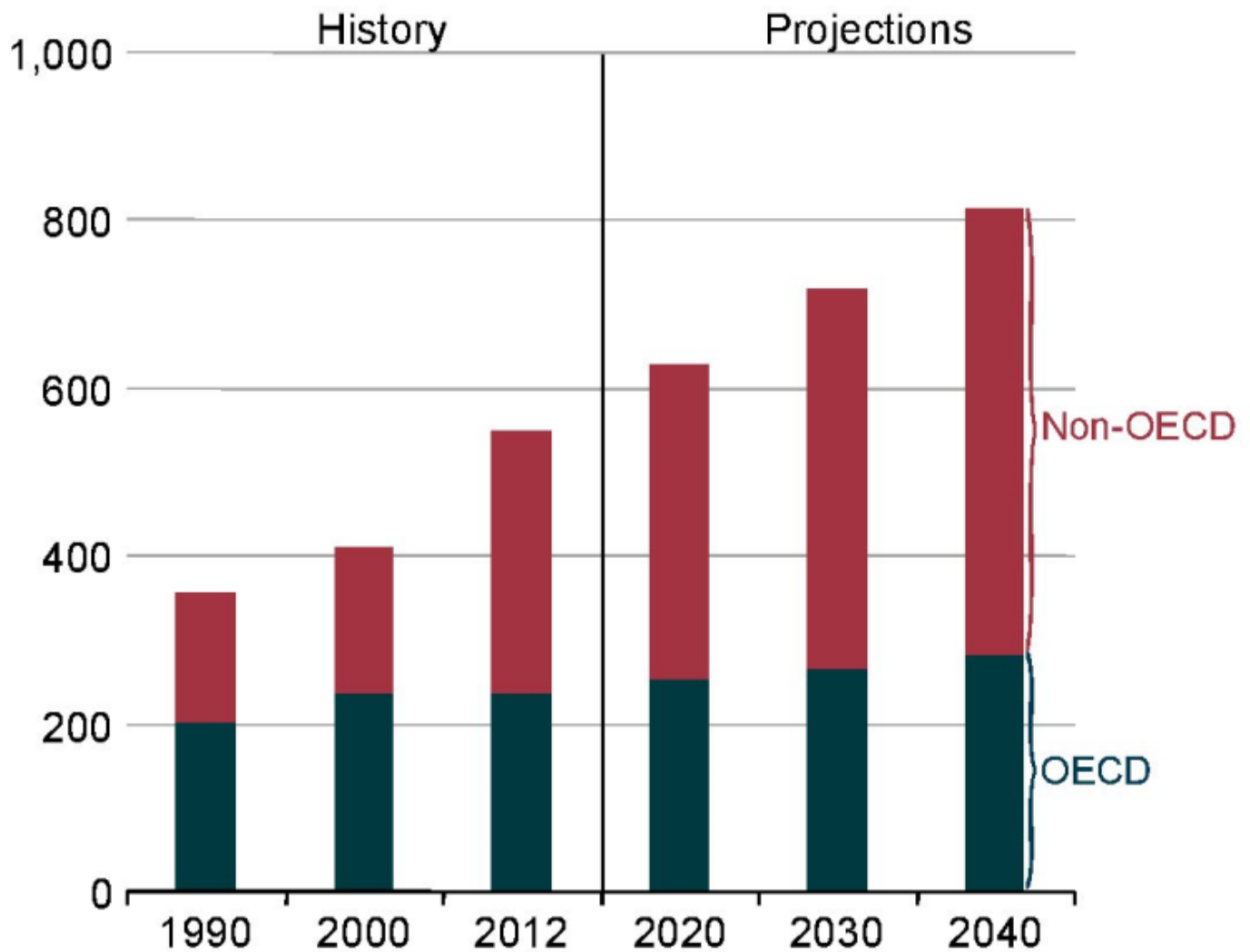
Consumption of energy from all sources has been proven its remarkable role such as: fossil fuels emissions with nuclear power and natural gas which provides the most parts of the

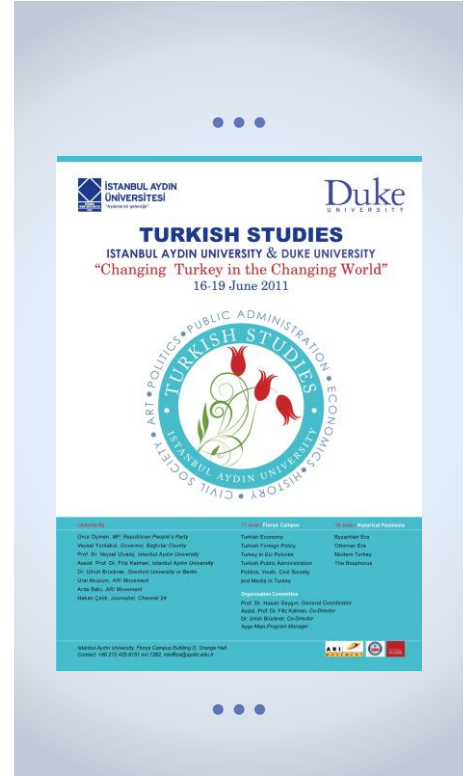
world with energy; coal which provides the largest share of energy for the world electricity generation; hydropower and wind which are the largest renewable resource for world energy supply.

Significant projections have been introduced above briefly by 2040 and can be found in widely written resources by the relevant organization researchers. It leaves obvious sphere from where to continue to avoid of future threats based on possible lacking

natural energy resources. Whatever happens in next coming years, the world is marked with predicted developments and increases economically in shortly saying.

World energy consumption 1990 – 2040





**ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY**  
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*“Save Energy for Tomorrow, NOW!”*