ELECTRICITY INVESTMENTS OF YEAR 2017

Electricity investments of year 2017 are activated by the opening ceremony organized by the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Opening ceremony was held at Presidency Complex honored by Turkish President H. E. Recep Tayyip Erdogan announcing 8.222 MW additional installed capacity, 42 billion TL value investment electricity production, transmission and distribution infrastructure in electricity.

SEMINAR ON ENERGY IN ASIA

EPPAM Director Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman gave a seminar on “Energy in Asia” on 28 November 2017.
SEMINARS ON GEOPOLITICS OF ENERGY

EPPAM organizes seminars on Geopolitics of Energy for the 3rd and 4th year students at the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences. Throughout November 2017, interactive seminars lectured by Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman include:

“Energy in Russia”-“Energy in Africa”-“Energy in Asia”-“Energy in Southeast Asia”.

SEMINARS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

EPPAM organizes seminars on Fundamentals of Sustainable Development for the 3rd and 4th year students at the Faculty of Engineering and the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences. Throughout November 2017, interactive seminars lectured by Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan Volkan Oral include:

“Renewable Energy Management”-“Social,Environmental and Global Aspects:Global and Regional Assesment”-“Global and Regional Assesment Implications of Sustainable Development pathways for renewable energy”-“Barriers and opportunities for renewable energies for the context of sustainable development”.

SEMINARS ON ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

EPPAM organizes seminars on Fundamentals of Sustainable Development for the 3rd and 4th year students at the Faculty of Engineering and the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences. Throughout November 2017, interactive seminars lectured by Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan Volkan Oral include:

“Policies, Laws related with environmental education”-“Awareness, knowing, understanding, concerning, taking responsibilities and planning and implementation of solution to environmental project”-“Good practices about environmental project”

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD AT CAMBRIDGE SCHOLARS PUBLISHING

EPPAM Director Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman is selected to Editorial Advisory Board on “Physical Geography” at Cambridge Scholar Publishing.
OP-ED: PROJECTION FOR ENERGY IN THE MIDDLE EAST FOR 2030

Nur Tabaoglu, 3rd Year Student, Department of Political Science and International Relations (Eng.), Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Istanbul Aydin University

The Middle East is the next largest contributor to growth over the outlook period at 3.5 Mb/d. Energy Demand depends on the growth of population, in 2030 the estimation of the population that will be an additional 1.3 billion people who need energy.

Natural gas is projected to be the fastest growing fossil fuel globally (2.1% p.a.). The non-OECD accounts for 80% of global gas demand growth, averaging 2.9% p.a. growth to 2030. Demand grows fastest in non-OECD Asia (4.6% p.a.) and the Middle East (3.7% p.a.).

On the supply side, the main regional contributors to growth are the Middle East (26% of global growth).

Non-OECD gas demand grows faster than in the OECD (2.8% p.a. vs 1.0% p.a.), increasing the non-OECD share of global gas consumption from 52% in 2011 to 59% by 2030. Non-OECD markets account for 76% of global gas demand growth to 2030. China alone accounts for 25% of the growth, and the Middle East for 23%.

The Middle East countries considered as an oil producing region, so it has been considered a high net emitter of carbon, although this perception now appears to be gradually changing as the region has taken steps to embrace renewable energy. This is evidenced by a host of public announcements made by various governments in early 2012, with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), Kuwait, and Oman each announcing plans to produce at least 10% of its energy from sustainable sources by 2020.

These sentiments have been echoed in the United Arab Emirates, where Dubai and Abu Dhabi have set more modest (yet attainable) targets of producing 5% and 7% respectively of their energy from solar and renewable sources by 2030. The change in Middle East energy strategy suggests there will be significant opportunities for private sector companies in the renewable energy and cleantech space in the near and long-term.

RESOURCES
