

# EPPAM NEWSLETTER

EPPAM

Year 2, Issue 9, September 2017

## NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

"National Energy and Mining Policy" meeting by the Turkish Republic Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources was organized with the participation of energy research centers at the universities. EPPAM Director Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman attended the meeting which

was chaired by Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Berat Albayrak. After the presentation of the report and publications of the activities of EPPAM since its establishment, Mr. Minister has drawn the attention of participants to the work of EPPAM.

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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. 14-week interactive seminars' titles include:

“Energy as a Policy Tool” “Energy Supply and Demand Security” “Green Energy” “Shale Gas” “Geopolitical Theories” “Energy in Europe” “Energy in America” “Energy in the Middle East” “Eastern Mediterranean and Energy” “Energy in Russia” “Energy in Central Asia” “Turkish Foreign Policy and Energy Policy” “Petroleum Market Law” “Natural Gas Market Law” “Electricity Market” “PMUM”.

## 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. 14-week interactive seminars' titles include:

“The main frame of the Sustainable Development”-“ Environmental Sustainable Development: Closer look to Environmental Problems: Air Pollution and Control”-“ Soil Pollution and Control”-“ Water Quality Management and Control”-“ Climate Change and Global Warming” “Sustainable Energy Policy and Planning”-“ Energy Efficiency and Conservation”-“ Renewable Energy Management”-“ Social, Environmental and Global Aspects: Global and Regional Assessment”-“Global and Regional Assessment Implications of Sustainable Development Pathways for Renewable Energy”-“ The concepts of Green Economy”-“ The role of governmental and non-governmental organizations”.

## 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. 14-week interactive seminars' titles include:

“Environmental Education” “Environmental Literacy” “Sustainable Environment” “Ecosystem, Biodiversity” “Environmental Problems: Global Warming, Energy, Drought, Starvation, Health Problems” “Environmental Institutions” “Environment Laws, Policies, Strategies”

**PANEL**  
7 Nisan 2010  
**TÜRKİYE PETROL PİYASALARI:  
'Dünü, Bugünü'**

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

Panelistler:  
Mehmet İLİÇ / Enerji Piyasası Dönüştürme Kurumu - 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  
ENERJİ POLİTİKASI ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

7 Nisan 2010, Çarşamba 14:00 İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Fırtına Yelkenli & Bülent Kunturuncu 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  
Fırtına Yelkenli,  
A Blok Konferans Salonu

EPPAM  
ENERJİ POLİTİKASI ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

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  
Fırtına Yelkenli & Bülent Kunturuncu Salonu  
Organizasyon: EPPAM Enerji Politikası Araştırma Merkezi  
Koordination: EPPAM  
0212 488 61 61 - 1978

EPPAM  
ENERJİ POLİTİKASI ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ  
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## EPPAM AT PRESS

EPPAM DIRECTOR ASSIST. PROF. DR. FILİZ KATMAN

ARABNEWS-17 AUGUST 2017



**Arab News** SAUDI ARABIA | MIDDLE EAST | WORLD | BUSINESS | SPORTS | LIFESTYLE | OPINION | MEDIA | JOBS

Never will be an option: Quartet 2797 views

Filiz Katman, an international relations professor at Istanbul Aydin University, said the referendum will harm relations between Turkey and the KRG that have benefited both sides. Bilateral trade amounts to \$8.5 billion, with huge energy projects in the pipeline.

"The red line in Turkey's policy is the preservation of Iraq's territorial integrity," Katman told Arab News, adding that Ankara is using the energy card as leverage.

"Turkey plays a key role in exporting oil through the Ceyhan pipelines to international markets."

Rohingya crisis: Indonesia offers to ease Bangladesh's burden 2606 views

Full Anti-Terror Quartet statement on the Emir of Kuwait's comments in 2567 views

## EPPAM PUBLICATION

EPPAM DIRECTOR ASSIST. PROF. DR. FILİZ KATMAN

TGRT NEWS - 19: 45 BULLETIN - 5 SEPTEMBER 2017



07 NISAN '15

**DEİK**  
DİŞ EKONOMİK İLİŞKİLER KURULU  
FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS BOARD

**ENERJİ ÇALIŞTAYI**

26 Ocak 2015, İSTANBUL

Sonuç Raporu

**OP-ED: MYANMAR-ARAKAN-ROHINGYA MUSLIMS-ENERGY SECURITY**

*Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman,  
Director, EPPAM*

Myanmar, Burma or Birmanie; this country has several names which has been recently added to our daily language due to recent events. Despite the country's official full name is the "Republic of the Union of Myanmar", the name is Burma in English while it is Birmanie in French. In order to clarify, replacing the name Burma with Myanmar by the military dictatorship came to power after 1962 military coup in the 27th anniversary aimed at erasing the history of being a British colony. The answer to the question on the geographical location of the country is rooted on the confusion about the name of the country. In 1970s, the term "socialist" was used but in 1990s it was replaced by "union". Thousands of the Buddhist sanctuaries date back to the 9th-13rd centuries reveal how old and big impact its civilization has in the history. Attempt to turn its face to Bengal after wars between the princes until the 19th century prevented by British, which was active in

India within that period and it is the beginning of British impact lasts up to present. Then, the British captured parts of the country were named as "Birmanie" and transformed into province of India between the years of 1919-1937.

Since the declaration of independence in 1948, civil war prevails in the country as one of the world's longest-running civil wars, there was a military regime between the years of 1962-2011. Although the military regime left the power to the civilian government after the general elections in 2010, the broad impact of the military still prevails in the country. Killing 130 people allegedly 'rebellion' and disappearance of 2.5 million people during incidents in constitutional referendum in 2008 are sufficient to understand the level of violence in the period. Labelling as 'rebellion' in the following years reflects the background of current incidents.

Geographically located in the Bay of Bengal and surrounded by Bangladesh, China, India

and Thailand, it has the second widest geography in the Southeast Asia and it is the 24th country in the world in terms of population density with more than 60 million people. The general faith of countries rich in terms of natural resources occur in this case as well: Economic under-development. Major natural resources in the country are oil, wood, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, marble, limestone, precious stones, natural gas and hydro energy. Despite such rich natural resources, it has 42.953 billion dollar annual income and 2.9 percent annual growth rate, which is the lowest economic growth in the region. Moreover, the EU, the USA and Canada imposed economic sanctions.

Its name is heard more on the headlines when the 1991 Nobel Laureate opposition leader, Aung San Suu Kyi was released after 15 years of home imprisonment.

Arakan intensely receives migration (reaching millions) due to its location in the North West border and its Muslim populated district in the

seven-district country. Its Muslim population is the outcome of the placement of the Muslim people as farm workers during the British colonization period. The main problem stems from that. Government still argues that these Muslim people migrated recently and government gives refugee status instead of citizenship. Consequently, the Muslims here cannot benefit from the right to education and health services.

Another problem stems from the fact that Muslim population accounts for 20 percent according to the international institutions while it is reflected as 4 percent in official sources. Approaching Muslims as “other”, “foreigner” leads to the risk of lighting the fuse of internal war and the tension within the country. After all, the situation in the country is as follows: Raping a Buddhist woman and killing her. Afterwards, as revenge followed by the arrest of 3 Muslims, 10 people are killed by the Buddhists after attacking a bus allegedly carrying the accused rapists on 4 June 2015 in Taungup and in

return, Muslims fired the Buddhist villages.

It is argued that there is violence with the abuse of human rights in the detention. Considering the regional countries, tension between the Muslim population and the other communities has risk of contaminating other countries such as conflict between Hindus and Muslims in India and conflict between Muslims and others in China. It also happened before, in 1978, Rohingya Muslims were forced to leave the country and 200,000-300,000 refugees seek asylum from Bangladesh. In April 1992, escaping from Rakhine oppression, 250,000 Rohingya asked for asylum from Bangladesh.

According to the UN resources, 90 thousand people left home and there was 78 (official number) to 100 (unofficial number) dead people and a martial law. It is vital to review the citizenship law for solution. After 15 years of home imprisonment, the Nobel Peace Laureate political leader Suu Kyi was accused of being silent, and then he asked for the “negotiations on the required law enforcements for

the equal rights for all ethnic identities” in his speech at the parliament.

Muslim and Chinese resources argue that the origin of Muslim population in the region is mainly Arab and Iranian merchants together with Muslim nobles respected as counsellor, bureaucrat, soldier or merchant in the palace of Myanmar King. Relevant sources written by the European travelers visiting Myanmar in the 16th century mention about a significant Muslim population, and when fire arms were used in Myanmar in Toungoo period in the 16th century, Muslim soldiers and army officers specialized in firearms, especially coming from Dekkan region, settled in Myanmar with their families and it led to a rise in the Muslim population in the region. Contrary to poet Muslim groups coming to Myanmar in the following periods, such as warrior elites speaking local language comprise the core group.

Conflict in the region is very much related to the energy security of China due to the agreements signed between

Myanmar and China. Its natural resources are also critically important in the equation. Offshore natural gas reserves and low quality oil reserves in Myanmar are vital for the Chinese diversification policy which is a critical element of the energy security. In order to clarify the picture, it should be considered that the pipeline from the capital of Arakan district, in which is Muslim populated, to Yunnan

district, China together with the prospect deep sea port project for Sittwe, the capital of Arakan, which will become the port that tankers coming from the Middle East to China will de-fuel.

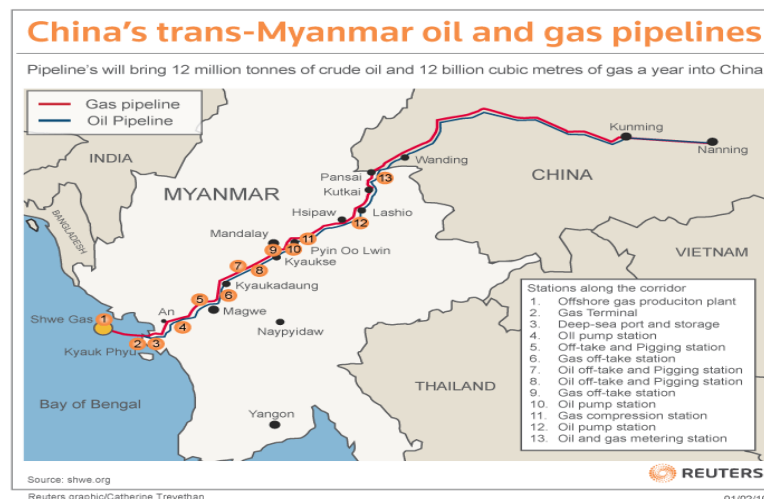
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<http://www.stargazete.com/akikgorus/turkiye-arakanda-ne-yapiyor-niye-yapiyor/haber-673884>

**Image 1** China's trans-Myanmar oil and gas pipelines



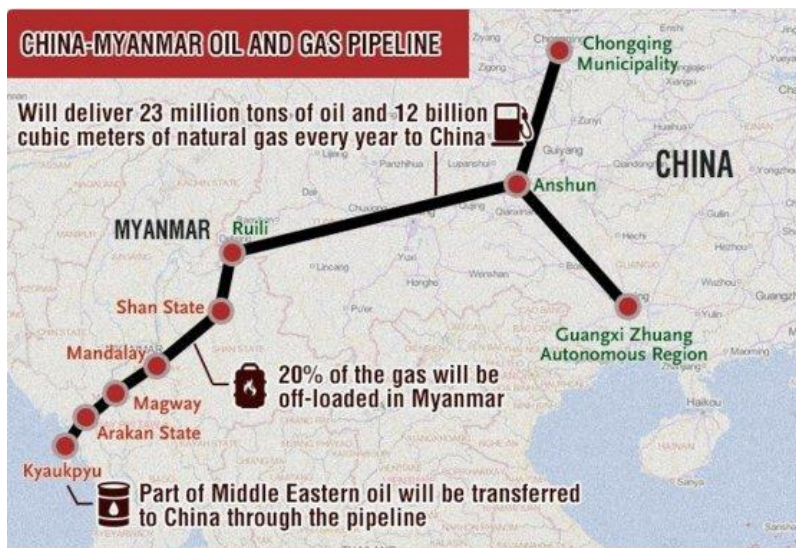
Source: Shwe Gas Movement, "China's trans-Myanmar oil and gas pipelines", <https://shwe.org/>

**Image Trans-Burma oil corridor and gas pipelines**



**Source:** Shwe, “Corridor of Power: China’s Trans-Burma Oil and Gas Pipelines”, <http://www.shwe.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/CorridorofPower.pdf> [17.07.2017].

**Image 3 Sino-Myanmar oil and gas pipelines**



**Source:** Global Times, “Sino-Myanmar oil pipeline launch a good signal before Myanmar president’s China visit: experts”, <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1039951.shtml> [17.07.2017]

