EPPAM NEWSLETTER

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SEMINAR ON ENERGY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

EPPAM Director Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman gave a seminar on "Energy in the Middle East" on 24 October 2017.



Year 2, Issue 10, October 2017

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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 October 2017, interactive seminars lectured by Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman include:

"Types of Energy"-"Energy Supply and Energy Demand"-"Energy Security"-"Geopolitical Theories"-"Energy in the Middle East".

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 October 2017, interactive seminars lectured by Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan Volkan Oral include:

"Soil Pollution and Control"-"Water Quality Management and Control"-"Climate Change and Global Warming" "Sustainable Energy Policy and Planning"-"Energy Efficiency and Conservation".

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 October 2017, interactive seminars lectured by Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan Volkan Oral include:

"Sustainable Environment"-"Ecosystem, Biodiversity"-"Environmental Problems: Global Warming, Energy, Drought, Starvation, Health Problems"-"Environmental Institutions".

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD AT CAMBRIDGE SCHOLARS PUBLISHING

EPPAM Director Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman is selected to Editorial Advisory Board on "National Security" at Cambridge Scholar Publishing.





OP-ED: ENERGY IN THE MIDDLE EAST – 2030

Deniz Cicek, Intern, EPPAM; 3rd Year Student, Department of Political Science and International Relations (Eng.), Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Istanbul Aydin University

World primary energy consumption is projected to grow by 1.6% p.a. from 2011 to 2030. As is the case for energy consumption, growth in production will be dominated by the non-OECD countries, which will account for 78% of the world's increase. The Asia Pacific region, the largest regional energy producer, shows the most rapid growth rate (2.2% p.a.) for 48% of global energy production growth. The region provides 35% global of energy production by 2030. The East and North Middle America contribute the next largest increments for supply growth.

Global liquids consumption is projected to reach 104 Mb/d by 2030 but growth slows to 0.8% p.a. (from 1.4% p.a. in 1990-2010 and 1.9% p.a. in 1970-90). Non-OECD consumption is likely to overtake the OECD by 2014, and reach 63 Mb/d by 2030 – 2½ times the 1990 level. Demand in China grows by 7 Mb/d to 17 Mb/d in 2030, surpassing the US in 2029 (US demand falls by 2 Mb/d to 16.5 Mb/d over the outlook period). Other non-OECD Asia also shows strong growth of 6 Mb/d (of which almost twothirds are in India). The Middle East is the next largest contributor to growth over the outlook period at 3.5 Mb/d.

Oil is expected to be the slowest growing fuel over the next 20 years. Global liquids demand (oil, biofuels, and other liquids) nonetheless is likely to rise by 16 Mb/d, to reach 104 Mb/d by 2030. Demand growth comes exclusively from rapidly non-OECD growing economies. China, India and the Middle East together account for nearly all of the net OECD global increase. demand has peaked and consumption is expected to decline by 5.6 Mb/d.

Gas demand growth is driven by non-OECD needs. 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%.

Despite all the attention surrounding the shale gas revolution, in volume terms the bigger story is the expansion of mostly conventional production in the non-OECD (84 Bcf/d). The Middle East is the largest contributor with 31 Bcf/d, followed by Africa (15 Bcf/d) and Russia (11 Bcf/d).

LNG contributes an increasing share of trade. LNG production grows by 4.3% p.a., accounting for 15.5% of global gas consumption by 2030. On a regional level, Africa is set to overtake the Middle East to become the largest net LNG exporter in 2028.

By 2030, Saudi Arabia will be the world's largest oil exporter, although the trajectory over time will be impacted by the likelihood of OPEC production cuts

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discussed earlier. By 2030, oil exports in volume terms are likely to be 17% above the 2010 level.

Higher tight oil output leaves the market requiring less OPEC production, with overall Middle East oil output revised lower with knock-on effects for associated natural gas production.

REFERENCES

BP Energy Outlook 2030, January 2013

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Istanbul Aydin University Energy Politics and Markets Research Center

Inonu Caddesi, No: 38 34295 Sefakoy-Kucukcekmece, Istanbul, TURKEY Office: A1302 Tel: +90 444 1 428 (24504) Direct Tel: +90 212 411 61 70 Web: http://www.aydin.edu.tr/tr-tr/arastirma/arastirmamerkezleri/eppam/Pages/default.aspx http://www.aydin.edu.tr/en-us/arastirma/arastirmamerkezleri/eppam/Pages/default.aspx

"Save Energy for Tomorrow, NOW!"