

EPPAM NEWSLETTER

Istanbul Aydın University

EPPAM

Year 2, Issue 7, July 2017

FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS BOARD- DEİK ENERGY BUSINESS COUNCIL-JULY MEETING



Foreign Economic Relations Board-DEİK Energy Business Council Executive Board meeting was held at DEİK on 11 July 2017.

Report on the Sub-Saharan Africa Energy Investment Climate Assessment and the US-Russia-Qatar Crisis were discussed at the meeting.

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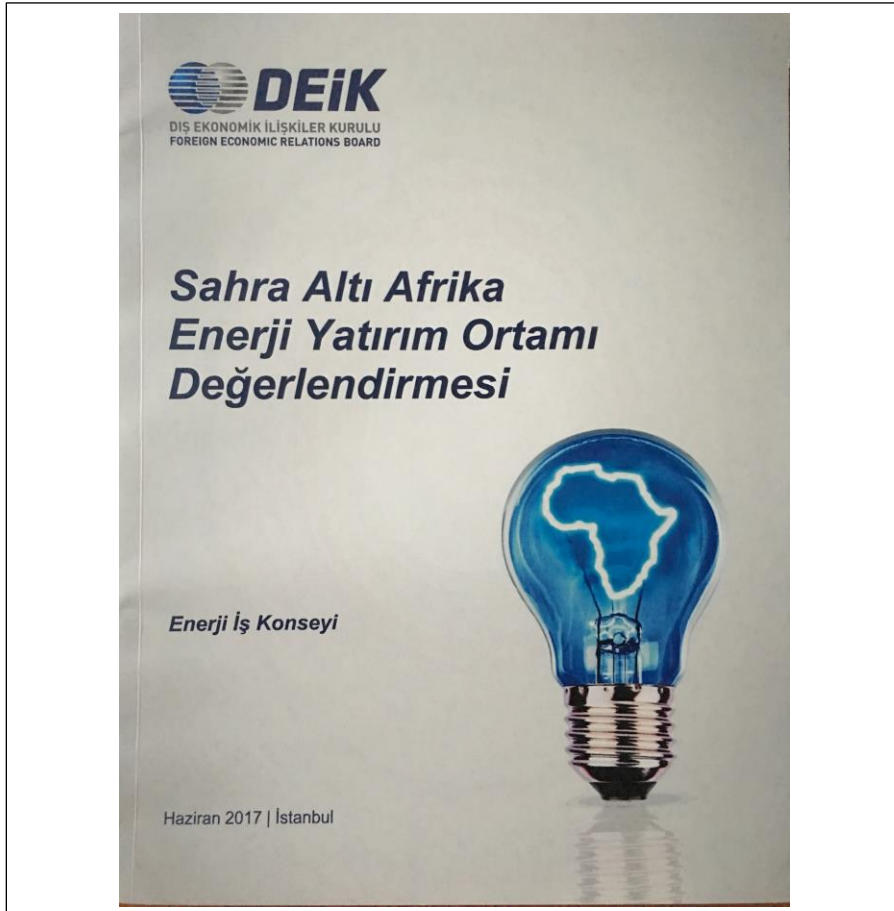
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ASSESSMENT OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ENERGY INVESTMENT CLIMATE

Foreign Economic Relations Board-DEİK Energy Business Council published the Sub-Saharan Africa Energy Investment Climate Assessment Report on the energy potential of Sub-Saharan countries.

The report will be supplemented later by a meeting with the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Energy, Environment and Water Affairs, the Ministry of Economy, the representatives of the relevant countries, the embassies and consulates of the Sub-Saharan African countries and it aims to contribute to the process and exchange the views.



TRAINING BY INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

EPPAM was invited by the International Energy Agency to participate in a special training program called Energy Efficiency in Industries on July 3-10 2017.

In training, which was strengthened by energy efficiency expert names and field trips. Representatives from various countries came together to discuss the energy efficiency of the industry.



ENERGY MARKET AUTHORITY
Smart Energy, Sustainable Future

iea International Energy Agency
Secure Sustainable Together

Learning together for a better energy future

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

INVITATION BY UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA

EPPAM was invited to the University of Havana to give a speech about "Exploring the Local in International Relations" by the University of Havana and the Global South Caucus of the International Studies Association.



INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION



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

SEMINAR ABOUT QATAR

EPPAM Director Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman gave a seminar about the latest developments in Qatar for Istanbul Aydin University students on 14 July 2017.



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

ODEİK
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.

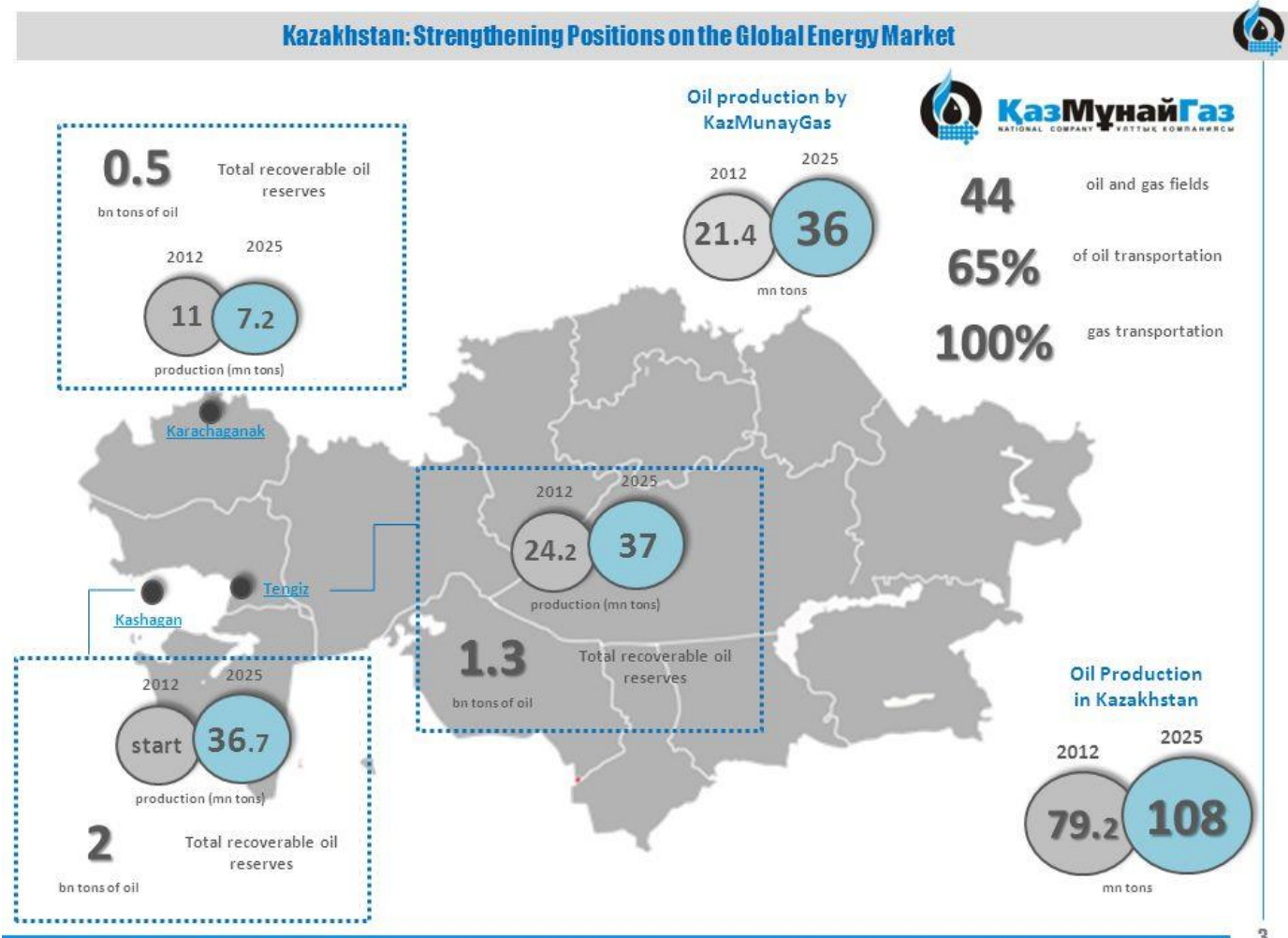
Kazakhstan is also the world's largest exporter of uranium ore. Despite that there is no domestic nuclear generation. Electricity is still mostly generated from the coal.

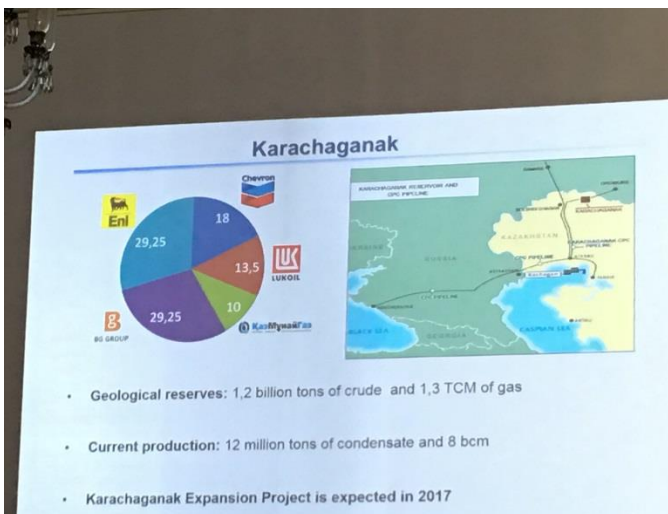
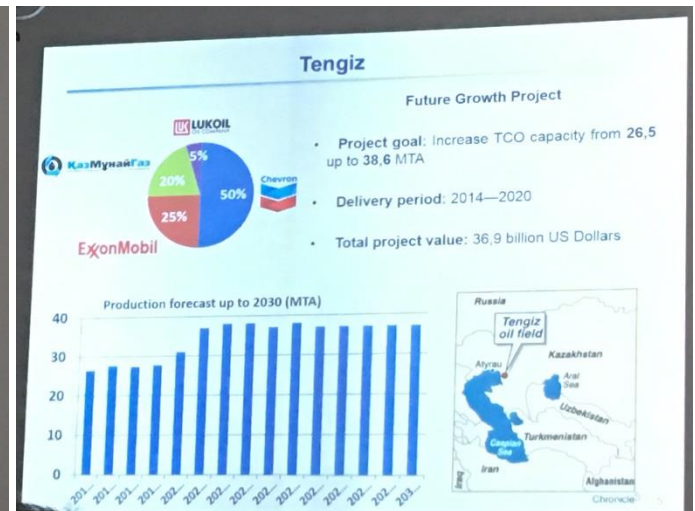
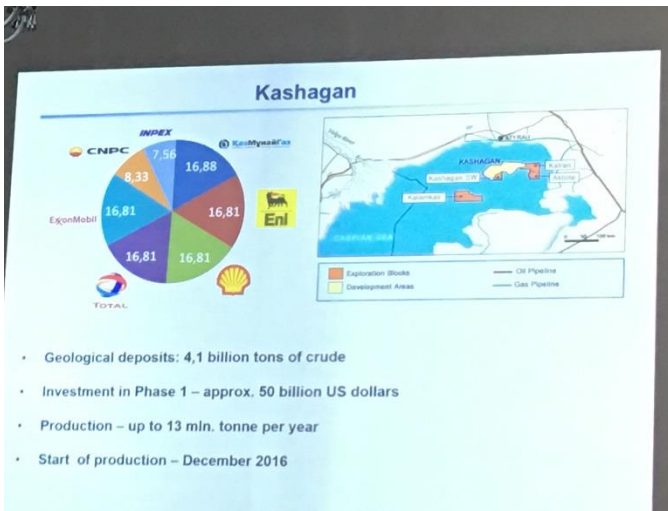
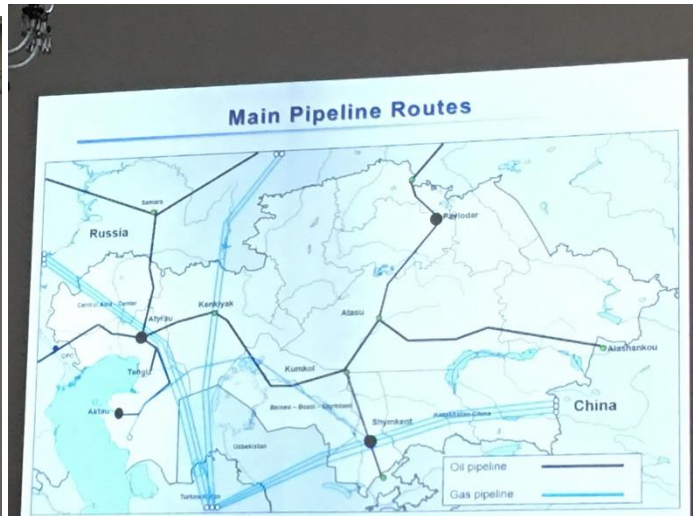
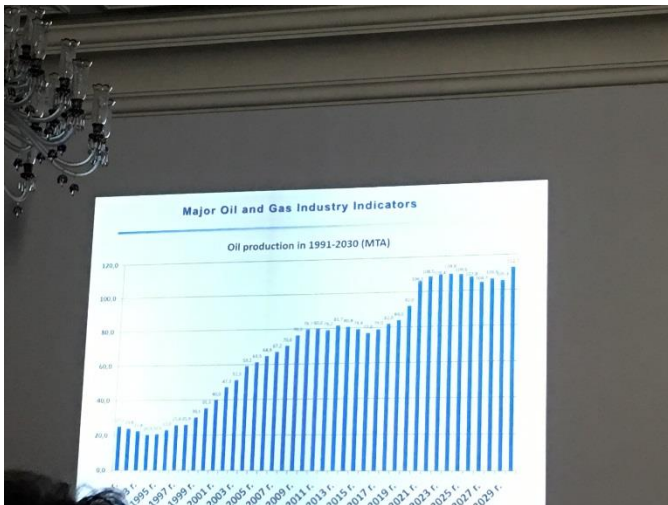
Kazakhstan is expected to double production and become one of the world's leading oil exporters as the giant oil fields in the Caspian Sea region are developed. Its oil industry has historically been considered one of the most open in the region to foreign investment, and most of its major fields are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

developed in partnership with international companies.

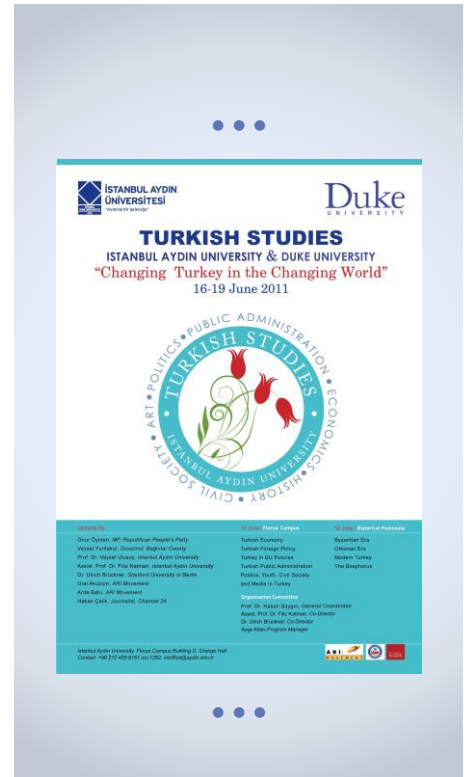
The lack of access to a seaport makes the country dependent on pipelines to transport its hydrocarbons to world markets. It is also a transit state for pipeline exports of natural gas from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Russian

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.





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



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