

EPPAM NEWSLETTER

Istanbul Aydin University

EPPAM

Year 2, Issue 6, June 2017

EUROPEAN UNION

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY WEEK

Within the scope of the European Union Sustainable Energy Week, Turkey was represented by EPPAM in the European Union.

“Sustainable Energy for Sustainable Living” Poster Design Competition was organized by EPPAM within the scope of activity.

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EUROPE AS GLOBAL ACTOR 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: “Challenges to the Europe: Rise of Populism and Russian Aggression

The paper titled “Challenges to the Europe: Rise of Populism and Russian Aggression” by EPPAM Director Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman was accepted for the Europe as Global Actor International Conference 2017. The paper approaches rising populism that Europe has recently faced, Russia's growing aggressive policy and refugee issues.



EGA
ISCTE-IUL
2017

EUROPE AS A GLOBAL ACTOR
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE | JUNE 19 + 20 | 2017

ISCTE IUL
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

CEI IUL
Centro de Estudos Internacionais
ISCTE-INSTITUTO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE LISBOA

... ..

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 PIYADE / ODTÜ Mecidiyeköy Enerji Komisyonu Üyesi, Hukukçu

İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
HUKUK FAKÜLTESİ

EPPAM
EĞİTİM VE ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

7 Nisan 2010, Çarşamba 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
I. INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
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



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

**KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ, ÇEVRE ve ENERJİ
I. ULUSLARARASI SEMPOZYUMU**
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GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY
I. INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
GLOBAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES TO GLOBAL STABILITY

25 Nisan 2011

İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ 09.00-18.00
Florya Yerleşkesi - A Blok Konferans Salonu
EPPAM

INVITATION BY UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

EPPAM was invited by the University of Hong Kong and International Studies Association to give a speech about the Pacific Century at the University of Hong Kong.

It aims to study the developments in the Pacific, research the potential of the region and to discuss the issues related with Euroasia by experts.



ISA GRANT

EPPAM Director Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman was awarded with a grant by International Studies Association (ISA) for her study on "Turkish Contributions to IR".



OP-ED: GAME CHANGER FACTOR IN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN - ENERGY

Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman
Director, EPPAM

Geopolitics that is the science that delves into the relations between the geographical characteristics of states and their politics, is shaping world politics as one of the factors increasing its importance.

When we look at the conflict areas in the world, evaluation of reasons and results in terms of geopolitics is important in view of big picture. From this point of view, the picture that will be seen more clearly to see interests of the parties and to help answering the question easier. Considering today's world politics, the eastern Mediterranean is at the forefront of the geographies, which rise up on the agenda with a noticeable increase in the number of evaluations made about them. If the region in the east of the Mediterranean is defined as a region that encompasses the island of Cyprus, Israel, Palestine (Gaza Strip), Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Syria, this is a fact that the most prominent topics of world politics are realized in these

geographical regions. It is foreseen that the region between Anatolia and Egypt, which is defined as 'Levant' which means ascension and sun rise, will have a population capacity of 45.3 to 58-62 million (2010-2030).

As the leading factor in the recent prominence of the Eastern Mediterranean, energy is emerging as an antagonistic factor and also energy is a game changer in the region. When economic security is considered to be dependent on energy security, it is observed that energy reserves discovered in the Eastern Mediterranean have been subject to a sharing war recently. The basins in the region that are currently divided into 8 important basins: the Cyprus basin, the Eratosthenes High, the Latakian basin, the Levant basin (important natural gas regions, most of which are in Israel's territorial waters but also important discoveries in Cyprus and the Palestinian territories), Judea basin, Nile Delta basin, North Arabian Land, Zagros Field. According to the American Energy

Information Administration (EIA) report, the proven oil reserves collected in the Eastern Mediterranean are said to be less (2.5 billion cubic meters-bcm) than other reserves in the world and 3.1 billion cubic meters of unoccupied reserves for LNG. In the report of the International Energy Agency (IEA), where the figures are likely to increase with short-term exploration work, with 1265 billion cubic meters of estimated natural gas reserves in the Cyprus open waters and the Levant region.

Syria, located in the region and experiencing the biggest humanitarian drama of the century since 2011, has 2.5 billion barrels (2013), the largest proven crude oil reserve in the Eastern Mediterranean and 8.5 trillion cubic feet (tcf) natural has a reserve of gas (2012). Lebanon and the Palestinian Territory may not be very large, but the potential for oil and natural gas may increase as offshore calls begin. The Greek Cypriot administration in Cyprus, which is defined as an airplane in the Mediterranean, has

continued with the Lebanon, Syria and Israel in 2007 for the oil and gas exploration agreement in the Eastern Mediterranean, where it started with Egypt in 2003. In 2009, news of the intervention of the Turkish naval vessel on the Panamanian flagged Norwegian research vessel engaged in oil exploration work on behalf of the Greek Cypriot administration in the so-called "exclusive economic zone" of Cyprus on the Cyprus expedition appeared in the Greek press. The wicking of this development which caused the increase tension in the Eastern Mediterranean is the first time that the Greek Cypriot leader Dimitris Christofias was welcomed with a high level protocol in Israel after the crisis between Turkey and Israel, and the Greek Cypriot Administration signed a contract with Israel for natural gas exploration, and on 17 December 2010 the government urged that the process be speeded up after signing an agreement on the territory of the two countries' exclusive economic zones (MONE). Despite Turkey's warnings and calls for cooperation, the Greek

Cypriot Administration of South Cyprus, which has been exported to the south of the island, has started to drill with the Noble Energy Company of the United States, which received one of the oil exploration fields in September 2011.

The first discovery in Cyprus, after the agreement signed between the Greek Cypriot Administration and Israel in 2011 for natural gas exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean, the amount of reserves detected on the Aphrodite site was 129 bcm gas, 9 Mb cond. The Greek Cypriot Administration (GKRY), which divides the eastern Mediterranean into 12 areas as a parcel, is tendered to Noble Energy of the 12th parcels, ENI of the 2-3-9 parcels, Total of 10 and 11 parcels gave the 2nd place to Italy and France. Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus Trade, Industry and Tourism Minister Solon Kassinis once again revealed the significance of the Eastern Mediterranean with the project that he defined as the "South-North" Energy Corridor from Europe to Asia. This corridor will

make the Eastern Mediterranean region a sustainable and balanced economic development region based on comprehensive cooperation and solidarity; strengthen cooperation and create the framework for prosperity, dialogue, stability and peace in the region; regional political stability will strengthen economic development and reduce social distinctions with poverty and increase bilateral relations with synergy (eg Israel-Palestine, Southern Cyprus-Turkey), which will ensure continued regional co-operation.

It will secure the gas monopoly in Russia, support the US economic interests, It will increase Europe's energy security and reduce dependence on Russia. In this context, in April 2017, a preliminary agreement was signed between Israel, the Greek Cypriot Administration, Greece and Italy for the construction of the natural gas pipeline, which will enable the Israeli gas to be transported to Europe. The Eastern Mediterranean Pipeline Project, which will carry the Israeli gas pipeline to

the Mediterranean via the Southern Cyprus and Crete islands projected to be the world's longest natural gas pipeline with a length of 2,200 kilometers, billions of dollars will be cost. Because of its high cost and the risk of construction, Israel is predicting to deliver natural gas to Turkey and Europe through a pipeline that is 500 kilometers long. There are many risks in the process of transforming the energy reserves in the Eastern Mediterranean into economic value, including financial model, economic crisis and cost of lines, macroeconomic climate, Cyprus debt crisis, Exclusive Economic Zone, land affairs, Syria problem, territorial issues. Among the threats and fragilities are primarily the maritime borders (UN Maritime Convention). Israel-Palestinian territorial borders, Israeli-Lebanon disagreements over the territory of the Exclusive Economic Zone, Israeli-Egyptian border settlement not yet reached (only International Court can resolve after the application).

Political threats include continuing wars in the region,

conflicts, and political conflicts between countries, political instability, Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the Gaza area, and conflict with Israel in the Lebanese gas issue. Israel and Southern Cyprus are evaluated in terms of their gas association's impact on Turkey, the Israeli-Southern Cyprus LNG Power Plant, the pipeline carrying the Cyprus reserve, the Israeli gas to Europe, Israel and Southern Cyprus Greece has an electricity grid. In addition, the construction of the Eurasia electricity interconnection line with the pipeline connecting the Eastern Mediterranean to the Trans Adriatic Pipeline in Italy, the negotiation of the Southern Cyprus LNG plant project from other countries, the temporary solution for Southern Cyprus, the floating fluidization unit are also on the agenda.

Israel-Turkey Strategic Line: Alternatively, Israel can negotiate pipeline construction with Turkey. The pipeline requires the approval of Southern Cyprus as it will pass through the Exclusive Economic Zone. Turkish-Israeli relations can be aggravated by Russia in order

to protect the monopoly of the European gas market. The strategic triangle of Israel-Cyprus-Turkey could be a solution to the problems in the region. When we look at the common interests of Egyptian and Israeli in gas deals, the political instability in Egypt led to energy shortages and gas exporters failing to meet their contractual obligations. Israel wanted to export gas to Egypt despite Egypt's political objection. The Israeli gas could have reached Egypt through the Egypt-Cyprus Treaty, where Cyprus would be the transit point.

Looking at the reaction of Russia as a rival, good relations with Israel, the involvement of Syria and Southern Cyprus to dominate the European market, The Eastern Mediterranean initiatives to access Syria's Exclusive Economic Zone, the East to seek new ways to export, The fact that Gazprom indicates that Israel is interested in the LNG extraction from the Tamar gas area and the Israeli Leviathan gas zone is a factor to be evaluated.

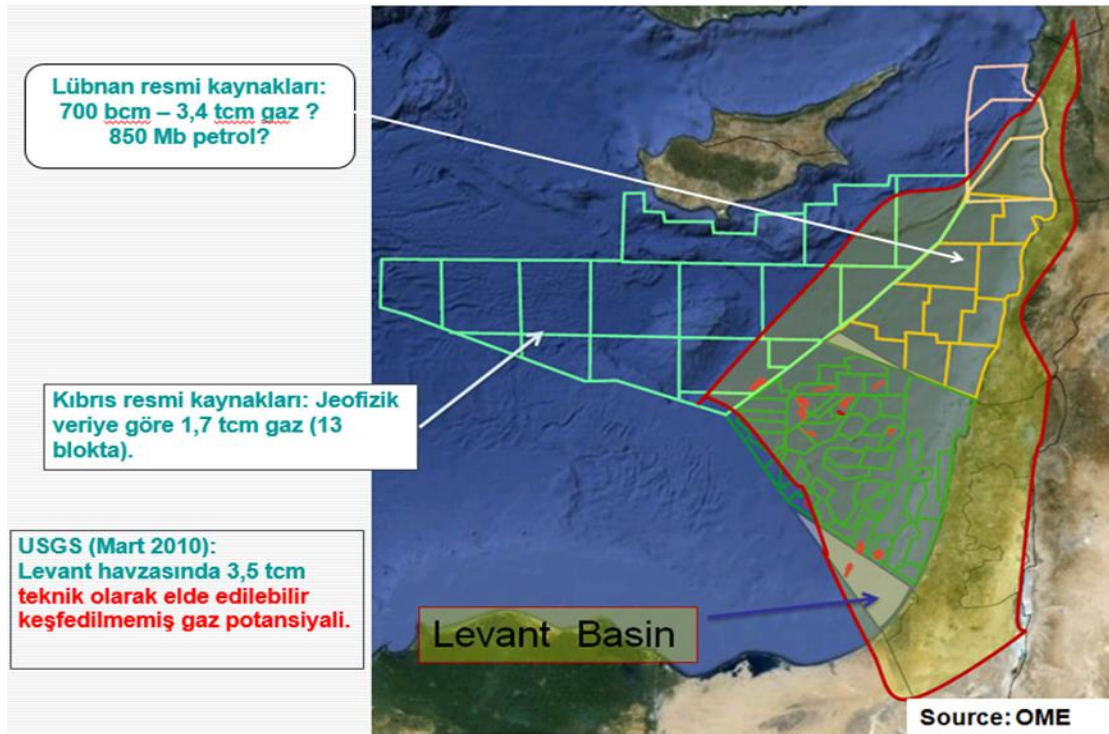
From the standpoint of American peacemaking and economic interests, it was to watch American economic interests while supporting the target peace process. The Palestinian Economic Plan, John Kerry, could support the removal of Gaza gas by Israeli-Palestinian cooperation. The attempt of the United States to solve the conflict of many Lebanese and Israeli Exclusive Economic Zones has failed. In the solution of the Cyprus issue, the plan of American companies to export gas to Turkey came into the agenda.

In terms of European energy security, the Eastern Mediterranean Energy Corridor supports the European energy diversification plan and Southern Cyprus interests. If Turkey benefits from the Levant, the EU will benefit from Turkey's gas exports.

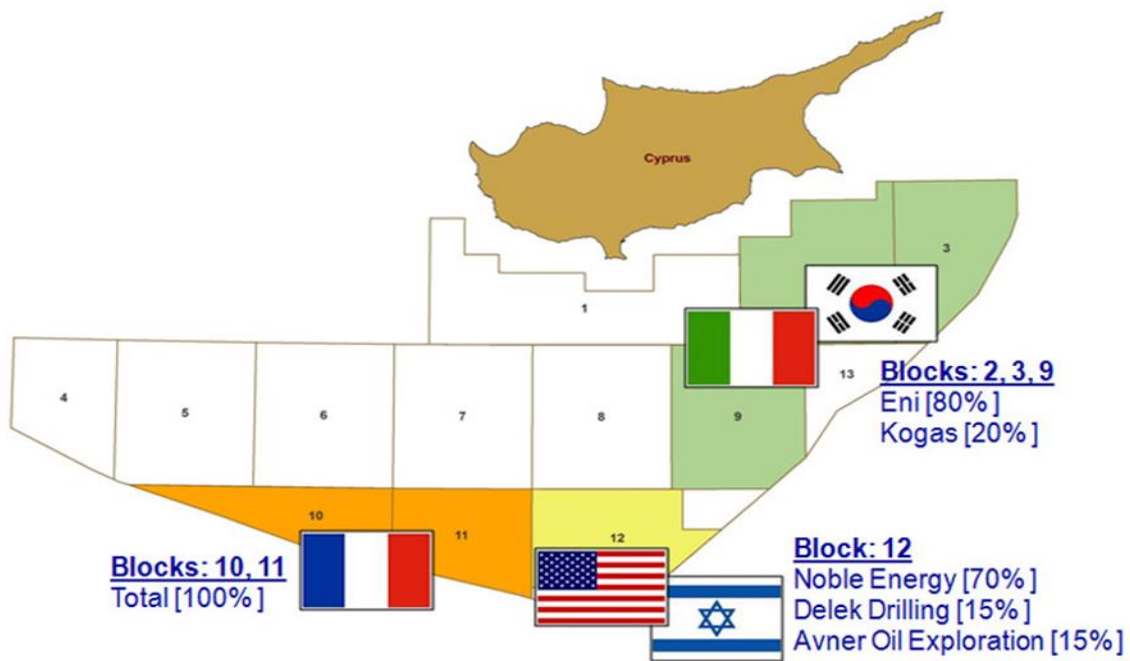
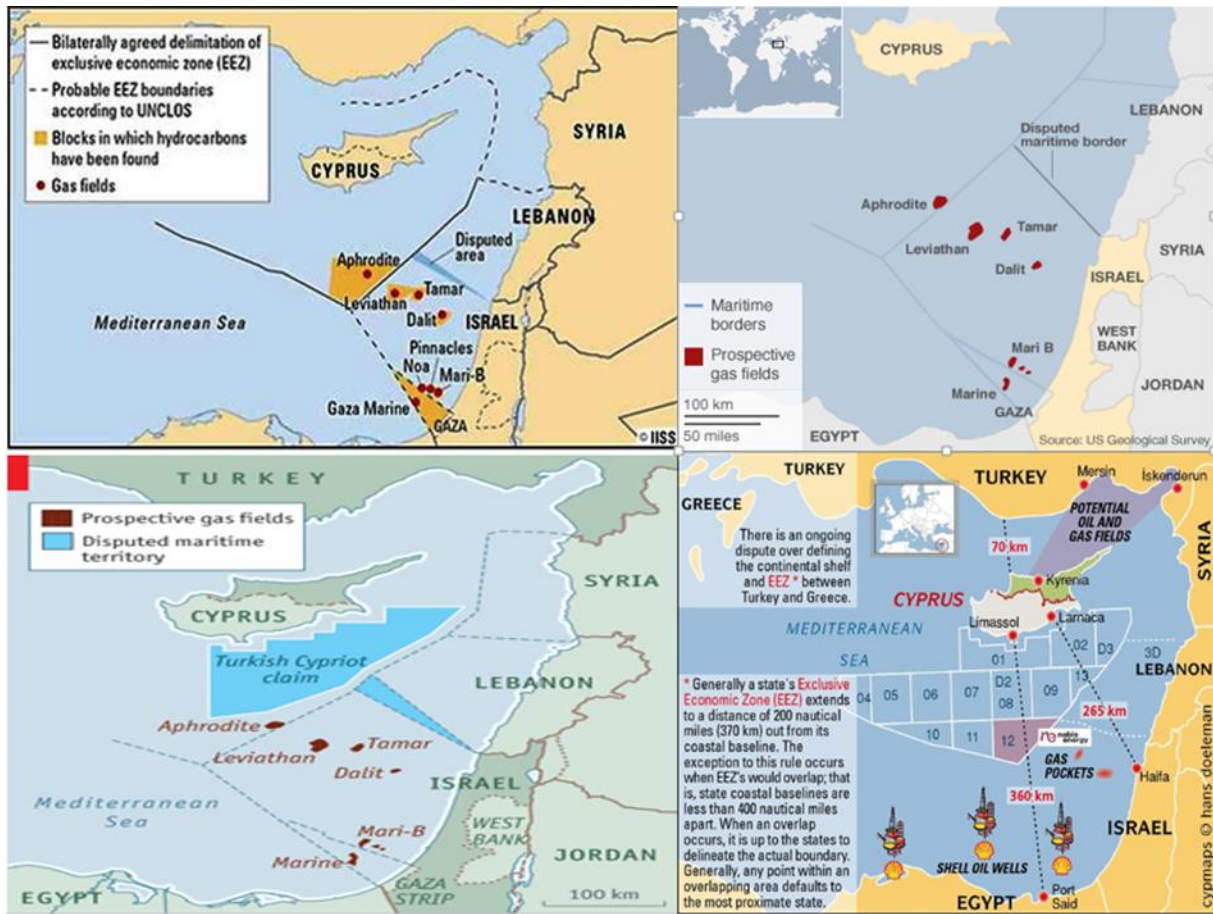
Energy, as it turns out is changing the paradigm in the Eastern Mediterranean in many ways as a game changer. Eastern Mediterranean is currently not only the issue of Cyprus, the discovery of

energy resources has become a complex area where many actors from a variety of angles, including their inference, their transformation into economic value and their relocation, involve different / overlapping interests, sharing struggle, new cooperation and conflict areas. From this point and new developments, it is obvious to see that new developments, conflicts and cooperation possibilities may emerge in the area.

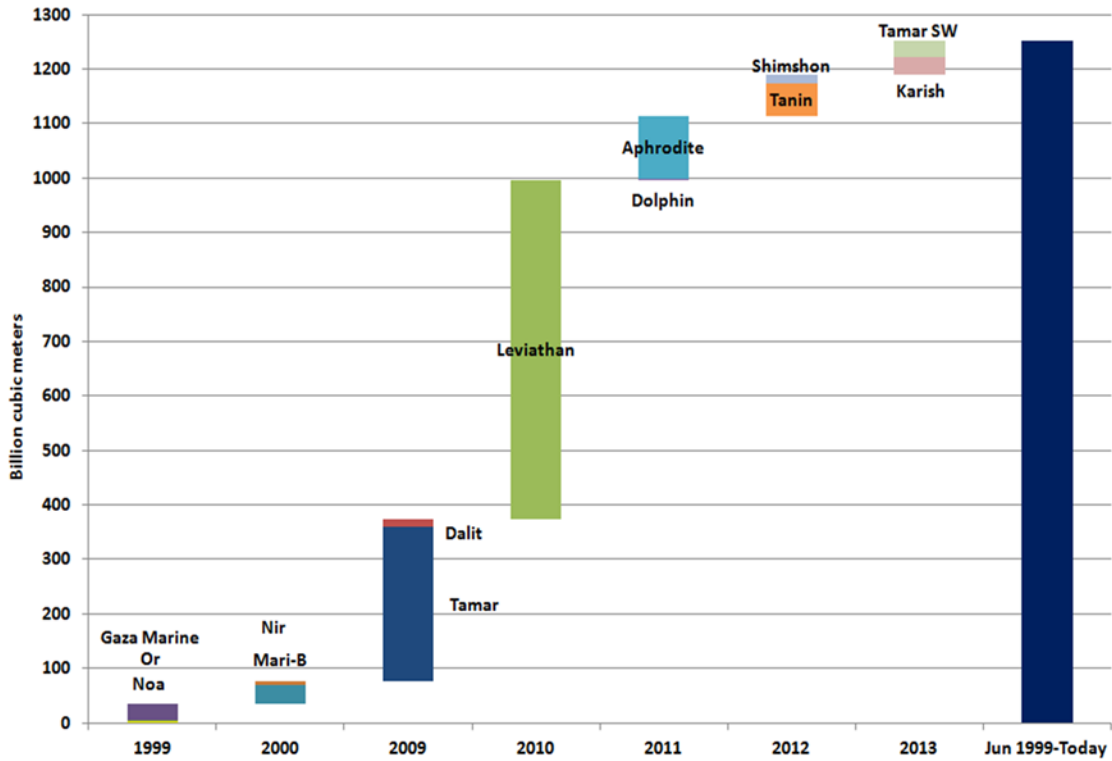




Source: Karbuş, S. "Natural Gas Axial Strategic Purification in the Eastern Mediterranean and Turkey", Panel on Energy Security and Energy Policy of Turkey, 27 May 2015, Istanbul.

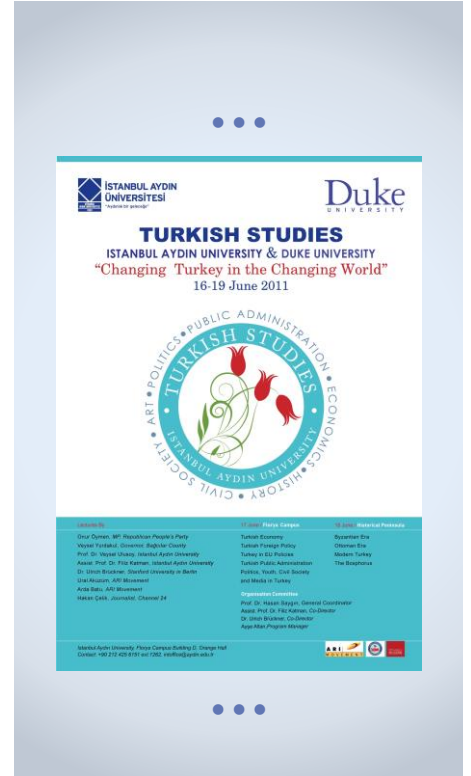


Source: Karbuz, S. "Natural Gas Axial Strategic Purification in the Eastern Mediterranean and Turkey", Panel on Energy Security and Energy Policy of Turkey, 27 May 2015, Istanbul.



Source: Various company and press reports

Source: Karbuz, S. "Natural Gas Axial Strategic Purification in the Eastern Mediterranean and Turkey", Panel on Energy Security and Energy Policy of Turkey, 27 May 2015, Istanbul.



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